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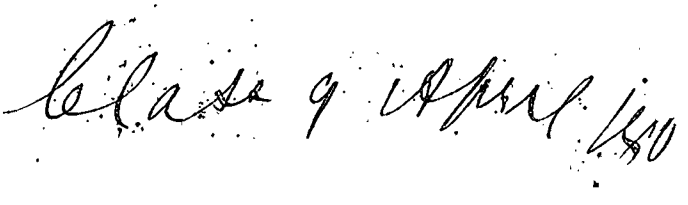

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL,

1875-76.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1875-76.

MINUTE BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Dated 5th January 1877.

WHEN presenting the report of the administration of the provinces under the Government of Bengal during the year 1875-76, being the second year of my own incumbency, I have to record some prefatory remarks. Having prefixed to the report of the preceding year a general sketch of the circumstances of the country, I need now only select those points which seem to require comment. On this, as on the last annual occasion, my comments will have special reference to the condition and sentiments of the people, and will be made in the same order as that prescribed for the subjects in the Administration Report itself. In my previous Minute every matter then known to me was mentioned. There is no need that this should be undertaken in the present Minute, which will be devoted, not to general description, but to selected points of observation.

I. General Administration.

The Covenanted Civil Service.

IN the senior ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service there is a very large proportion of officers possessing not only experience, but also administrative talent and capacity of the best order. Seldom, indeed, can a local Government be surrounded by a body of abler and stronger men than the Government of Bengal has been for some time past. In the junior ranks, also, there prevails a devoted sense of duty. If ever there has been a fear lest the tendencies of the age should deaden

the interest which young men take in the country where it is their lot to labour, then I must say there is no sign of this in the rising officers of the Civil Service. Nothing can exceed the animation and alacrity with which they bend their thoughts towards the work before them, identifying their ambition with the welfare of the people under their care.

During the year under review the condition and prospects of the Civil Service in respect to promotion have been much considered. Though there is very much less ground of complaint in these provinces than in the North-Western Provinces, still among the officers of a standing from seven to fourteen years there is some depression, which it is feared may increase and extend in the future unless some remedy can be applied. Accordingly the measures which Her Majesty's Government have, on the recommendation of the Government of India, sanctioned for the North-Western Provinces are under consideration as regards Bengal, namely—

the grant to military officers in civil employ of certain pecuniary inducements to retire:

the grant to Civil Servants who have not completed twenty-one years' residence in India, but who have completed twenty years' service or more, of a pension proportionate to the length of their actual residence:

the grant of personal allowances to any Civil Servants who may be shown to have suffered unduly and extraordinarily from slowness of promotion:

the possible formation of additional districts in places where the present district jurisdictions are excessive in size.

I have submitted to the Government of India detailed proposals for forming four additional districts in Bengal proper, a measure which would afford considerable promotion to that section of the Civil Service where it is most needed, as well as conduce to administrative efficiency, and localize executive power.

Under the rules promulgated by the Government of India with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and in obedience to instructions received, I have nominated, for appointments ordinarily reserved for Civil Servants, two Native officers of high standing, good experience, and excellent character, who will, I am sure, do justice to the selection which has been made of them. This very moderate and limited application of the principle will not materially affect the position of those now in the service.

The gradual admission in the future of Natives to the higher walks and fields of civil employ, which have heretofore been almost exclusively filled by Europeans—a problem of the utmost interest to all those who have at heart the mental and moral progress of the people of India—would no doubt give a potent stimulus to all that is best and worthiest in the Native character. That it cannot be arranged to any considerable extent at the moment is manifest, by reason of the demands of justice towards the officers now in the service, who have won their places in open competition in England, who have come to India with strong moral claims on the State, and who are better fitted for the offices they actually hold, or justly expect to fill, than any other men who could possibly be obtained. But it may easily be arranged in the future, either by enacting that a certain proportion of recruits for the Civil Service in each year shall consist of Natives, or by reserving for Natives a certain proportion of the total number of civil appointments and determining the number of recruits from England accordingly, or by some other cognate plan. By these means the object can be accomplished hereafter to any extent that may be desired without doing injustice to any one, and without giving rise to any reasonable complaint.

The Uncovenanted Service.

In the Uncovenanted Service I continue to receive satisfactory reports of the probity and integrity of the higher classes of Native officers, both judicial and executive. This happy result of all the care that has been bestowed by the State upon the training of the nation must produce a feeling of thankfulness in all reflective minds. It is attributable not only to administrative arrangements, securing that ease of circumstance and that certainty of prospect which place men beyond the reach of temptation, but also to that ethical discipline and that contact with living example which are found in the English education imparted by the superior schools and colleges.

The value and usefulness of the additional staff of Sub-Deputy Collectors and canoongoes (notaries) introduced by my predecessor is now generally acknowleged by the district officers, especially in reference to the many administrative improvements which the spirit of the times is constantly demanding.

Provision has been made for nearly all the candidates who passed at the public examinations instituted by my

predecessor: those few who remain will be provided for. The revised plan, whereby a fixed number of places in the subordinate executive service was to be offered for competition, came into effect during the year. Five Native candidates thus won places, and were immediately provided with appointments. A similar examination will be held during the coming year, the number of places to be competed for being determined according to existing or probable vacancies.

The rule that all Native candidates for the superior appointments in all branches of the service, judicial or executive, must be graduates of the University of Calcutta, is being carried out more and more. The effect of this, both upon the service of Government and upon public education, cannot fail to be excellent; and the influence thus exercised ought to be decisive. The standard enforced for admission to the public service will, under the present circumstances of Bengal, dominate the standard for everything. The desideratum, then, is to ensure the test subjects for university degrees being appropriate, and the examinations being thoroughly strict, so that a degree may be the stamp of a really suitable education, and then to admit none but graduates to civil employ.

There are many European officers in the Uncovenanted service in its various branches who in respect to activity and capacity for work possess all the qualifications that can be desired.

Outside this category are those gentlemen who, being engaged in England, come out to India under what is virtually a covenant; such as those who belong to the branches of civil engineering, forestry, and collegiate education. They prove themselves to be officers of an excellent stamp, having received a special training professionally, or having taken degrees in the English universities.

The system of concentrating in the Magistrate and Collector all powers and functions within the limits of his district is steadily followed throughout these provinces. I bear in mind that this does meet with objections from some sections of Native opinion, as placing an undue aggregate of power in the hands of a single man. But these objections are outweighed by the advantages of such concentration for the work of a progressive administration. Having regard, however, to the natural sensitiveness of the people on the point, the Magistrates and Collectors must be particularly

careful to evince forbearance and considerateness in the exercise of their varied and widely extended authority.

The parcelling out of districts into subordinate parts for administrative purposes, called "subdivisions," has now been completed for the whole of these provinces. The merits of the system appear to be universally acknowledged.

There is a question, however, whether those districts which have each a population of two millions or upwards are not too large for effective and judicious management, and whether in such instances new districts ought not to be formed. This matter is under consideration.

There is nothing special to be recorded respecting our political affairs during the year; no trouble having arisen either on the Looshai Frontier, or in Hill Tipperah, or with Bhootan, or with Sikhim, or in Sonthalia, or in our western border, or in the hill states of Orissa. The road which is being improved from Darjeeling to the frontier of Choombee, which is the outlying part of Thibet lying nearest to British territory, will have some political effect by facilitating commercial intercommunication with the regions beyond the main Himalayan watershed—regions which, though sparsely peopled, are rich in raw materials and in live stock, which might be exchanged for British and British Indian products. The road, also, which is being opened out along the great mountain ridge which separates Nepal from Darjeeling and Sikkim will prove of considerable value politically.

The utmost care is bestowed on the reviewing of the annual reports of the numerous departments of the civil administration, and in the embodying of the results of such reviews in formal resolutions, which are regularly published in the *Gazette* for the guidance of those engaged in the administration, and for the satisfaction of those classes of the public who may be specially interested in it. This plan has formed an important feature in the administration.

II. Administration of the Land.

THREE measures of cardinal importance in the administration of the land have recently been passed into law, namely, those for the compulsory registration of possessory titles to land, for the amendment of the law regarding the

partition of joint undivided estates, and for the prevention of agrarian disputes and disturbances.

Compulsory registration of possessory titles in land.

The object of the Act for the compulsory registration of possessory titles in lands is nothing less than the registration of all proprietary titles in the lands of these provinces, not only of the lands paying revenue, but also of lands declared to be revenue-free. The magnitude of the task will be understood from the fact that there are more than 150,000 estates on the revenue-roll, besides a vast number of minute revenue-free estates. The necessity of having such an authoritative register has been recognized from a very early period of British rule in Bengal. A regulation of 1793 directed that the names of the proprietor or proprietors of each estate should be entered in a register opposite to the estate. A register was thus made, and has to a certain extent been kept up in all the districts. But it has generally lapsed into a condition of incompleteness more or less, mainly owing to the failure of the land-owning classes to register successions to, and transfers of, proprietary right. And when once the registration had fallen into partial disuse, there were doubts as to the expediency of enforcing it, for fear of the disputes which might be engendered by any renewal of the attempt. The definition of the shares in each estate had always been deficient, and this want became the more felt as the subdivision of landed property increased. After discussions which began so long ago as 1837, at one time ceasing at another time reviving, the Board of Revenue in 1873 represented that, all objections notwithstanding, the renewal of the registers must be undertaken because (among other reasons) the legislature had during recent years been imposing on the proprietors of land many new duties the performance of which could not be enforced by the authorities without knowing exactly the person or persons who being in possession were answerable for such due discharge. It was understood, however, that in the event of dispute the revenue authorities must be empowered to decide possession summarily and provisionally, leaving, of course, all questions of right to the civil courts. And as enlarged forms for registers and an improved procedure to ensure the registration being effected simultaneously for the whole country within a given time were deemed essential, I caused a measure to be submitted to the Legislative Council which has passed into law. All proprietors, including sharers, are

required to apply for the registration of their titles on or after a date which was fixed in October last, and in a particular form. Penalties follow upon failure to apply within six months after that date. Applications are beginning to be made accordingly, and will doubtless pour in as the end of the six months draws near. Some little time will elapse before the registers are completed in the form prescribed, and before all the disputes as to possession shall have been summarily decided. But the whole work ought to be finished before the end of 1877.

Some sections have been introduced into the Act protecting the tenantry in joint undivided estates against the chance of being troubled to pay their rents more than once to several sharers in the estate, a grievance of which there has been much complaint. The protection thus afforded will, it is hoped, obviate the necessity of introducing a Bill for the appointment of managers in joint undivided estates, a measure which had been contemplated in order to relieve the ryots from the harassment of demands on the part of several sharers for the same rent.

Partition of joint undivided estates.

In amending the law regarding the partition of joint undivided estates, the purpose was to devise a procedure which should ensure the prompt treatment of applications for partition, the effective exhibition of all objections, and the disposal of them within a reasonable time by competent agency. The number and gravity of these partition cases have always been great, and apparently the process will continue until all joint undivided estates in the country shall have been divided. The number of possible cases cannot, however, be estimated, because the demise of any large single proprietor leaving several sons or other lineal descendants may cause the succession to fall to a joint undivided family.

Prevention of agrarian disturbances.

The object of the Act for the prevention of agrarian disturbances is to enable the executive Government to empower the land revenue officers to decide with full judicial effect disputes between landlords and tenants regarding rent whenever such disputes are deemed serious. The need of taking power to assume this jurisdiction on behalf of the land revenue officers was shown in the last Administrtion Report. Serious disputes had arisen in the Pubna district, which produced very protracted and embittered litigation. Ostensibly, these have been for the most part decided by the

civil courts. Whether the quarrels have been really composed, is a question on which opinions differ. Further disputes of an equally dangerous character were threatened, indeed were impending, in Dacca. These have been settled through the exertions of the local revenue officers under the direction of the Government without the assistance of the law, the Act empowering them to assume the jurisdiction not having passed. Now that the Act has passed, there will be no difficulty in taking prompt and effective action should any more disputes spring up. On the one hand while the peace is absolutely kept by magisterial force, on the other hand the merits of the questions involved will be calmly investigated and authoritatively decided. As yet, however, no more disputes have arisen, nor are there signs of any arising. It is very possible that the knowledge that this Act is on the statute-book, and that there is ready at hand a power of bringing the whole question to judgment, may deter the disputants on either side—landlord or tenant—from provoking or challenging a final issue. Perhaps each party is for the moment disposed to concede something to the other rather than enter on a contest which will not be allowed to drag its length from one court to another, but will be immediately investigated, and will soon be brought to a complete and final decision. Nothing fosters disputes so much as uncertainty as to how or when a decision can be had. The Act may therefore have a very sedative effect, although it has seldom to be put in force. At all events it arms the Government with full power to prevent agrarian trouble, and the importance of this can hardly be overestimated. Under the agrarian and rural circumstances of the country, moreover, the materials for such disputes are unfortunately so abundant that many well-informed observers think that notwithstanding the outward calm which now prevails, there are questions growing inwardly between landlords and tenants which must sooner or later burst forth in the shape of extensive quarrels, unless some rules more definite than any which now exist shall be framed for the guidance of the authorities in the determination of rents.

Proposed legislation for the guidance of authorities in the determination of rents.

It is with a view to such determination of rents that I have set on foot an inchoate measure which is still pending before the local legislature. It is to be borne in mind that the last Rent Act for Bengal (VIII of 1869) clearly lays down the conditions under which alone the rent

of an occupancy ryot can be enhanced. But it does no more than this. It does not prescribe any rule, nor even any principle, upon which the enhancement is to be determined. The consequence is that whenever a dispute arises, the parties cannot form any idea as to how it will be decided. The courts do not, indeed cannot, know how to decide; and the end is that no real decision can be attained. It follows, then, that no enhancement is lawfully adjudged, and consequently the landlord is strongly tempted to obtain by illegal means what he regards as his due. This again produces resistance on the part of the ryot; and if many ryots are implicated, then some union or other combination is formed, which ends in a general withholding of rents by the tenantry, and an attempt at forcible exaction of it by the landlord,—in all which there lie the germs of agrarian disturbance. Thus there is an uneasiness abiding deep in the minds of both parties, and as it were an underground agitation going on, which we are not, though we ought to be, able to stop. The injury which must thus befall the landlord's interest is manifest. But as regards the economic and agricultural interest of the country, the injury to the ryot is still greater; for he cannot know how far, and by what calculation, his rent may be lawfully enhanced. He may have a notion that some enhancement may be demanded, and may yet be resisted with more or less of success, but only after a contest. But the liability to such an uncertain demand must be harassing to him, must detract from the value of his tenant right, must damp his zeal for improving his land, must make him chary of laying out his little capital upon it. Therefore it behoves the legislature to put an end to this uncertainty.

It is not possible, under the circumstances of Bengal, that rents should remain unchanged. If the value of land is to increase with the rise of prices and the improvement of produce, it follows that there must be a moderate and gradual augmentation of rent throughout the country from time to time, enough to satisfy the rights of the landlord, while leaving a clear and liberal margin of profit to the ryot. If the material resources of the nation are to grow and expand; if the culture of new staples is to flourish—the jute of yesterday as it were, the tobacco of to-day, the flax of to-morrow; if the use of machinery is to spread, not only around capital cities, but also to the remote interior: if, in short, agriculture is to advance, then concurrently some augmentation of rent is to be expected, equitable doubtless,

and consistent with the mantenance of a stable and valuable occupancy status for the ryot, but still augmentation. The very law itself, by prescribing the conditions under which rent may be enhanced, contemplates the possibility of such enhancement. It is too late now to recede from that position. Although the permanent settlement in Bengal did clearly imply protection for the tenantry, it did not promise that their rents should never be enhanced. Such a promise would have involved a special and perpetual subsettlement with the ryots, which was in fact never attempted. Though the settlement virtually prescribed the established local rates (pergunnah rates) as guides, it yet did not stipulate that these rates should never be augmented as time went on. Nor were these local rates definitely ascertained and settled in the beginning; such an ascertainment would have been tantamount to an authoritative settlement of rents through the country—an operation which has not been, and doubtless will not be, undertaken.

On every ground, then, there is a case for interposing by legislation while it can be dispassionately considered, and before the angry feelings on both sides shall become so inflamed as to render settlement almost impossible.

Meanwhile, as the best rule that could be framed in the absence of any guidance from the law, the High Court devised what is known as the rule of proportion. According to that, the new rent should bear the same proportion to the value of the produce as the old rent bore to the old value of the produce, at the time when the rent was last fixed or at some subsequent period which may be taken as a starting point. But, although this rule may be the only one that could be put forth without resorting to legislation, still it is essentially defective and cannot be easily worked. The whole arena of contest is opened out as to what the value of the old produce of the land really was; and even as to what the old rent really was, inasmuch as there are no village records filed in any public office, and unless the ryot possesses the old receipts, there is no one who holds a record save the zemindar, and his record would be disputed by the ryot. Further, it by no means follows that the old rent was right merely because it was the old rent. In the disputes which now arise it will be alleged that the old rent was faulty, and that a new rent ought to be determined on better principles. But the rule of proportion in a great degree stereotypes and perpetuates whatever faults existed in the old rent.

If, then, some better rule must be found, how is it to be attained? In order to solve this question, I have for some time past been gathering opinions from all quarters whence the best information might be obtainable—European and Native, official and non-official. Propositions and counter-propositions have been laid before Government; a mass of valuable ideas and suggestions has been collected.

It is admitted that our proposals need not go beyond the class of occupancy ryots, leaving the non-occupancy class to the operation of the economic law of supply and demand. Probably, however, the occupancy category comprises the vast majority of the ryots.

Two alternatives have after the fullest consideration been put forward, namely—*firstly*, to take the ordinary rent rates paid by non-occupancy ryots or tenants at will, which may be regarded as representing the competitive rent for which the land might be let in open market, and to assume that as a standard for the occupancy ryot, allowing him a favourable difference of 20 to 25 per cent. less—in other words, the rent of the occupancy ryot being made so much less than that of the non-occupancy ryot; or *secondly*, to calculate the rent of the occupancy ryot at a certain proportion of the value of the gross produce, the said proportion to be taken at from 15 to 25 per cent. of the said value. It is necessary to propose some margin within which the discretion of the court of justice may be exercised—the difference less in favour of the occupancy ryot to be from 20 to 25 per cent., the proportion to be from 15 to 25 per cent., because in different parts of the country the customary rates of rent vary proportionally to the value of the produce, being lower in northern and eastern Bengal and higher in central and western. It is also proposed that no claim for the reduction or abatement of existing rents shall be entertained in consequence of the rules.

The adoption of the non-occupancy rent as a standard for the occupancy rent has been advocated by the British Indian Association—the most important society of landlords in the country. It is remarkable, then, that an objection has been urged to the effect that the occupancy ryots are in many places already paying as much as, or more than, the non-occupancy. Well; but then the effect would be that the occupancy ryot would be by this rule protected altogether from enhancement, which protection he would enjoy on the express recommendation of the landlords.

The prevailing opinion among the many persons who have been consulted is in favour of the rent being adjusted according to a proportion of the value of the gross produce taken at 15 to 25 per cent. But objections are made to the effect that in some places the actual rent levied amounts to much more than 25 per cent., and in some places to less than 15. The answer is that where it exceeds 25 per cent. the ryot is protected from further enhancement, and where it is less than 15 it must in reason be raised gradually to that proportion—in the absence of specific agreement to the contrary; but the enhancement would be made not necessarily at once, but by degrees and from time to time.

There is a question as to what should be regarded as the produce of the land for this purpose. By ordinary staples of our agriculture are of course meant rice, wheat, oil-seeds, jute-fibre. But besides these there are certain products which require special tending and a certain outlay of capital on the part of the ryot, but which are, on the other hand, very valuable; such as sugarcane, mulberry, tobacco, turmeric. It is thought most convenient to provide that these crops should be charged at rates double those of the ordinary staples.

There are certain tenure-holders intermediate between the landlords and the ryots, who are not protected (as most tenure-holders are) either by the old regulations or by particular agreements. It has been proposed that their rents shall be fixed at rates 20 per cent. less than those of occupancy ryots.

Such are the principal features of the proposals, to the principles of which the assent of the Government of India has been obtained, and which I have embodied in a draft Bill which has been transmitted under existing rules for the previous consideration of the Secretary of State.

In the same Bill it has been thought desirable to provide that ryots of long standing, who cultivate under other ryots, shall be entitled to the benefits of the occupancy status. In North-Eastern Bengal (Rungpore and elsewhere) there are large bodies of cultivators who equitably ought to be treated as occupancy ryots, who nevertheless are not so treated, because they cultivate under other ryots.

Realization of arrears of rent.

We have also introduced some provisions for simplifying the process for realizing arrears of rents in undisputed cases by empowering the court, on application from the landlord, to cause a notice to be served on the ryot requiring either to

pay or to appear and show cause to the contrary. In the event of the ryot neither paying nor appearing, the court will be able to order realization of the amount by the ordinary process of executing decrees.

Encumbered estates in Chota Nagpore.

The Bill for affording relief to the encumbered estates in the Chota Nagpore province has passed into law. The indebtedness of the rural aristocracy of that half-civilized province is a source of political as well as economic mischief. It was necessary to give legal sanction to the arrangements which the local authorities had long been in the habit of making, and to define precisely their powers regarding the management of those estates—and those only—which, though in danger of becoming insolvent, might yet by thrift and forethought be restored to solvency.

It were much to be desired that similar powers could be taken by law to bring under management certain estates in Behar, which are of such territorial dimensions as to have a certain sort of political significance. There are, unfortunately, objections to such a law being passed. An opportunity will be taken, however, when the law relating to the Court of Wards is being amended, to propose that the civil courts may, on application of the revenue authorities, order landed estates to be brought under management by reason of the proved incompetence of the proprietor to manage for himself; or that on application of the proprietor himself, the revenue authorities may for the same reason assume the management.

The relationship of landlord and tenant in Behar.

The comparatively low condition of the ryots and the peasantry in those parts of the province of Behar which lie north of the Ganges, and especially in the upper half of the old district of Tirhoot, continues to cause regret and apprehension. In these tracts the people had not recovered from the weakness and depression which necessarily followed after the famine of 1874, when they were afflicted by scarcity during the spring and summer of 1876. That scarcity spread over a considerable area, and would have proved serious had it not been for the abundant harvest in Bengal generally and in some of the surrounding districts especially, and for the importing power afforded by the new State railway.

The revised census and other inquiries instituted in consequence of the scarcity showed that the power of distraint, which the law gives to the landlord with certain well-defined

limitations, had in North Behar generally from time immemorial been exercised by the landlord to an unlimited extent, placing the crop of the tenant from sowing time to harvest virtually at the disposal and under the watchful control of the landowner. The practice, when carried thus far, is subversive of the status which the ryots ought to possess, and which the law meant them to have. I have instructed the local authorities to bring about its relinquishment gradually and judiciously, securing ultimately the rights of the peasantry without any violent or disturbing change; and I have caused an example to be set on this behalf throughout the great Durbhunga estate, which is under the Court of Wards, and in which the practice prevailed almost as much as anywhere.

In Eastern Bengal.

The material advancement of the sub-proprietors, the ryots, and the peasantry in Eastern Bengal, has been mentioned with satisfaction on former occasions. A remarkable illustration has been afforded by the detailed inquiries which are being made for the valuation of the lands in the deltaic district of Backergunge. It appears from the road cess returns that the rent roll payable to the intermediate tenureholders is often 10, 20, or 50 times the rent paid to the superior landlord. It seems probable that not less than a crore of rupees (assumed as equal to one million sterling) are annually paid in rent in this district, and that the value of the agricultural produce of the district can hardly be less than five millions sterling annually, and may be much more. The returns, moreover, while they show the prosperous condition of the tenure-holders and other middlemen, show also how the profits of the land are slipping out of the hands of the zemindars, who have permanently alienated their interests in the soil, and in many cases have fallen into the position of needy annuitants.

Indigo in Behar.

Although there has been no serious trouble and no manifestation of widespread discontent in regard to indigo-planting in Behar, yet there have been, and still are, signs which require watching in the shape of occasional complaints, disputes, affrays. Each of these cases may have, indeed, an individual character of its own; but there are some characteristics in the mode of their occurrence which make us fear that general causes must be at work. I have, however, refrained from making general inquiries and from issuing general instructions, all which are so liable to be misunderstood and so calculated to bring about the very kind of disturbance they

were intended to prevent. I have preferred to warn our officers to deal very strictly and firmly with each case that may come under their cognizance, trusting to the example thus illustrated producing its unmistakable effect on the community, and reminding all concerned of the several means which the laws already afford for the administration of justice—such as the recognition of the occupancy status; the assumption by the revenue authorities of jurisdiction for preventing agrarian disturbances; the limitation of the power of distraint; the institution of putwarees or village accountants in Behar, together with their village records; the quartering of police upon turbulent localities; the protection of the cultivators against forcible compulsion, and of the planter against rioting.

III. Protection.

A LARGE portion of my time and thoughts has been given to legislation, which has of late been more important than any other branch of the administration. The Legislative Council of Bengal is a thoroughly satisfactory institution. Its members, while independently asserting their own views, exhibit that mutual forbearance which is essential to joint decisions being obtained, and that public spirit which subordinates all considerations to the main object of securing some measure which, if not perfect, will yet promote the general weal, as far as may be possible, under the circumstances. The measures before the local legislature are fully and carefully discussed in open Council. The Native members take a lively interest in the discussions. The fact that European and Native non-official gentlemen are invited to take part in legislation has the best moral effect upon the community, and helps to make all classes contented with the laws under which they live.

Course of legislation.

In respect to the course of legislation, those measures which relate to the administration of the land have been mentioned in the last preceding section, namely the Acts for the registration of titles to land, for the partition of joint undivided estates, for the prevention of agrarian disturbances, and for the management of certain encumbered estates, also the Bill for improving the substantive law of rent.

The Bills for altering the municipal corporation of the city of Calcutta, and for consolidating and amending the law relating to municipalities in the interior of the country, have passed into law.

The municipal corporation of Calcutta will receive further notice presently. I may here remark that the legislative discussions showed that there is much jealousy on the part of the people regarding the growth of municipal taxation in the interior of the country.

Bills are under consideration for prohibiting illegal cesses in navigable channels, high roads, and market-places; consolidating the law relating to the excise; amending the rent law in the Chota Nagpore province; improving the law relating to the Court of Wards; defining the status of certain "ghatwalee" (local militia) tenures in certain districts; consolidating the laws and regulations regarding the land revenue; giving legal effect to the determination of rent by settlement officers in estates belonging to, or under the management of, Government; transferring the management of ferries from the Magistrates to the District Road Committees.

Criminal justice and police.

As regards the regular police, the relations between that department and the magistracy have settled down into smoothness and harmony. Though the Government of India did not accede to the introduction of a Bill into the local legislature for defining all these relations by law, yet we have been able to carry out executively all the rules which were embodied in the Bill. While retaining fully their departmental status, the police loyally obey the Magistrate, and regard themselves as instruments in his hands. The Magistrate, on the other hand, feels himself answerable for the repression of crime and for the conduct of the police. It is apparently still the belief of many Natives that the union in the Magistrate of police powers and judicial functions under the criminal law is impolitic. They say in effect that the catcher of the thief and the judge of the charge of theft ought not to be the same officer. They will also point to particular cases in which Magistrates have overstrained these double powers. In practice, however, the Magistrate seldom tries criminal cases; and, notwithstanding occasional instances to the contrary, I believe that the system on the whole works conclusively well.

Notwithstanding some serious instances of indiscipline and misconduct, I think that the conduct and discipline

of the force is fairly good generally. Though I fear that its popularity with the people does not increase, still specific causes for its unpopularity (if it be unpopular) are not easily discerned. Perhaps one cause may be the tendency to arrest persons hastily. The returns shew an excessive number of persons arrested who are not prosecuted to conviction. Admonitions regarding this have been issued to the police. That they are often harsh and rough in their manner to the people, is probably but too true. In this respect they receive every discouragement from authority. Though corruption has much diminished on the whole, yet petty malpractices are doubtless still rife in the lower grades of the force. But if there is a custom immemorially ancient here, it is this. On the whole, I should regard the jealous criticism of the police department by the Natives as a sign that they are awaking from their former apathy and submissiveness. They may certainly reckon upon the support of authority in resisting oppressive conduct. The best guarantee for its cessation is the disposition of the people to resist.

The higher Native officers of the force bear a tolerably good character on the whole, but not so high as that borne by the Deputy Magistrates and the Native civil judges. While some of the inspectors are excellent, others are ill esteemed. The status, and I fear also the conduct, of the subordinate officers, the sub-inspectors, and head-constables, continue to be very indifferent. This matter causes much regret, as vitally affecting the efficiency and honesty of the force; but a remedy can be applied only at considerable expense, which at present we are unable to afford.

It is hoped that during the year decisive progress has been made in improving the status of the village police. The Act passed for this purpose in 1870 has been introduced into almost all the districts in these provinces, and has been, or is being, carried out in a large proportion of the villages. The effect of it is to empower the Magistrate to cause a proper income for the village watchman to be raised by the villagers among themselves, which again enables him to ensure competent men being employed and to exact from them a due discharge of duty. The consequences of this, in regard to the repression of crime and the maintenance of social order, must ere long be apparent.

Concurrently with this, our exertions have been redoubled in searching out and observantly watching all the bad

characters throughout the country. The law wisely arms the Magistrates with large powers of placing on security for bad behaviour suspected persons, vagrants, bad characters, men without ostensible means of livelihood, habitual evil livers, known receivers of stolen property, and the like; for it is by these classes, ramifying throughout our districts, that a great part of the deliberate, systematic, and professional crime of the country is committed. The total in all these provinces of persons who are thus kept under wholesome surveillance, and who would otherwise be preying upon society, is considerable, and amounts to several thousands. The attention bestowed on this matter by the magistracy, under the direction of Government, will doubtless bear fruit in the diminution of several classes of crime.

This must be one of the causes of the success attained in the repression of gang-robbery (once notoriously the bane of Bengal), a crime which has long been on the decrease, and which is reduced to comparatively harmless dimensions, though not yet extinct.

The Criminal Tribes' Act has been extended to these provinces with the view of bringing under reformatory discipline the tribes of Bedyas and Mughya Domes. The due execution of the measure, however, demands more expense than can be afforded. Some limited and inexpensive proceedings will be undertaken for reclaiming the Bedyas.

The Native Honorary Magistrates (946 in number) throughout these provinces continue to dispose of a large number of criminal trials. They evince more willingness to attend on fixed days, to sit on magisterial benches, and to take a share in the administration of the criminal law. The appointment of Honorary Magistrate is more and more regarded as a dignity.

They are very much employed on magisterial benches (wherein a stipendiary Magistrate sits together with two or more Honorary Magistrates) for the disposal of the summary trials, in which a sentence of short imprisonment or fine may be passed without appeal. I regret to find that the law which confers this summary jurisdiction is still regarded with distrust and disfavour by many among the upper and middle classes of the Natives. The animadversions, however, are only of a general character. Particular complaints or specific instances are but seldom adduced and hardly established. If any have been really made out, they are too rare and exceptional to affect the favourable conclusion which has otherwise

been formed. Reports and returns, so far as they can be depended upon, certainly warrant a conclusion favourable to the system. It is fortunate that these cases are almost all disposed of by benches in the business of which Honorary Magistrates have so large a share; and this at all events ought to afford a guarantee to the Native public for the moderation and considerateness with which this important jurisdiction is exercised. This consideration causes additional importance to be attached to the honorary magistracy as an institution. The maintenance of the summary jurisdiction is of consequence to the cause of order, but it ought to be so exercised as to command the confidence of all concerned; and that result can best be secured by associating Native gentlemen in the work as Honorary Magistrates.

For several months past the vernacular press, and perhaps some of the upper sections of Native society, have evinced a jealous susceptibility in respect to harsh or unduly severe or inconsiderate proceedings on the part of some of the District Magistrates and some of their magisterial subordinates. No doubt there have, unfortunately, been some instances of this description; indeed, with a very large body of officers and very extensive territories we can hardly venture to hope to be always free from such instances. In one notable case I deemed it necessary to remove an officer from his appointment as Magistrate and Collector on this account; in another case also I had to inflict a mark of the displeasure of Government. And in every case of the kind which has been brought to my notice, either by the proceedings of the courts of justice, or by the vernacular press, or by common report, I have carefully considered the circumstances, and have given orders which are calculated to, and doubtless will, ensure—if it has not been already ensured—that the Magistrates shall, in dealing with the Natives brought before them, evince not only strictness and vigour, but also considerateness and moderation. Notwithstanding that the public seem to be apprehensive on this score, I am sanguine that they will find there is no real ground for such apprehensions. After all, the cases which have occurred are relatively very few, and instances are not likely to recur. The Magistrates know very well that the Government is most anxious to avoid harshness, to reasonably regard the position of those whose status entitles them to consideration, to prevent hasty arrests, to adjudge punishment according to the character

of the offence and the condition of the offender, and to be merciful whenever mercy may be consistent with the ends of justice and with the paramount public interest. These views of the Government must surely impress themselves upon the minds of the magistracy. But irrespective of all this, the good sense and right feeling of the Magistrates will generally preserve them from erring in these respects. Notwithstanding the faults of a very few individuals, I can affirm that our officers are actuated by a hearty desire to treat the Natives thoroughly well, to execute their offices, indeed, according to the strict requirements of duty, but still to make all due allowance for excusable faults, and to give weight to all the favourable points.

Though I am disposed strongly to advocate the jury system, as calculated to produce a healthy moral effect upon the Native character, I cannot speak with unmixed satisfaction of the manner in which the important duties assigned to juries under the Criminal Procedure Code have been discharged. The general opinion seems to be that while they may be safely trusted to exercise the power which the law has entrusted to them regarding offences against property, the same confidence is not to be reposed in them with regard to offences of a capital nature.

The Bill for the establishment of reformatories for juvenile offenders has passed into law; and with its sanction the executive authorities will be able to bring under educational discipline all young persons who may have been convicted of any crime or offence. Already one reformatory is being established at Alipore, near Calcutta, and others will be founded hereafter if our means shall permit. But the measure has been shorn of much of its usefulness by the restriction which confines it to persons actually in jail under conviction for a particular crime or offence. I had hoped to see it extended to those unfortunate young persons outside the jails who are homeless, friendless, and uncared for, growing up in ways of vice and ignorance, which must lead to crime. It would have been easy, and in accordance with the practice of civilized countries, to enact that the Magistrates should in cases, on proof rendered, have power to order such persons to be placed in a reformatory. This course would be consistent with the highest moral duties of the State, and would save society from much harm. I trust that hereafter the legislature may be induced to adopt it, especially if the experience of the present reformatories shall prove satisfactory.

It is remarkable that Native opinion is adverse not only to capital punishment, but also to severity of punishment generally, and is in favour of shewing as much leniency as possible towards convicts. It is disposed to deprecate such punishments as flogging, and even the hard enforcement of prison discipline. In all these considerations regard seems to be had rather to the person who, though guilty, is suffering, than to the interests of society which are concerned in his punishment being so inflicted as to deter others.

While on the one hand the greatest care is taken of the clothing and diet of the prisoners and the sanitation of the prisons, on the other hand the labour and the discipline are rendered so rigorous as to cause incarceration to be dreaded by the criminal classes. Such at least is our aim. It is so far satisfactory to find from medical inquiry that the main cause of sickness in our jails is crowding, inasmuch as this cause is remediable or preventable. Constant endeavours are made by completing the central jails, enlarging district jails, providing temporary wards, and the like, to augment the space per head in the sleeping wards for the number of prisoners. We have not been permitted, for financial reasons, to obtain from England machinery for our jail manufactures. For the same reasons it has been impossible to attempt the introduction of the separate cell system. We hope to render the guarding of the prisoners more cheap and effective by substituting warders for the present police guards. Many questions in detail regarding prison discipline and management generally will be discussed by a committee which is shortly to sit at Calcutta.

Civil justice.

The various recommendations made by me, as mentioned in the last annual report, for the improvement of the procedure for the administration of civil justice, have, in conjunction with recommendations made from other parts of India, been under the consideration of the legislature. Most of them will, it is believed, be adopted in some shape or other.

The points of primary importance are the entrusting of the execution of decrees to one department, and the assigning the work of local inquiries in civil cases to regular judicial officers instead of to the inferior officials styled ameens.

My proposals for improving the law regarding civil appeals, and for constituting appellate benches, to consist each of one European and one Native Judge, with powers to

decide appeals up to a certain value finally without appeal, are still under the consideration of the Government of India. This is a question of primary concern to the efficiency of our civil courts. We greatly regret that its decision, perhaps unavoidably, has been postponed. There are excellent and highly qualified officers among our District Judges, who might well be selected to sit on these benches, and the high character and improved qualifications of the Native judicial service will enable it to furnish men fitted to sit with their European colleagues.

Registration.

The registration of deeds and assurances is gradually spreading more and more in the interior of the country, and we encourage it by opening rural offices wherever any demand becomes apparent. The registration, however, in the cases where it is optional, still fails to show the rapid development which we had hoped to see, and further efforts are needed in order to popularize the system.

We have for some time past been endeavouring to introduce the use of printed forms for the registration of the written agreements between landlord and tenant, and of bonds for small amounts. It is very desirable that these documents should be drawn up in some particular form, prepared on the best legal and practical advice, so as to be rendered most suitable to existing circumstances and most free from the chance of being disputed. This would save expense to the public; would keep them out of the hands of the petty practitioners who frequent the courts in the interior of the country; and, by rendering the process easy and intelligible, would cause people to appreciate the benefits of registration. Experiments with this object having been tried with marked success in several districts of Eastern Bengal, the plan has been recently extended throughout Bengal, printed forms being supplied for general use, and we hope shortly to extend it to Behar and Orissa.

The Act for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces has been extended to all the districts of Eastern Bengal where the rural Mahomedan population is chiefly to be found, and carefully selected Mahomedan registrars have been appointed. It is hoped that many families will soon be resorting to them for registration.

The Port Commissioners of Calcutta have prosecuted, with all the public spirit and ability which they have displayed during many years, the improvements on the left

bank of the Hooghly, which have been mentioned on former occasions. A riverside tramway is about to be added to their long catalogue of useful works.

Calcutta Municipality.

The constitution of the municipal corporation of Calcutta has been changed during the year. The old corporation consisted of Justices of the Peace, 129 in number, partly official, partly non-official, some being European gentlemen, the majority, however, being Native gentlemen of rank and position. Notwithstanding the high character borne by the Justices and the good services rendered by them during many years, it was felt that the corporation did not sufficiently represent various classes in the community who, by their growing wealth, their improved education, their increasing claims to consideration, were entitled to a definite voice in the management of the city. I therefore deemed it my duty to propose to the local legislature a new municipal constitution and a corporation, to consist of 72 Commissioners, of whom two-thirds should be elected and one-third appointed by Government. The town has been divided into eighteen wards. Six of these wards were to return two, and the remaining twelve wards three representatives each. Every person who paid Rs. 25 per annum in the municipal taxes or rates was to be entitled to a vote; the constituency thus obtained was expected to number about 13,468 persons, although only 4,994 persons registered themselves as qualified to vote. The main reason for providing that one-third of the total number should be appointed was the apprehension that a due proportion of representatives of the Europeans, and possibly of some of the several nationalities to be found in the city, might not be elected: in such a case the above provision would enable the Government to redress the balance. The Commissioners were to have power to execute all the works necessary for the well-being of the city, and to fix all the establishments with the exception of the police, the strength of which was to be determined by the Government, and to raise the necessary taxes. In the event, however, of their failing to execute works of proved necessity for the health and safety of the place, there was to be a power vested in the Government, after inquiry duly and formally made, to cause authoritatively the required proceedings to be taken. This measure, after much discussion in detail, was accepted by the legislature; some additional precautions only being introduced to define and regulate the procedure to be

adopted in the limited class of cases where the Government was authorized to interpose. The first elections under the Act have been held, a considerable portion of the qualified electors having voted, and a body of Commissioners have been returned, fairly representing the wealth and intelligence of the Native community. Among many classes there was apathy respecting these proceedings. By some influential sections of the educated classes an animated interest was felt. The number of European gentlemen elected being small, I have appointed persons belonging to this important section of the community to be Commissioners, and have so endeavoured to make up the desired proportion of Europeans at the Board of Commissioners. The new corporation has had several meetings, in which the newly elected or appointed Commisssioners have taken an active and assiduous part, and in which, among other things, the budget for the ensuing year has been discussed and passed. They have succeeded in reducing the house-tax from 7½ to 7 per cent., and have yet made some provision for most of the principal heads of service. Whether they have made adequate provision, or have kept a sufficient cash balance for working expenses, remains to be seen.

In justice to the memory of the late corporation, who for upwards of fourteen years conducted the municipal affairs of Calcutta, and who have deserved so well of its citizens, I will attempt a brief summary of the material improvements which have been carried out by that body, with a success as signal as the enterprise and perseverance with which they have been conducted.

First in importance are the new drainage works. The complete scheme provides for 39 miles of brick sewers and about 137 miles of pipe sewers, and up to the end of 1875 the late corporation had completed about 38 miles of brick and 37 miles of pipe sewers. Those who know what the old drainage used to be, or who now see what the drains are which yet remain to be taken in hand, can alone appreciate the magnitude and significance of the improvement. The mechanical power and appliances, whereby the vast volume of liquid sewage is daily carried off to the Salt Lake, several miles distant, are upon an imposing scale.

These works, so important to the health and convenience of the inhabitants, have already cost 67 lakhs of rupees (say £670,000), and it is estimated that a further sum of 22 lakhs (£220,000) will be required to complete them.

Closely connected with the drainage works was the question of a diffused and regular supply of pure water for drinking and other purposes. When the Justices first assumed office, the supply could be obtained only from tanks, of which the water was generally impure, often deleterious, and never sufficient in quantity. The reform of the arrangements for supplying water was undertaken by the Justices, who have, with the support and approval of Government, provided Calcutta with a daily supply of seven millions gallons of pure filtered water, at a cost of about 62 lakhs of rupees (say £620,000). On this supply (large though it was) being found insufficient, the Justices at once devised and carried out a supplementary scheme, by which about one and a half million gallons of unfiltered water is daily supplied for street watering and conservancy purposes. This additional scheme cost upwards of two and a half lakhs of rupees (£25,000).

The lighting of the town by gas had been taken in hand before the appointment of the Justices as a municipal corporation, but the lighting under their administration has been greatly extended. There are now about 105 miles of streets thus lit.

To the Justices also the city is indebted for the establishment of thoroughly clean and healthy slaughter-houses, and more especially for the construction of a really beautiful and commodious market-place for the European quarter of the place.

The sanitary arrangements of the municipality have also received the careful attention of the late corporation, who at a considerable cost constructed a line of rail about eleven miles in length for the daily removal of the street sweepings. The ventilation and improvement of the city has also been greatly improved by the opening out of some new streets of adequate breadth, by the widening of other streets, and by the converting of neglected and insalubrious areas into spacious squares and gardens.

IV. Production and Distribution.

Statistics.

THE monthly publication of the *Statistical Reporter*, the commencement of which was mentioned in the last report, has been maintained during the year. The original articles have been varied and

interesting, as might indeed have been expected from the wealth of materials presenting themselves for treatment, and from the literary ability possessed by so many in the public service. The figured statements have comprised a very wide area of information, notwithstanding the difficulty of checking the facts in such a country as this. Progress has been made in collecting the mass of valuable statistics which are presented. Without claiming an extreme degree of success for a publication beset with difficulty in its inception, still I trust that a good beginning has been made with a work which is creditable to our administration, and of which the want has been much felt. Something has been done towards the foundation of a sound statistical system in these provinces. And all must admit that some such system is essential to good government, seeing that without it measures of improvement cannot be either precisely devised or correctly carried out.

The *Bengal Gazetteer* is now nearly completed for all the districts of these provinces. It will be an enormous literary work, consisting of 20 volumes with about 8,000 pages in all. The supervision and composition are most creditable to the editor and to his several assistants. The information comprises all sorts of subjects—ethnological, topographical, physical, historical, linguistic, social, administrative, statistical. The quality of the work is of a high order, quite equal to the vastness and variety of the topics embraced in it.

Trade.

The registration of the country craft, big and small, which ply on our rivers has been carried out every where during the year. The registers which have been carefully kept at some riverside stations now disclose authoritatively what has been so long known in general terms, namely the vast extent of the traffic on these navigable highways. The bulk of the river-borne traffic registered during the year amounted to three millions of tons, valued at 30 millions sterling.

Similarly the arrangements for the registration of the traffic crossing our several frontiers have been completed. The main facts of our inland trade are now statistically known. From these facts I extract some as being of special interest in regard to the trade of Calcutta.

About $8\frac{3}{4}$ million cwts. of rice are imported into Calcutta during a year. Out of these, $6\frac{1}{2}$ million cwts. are exported by sea to other countries and $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions are kept for consumption in the city. The trade in this staple,

so very largely produced in Bengal, is well sustained, and continues to raise the condition of the cultivating classes.

The rapid development of the exportation of wheat is a hopeful circumstance. Of this staple $3\frac{1}{4}$ million cwts. are imported into Calcutta, of which $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions are exported by sea to foreign countries and half a million cwts. are kept for consumption in the city. The bulk of the wheat comes not from Bengal, nor Behar, but from the North-Western provinces of India. Although the facts are registered in Calcutta, the consequences affect Northern India generally, and not Bengal particularly.

Of jute there are $7\frac{1}{4}$ million cwts. imported into Calcutta during a year. Out of these, $5\frac{1}{4}$ millions are exported by sea to foreign countries and 2 millions are consumed by the jute mills established in or around the city. It may be that the exportation of the raw material has not been very well sustained during the year, but the expansion of the demand for local consumption is remarkable. There are now some 14 or 15 jute factories in and about Calcutta. The tall smoking chimnies in some parts of the place almost remind one of manufacturing centres in Europe. From these factories there were exported beyond sea the enormous number of fifty millions of gunny bags during the past year, which are used for packing the wool of Australia and the grain of all sorts in India, Ceylon, the Malay Straits, Egypt, the United Kingdom, and America. The industry took a spring upwards for packing the rice destined for the distressed districts during the famine of 1874. Subsequently it flagged, causing some loss to those engaged in it, and occasioning temporary depression; but it has since revived, and seems to have gained a hold upon the custom of distant countries. It promises to produce a marked economic and social effect upon Bengal.

Before quitting the subject of the export trade, I may advert to a few other staples.

The teas of Bengal and Assam are being exported in larger and larger quantities yearly. The total reached in the year amounts to 24 millions of pounds, which is equal to one-sixth of the amount sent annually from China to England, whereas a few years ago the Indian teas did not exceed one-eleventh of the Chinese. In the previous year the planters were much disappointed at the low prices they obtained for their teas. This was, however, mainly owing to faults in manufacturing. The lesson has doubtless stimulated

their carefulness. The fall of silver in the exchange with England caused a remarkable advantage to the tea industry. In the submontane tract ceded to the British Government by Bhootan at the end of the last war, there is still a very large area which could well be cultivated with tea. But besides augmentation of quantity there is also great room for improvement both in the mode of culture and in the making of tea. The land should be fully manured if the leaf-producing power of the plants is to be preserved. The leaves should be sparingly and thriftily plucked, so that overplucking ("overcropping," as it is called,) may not exhaust the plants. The drying of the leaves, on which the successful manufacture of the teas so much depends, and the economy of fuel, should be managed by scientific appliances. The sanitation among the huts of the labourers should receive strenuous attention. The increasing use of machinery in the tea plantations is remarkable.

We fear that the exportation of safflower (so important in Eastern Bengal) is on the decline, by reason of the competition of the cheap and brilliant, though comparatively fugitive, aniline dyes.

The export trade in silk, which has so unfortunately declined of late years, has revived once more by reason of the failure of the crop in Southern Europe; but the position of the article is precarious, depending on casual failures of the crop in Europe or in China.

Indigo yielded during the past year a bumper outturn in Tirhoot, and was moderately successful in Bengal, but prices did not come up to those realized in previous years.

The import trade generally has received a severe blow (we hope that its effects may prove to be but temporary,) by the sudden fall of silver in the exchange with England. The consumers of luxuries were for the most part suffering from the fall, and their depression immediately affected trade. Unfortunately the articles most injuriously affected were the British piece-goods. The trade in these had been previously depressed by what must be called over-importing, that is importing more than could be speedily and profitably disposed of in the Native markets inland. The further depression recently caused by the exchange has placed this very important trade in an unfavourable position; but we cannot feel doubt regarding its ultimate recovery if good harvests and general prosperity are vouchsafed to the mass of consumers in the interior of the country.

It is not necessary that I should here discuss the consequences to India generally of the extraordinary fall in the value of silver relatively to gold which began in Calcutta in March 1876 and reached its zero in July, and which has been gradually recovering subsequently. In these provinces doubtless, as elsewhere in India, it seriously injured many of the European servants of Government and most of those classes who live on fixed incomes. To all those whose families were residing in England, it caused losses which they could ill afford to bear. Threatening as it did the financial condition of the general treasury, it struck a heavy blow at all sorts of improvement, and it retarded all the progress, moral and material, which depends on the action of Government. It caused that unsettled and anxious feeling among public departments and the national interests pertaining thereto which always springs up when financial retrenchment is thought to be inevitable. But though it did bring about these evils, which are greatly to be deplored, yet it left many great interests quite uninjured, and to some it actually produced advantage. The export trade, on the whole, so far from suffering, received a stimulus, and some branches of it, notably tea, actually benefited. The prices in the interior of the country did not rise. The landed interests were not hurt, and the Natives generally felt neither detriment nor alarm.

Forests.

The conservancy of forests is being fast developed on all the borders of these provinces, in the lower Himalayas, the hills of Chota Nagpore, the Chittagong frontier, and in the deltaic tracts. The area of Government reserved forests brought under treatment by scientific and professional forestry has grown from 120 square miles in 1873 to more than 3,000 square miles in 1876. The effect of these arrangements on the supply of timber, of which such vast quantities are needed in Bengal, will be felt not so much in the present time, but rather in future years, perhaps even in future generations.

In order to train the natives of Bengal for employment in forestry, whereby such large prospects are being opened out for skilled labour, we have decided to establish a school of forestry. The work of forestry is well suited to the natives of these provinces, better suited to them perhaps for climatic reasons, than to Europeans. But if it is to be performed with real efficiency, the men must receive a special training at the outset. The business constitutes a profession, and those

who undertake it must undergo a professional preparation, which manifestly ought to be of two kinds—first, scientific, relating to botany; second, practical, relating to forestry. I attach much importance to the students being fairly well grounded in the elements of botany as a science, both systematic and physiological. No very high standard in this respect need be attempted; still the young men ought at the outset to acquire a competent knowledge of the structure and functions and the leading principles of the classification of plants. The handling and dissecting of plants by the students themselves is also an essential of primary importance. The Botanical Gardens at Calcutta, and the arrangements there made for the instruction of students of the Medical College, will afford every facility for instructing simultaneously the candidates for the Forest Department.

The Conservator of Forests will then select one or more of the Government reserved forests, wherein to afford to the young men that practical instruction in the work of forestry which is to form the business of their lives. In such a place they will see the application of the elementary scientific knowledge which they have presumably acquired already. All young men thus passed will be permanently employed in the Forest Department, under such terms as regards period of engagement and the like as the Conservator may settle; and no men save these thus passed will be employed in future.

Cinchona.

The several alkaloids obtained from the bark of the cinchona trees are known as remedies for the fevers so prevalent in India; but as yet only one of these alkaloids has been extensively used as a medicine, named quinine, which is a very expensive medicine, quite within the reach indeed of the Government, the public departments, and the upper classes, both European and Native, but quite beyond the reach of the poorer classes of natives.

The desideratum, therefore, is to discover either some means of producing the alkaloid quinine much more cheaply, or else some other alkaloid or alkaloids which, while being very cheap, will answer as well, or nearly as well, as quinine. To supply this desideratum, to make this discovery, has been the hope of Government in instituting the costly and extensive experiments (quite beyond the scope of private enterprise) of which we are now beginning to reap the fruit. The object of Government has been not only to reduce the cost of its own quinine, which expense is becoming

actually considerable, but more particularly, and primarily, to find out some alkaloid febrifuge so cheap that the people at large may be able to buy it.

Our cinchona plantations are in the Darjeeling district. They cover 1,800 acres, and are stocked with cinchona trees, about three millions in number, which may be approximately distributed among the three species as below:—

	Trees.
Succirubra	2,600,000
Calisaya	350,000
Micrantha	50,000
Total ...	3,000,000

The Micrantha species, however, is found to contain little or no quinine in its bark, and may be put out of account.

Of the two useful species—Calisaya and Succirubra—the barks yield the medicinal alkaloids, quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, and cinchonidine in different proportions. The bark of the Calisaya yields chiefly one alkaloid, and that the most esteemed, namely quinine. In this bark the quinine represents about 85 to 90 per cent. of the total alkaloids, and can be extracted with comparative ease and cheapness.

The Succirubra bark contains a considerable proportion of each of the three principals, namely quinine, cinchonine, cinchonidine, and some amorphous alkaloids. These are extracted from the Succirubra in a mixed state, and are therefore called "the mixed alkaloids," but practically the chichona does not yield quinine.

The first question will be whether the alkaloids shall be extracted from the bark on the spot, that is in the plantations, or whether the bark shall be sent away to Calcutta in order that the alkaloids may be extracted there: in other words, whether the factory for manufacturing should be established on the plantations or at Calcutta. Either of the two plans would be suitable. I consider that the manufacture can be most advantageously conducted at Calcutta, as it will there be more under professional supervision, and have greater advantages in respect of mechanical appliances.

The general efficacy of the Succirubra alkaloids is admitted. Their precise effect cannot perhaps be determined immediately; the decision must be a work of some years, depending on medical testimony, on actual experience, and on popular acceptance.

Herbarium in the Royal Botanic Gardens in Calcutta.

Efforts have during the year been made to carry on the work of the herbarium in the Royal Botanic gardens in Calcutta. This very important herbarium was founded so long ago as the year 1800 by Roxburgh, who is called the father of Indian botany, and has gradually grown to its present dimensions, partly by reason of the collections made at various times, under the auspices of Government, by distinguished botanists, but chiefly by reason of contributions given by individuals devoted to the cause of botanic science, and particularly by Dr. J. D. Hooker, who, in his individual capacity, has presented at various times a great number of most interesting specimens, and has indeed been the greatest benefactor of the institution. Thus the herbarium possesses many associations which will become classical in the history of Indian botany.

The herbarium ought to be as complete as possible in respect to the Indian flora, in the broadest sense and to the minutest degree, according to the latest development of our knowledge; and in the Indian flora there is represented, as I understand, the greater part of the vegetable kingdom. It very often happens, however, that the herbarium, while possessing, for a species or variety, good specimens from some parts of India, is quite deficient in specimens from all other parts—and those perhaps very important parts—of the country. For instance, we have as yet but few specimens from the west coast of India, comprised in the Concan, Malabar, and Travancore; from the Nilgherry, Shevaroy, and Pulnee Hills; from the southern extremity of the Indian Peninsula; from Tipperah, Munnipore, and the Khasia Hills; from the lower Himalayan ranges immediately north of Assam; from Bhootan and Nepal; from the Chota Nagpore country to the west of Bengal; from the valley of the Nerbudda in Central India; from the valley of the Mahanuddy in the Central Provinces; from the Andamans and the Nicobars.

Every effort will be made in the future to supply these deficiencies, and to render the collection worthy of its distinguished scientific associations. Trained assistants will be deputed from the Botanic Gardens to visit distant places in India for the purpose of collecting specimens and making sketches of plants on the spot, and the officers of the Cinchona plantations and of the Government forests will be asked to aid in the work of collection.

In respect to foreign flora, the herbarium has many specimens from Europe; some from Australia and from some of the countries of Asia, especially Ceylon; a few from North and South America and from South Africa, but very few from the principal countries of Asia, from Northern and Central Africa, from the West Indies; while from the Arctic and Antarctic regions there are none at all. But having regard to the support continuously rendered to our herbarium by Dr. Hooker, and to his peculiar cognizance of the needs of an herbarium in India, we may hope to receive from him in the future that assistance which he is pre-eminently able to afford. By keeping up communication with the Botanic Gardens and institutions of other countries we may send them specimens of our flora and obtain specimens of theirs in return.

It has been found necessary to close the several model farms which had been temporarily established in Bengal because it was found that success could not be attained without scientific means and appliances much beyond any resources which we have at our command. The aim was to introduce new and foreign staples which may or may not prove suitable to this climate—a very difficult task, for the successful accomplishment of which the best talent procurable from Europe would be needed. But another object more immediately important seems to me to be this—to examine scientifically and botanically the physiological characteristics of all our principal indigenous staples, and the chemical properties of our soils, with a view to improving the fertility of our fields and the yield of our produce. In this, of course, the sciences of physiological botany and agricultural chemistry are concerned. Experiments in regard to these matters, in order to be at all conclusive, must be conducted and continuously watched by men of high scientific acquirements. With our limited resources this can be done only in a few selected areas. The lands belonging to the abolished Stud Department at Poosa, in Tirhoot, and a part of the large area belonging to the Botanic Gardens at Calcutta, are suitable for such a purpose, and in each case some trained scientific officers could be employed.

Irrigation.

The canals of Orissa are now practically limited to the Cuttack district, the Government of India having finally decided that constructive operations should be limited to the works which are still unfinished in that district, and be not extended towards Balasore.

The rainy seasons having been very propitious during every year since the opening of the canals, the cultivators have not felt the instant need of irrigation, and are not so thoughtful for the future as to irrigate their fields for improving the culture of the present kinds of staples and for introducing other staples. Notwithstanding this, however, the progress of irrigation, though slow, does yet creep onwards year by year. The area thus irrigated amounted in the past year to 150,343 acres, yielding an income of Rs. 1,23,986. The result is as yet comparatively insignificant, but the first drought that may occur will give a vast impulse to irrigation; and once the cultivators shall have seen their fields drink the canal water, it is probable that they will never abandon that fertilizing agency; and thus the area suddenly expanded will maintain its expansion. The same remarks are applicable to the Sone Canals opened in the Shahabad district. The circumstances there, however, have been such as to impress the people more forcibly with the benefit of canal irrigation, for drought has partially befallen or threatened them since the introduction of the canal system.

In North Behar much progress has been made in preparing the minor projects for canals from the rivers Baghmuttee and Kumla in North Tirhoot, and from the streams which diverge from the river Gunduk in Sarun.

Proposed canal in Eastern Bengal.

A project for constructing a navigation canal from a point in the Furreedpore district, on the lower Megna, to Khoolna, in Jessore, and thence to Calcutta, has been under consideration during the year. It is calculated that if the vast river-borne trade of Eastern Bengal with Calcutta could be induced to follow this route, the distance which the boats now travel would be lessened by from 200 to 300 miles, while the dangerous navigation of the Pudda and Megna rivers would be avoided. Until the survey now in progress has been completed, it is impossible to give even approximate estimates of the cost of the scheme, and it is possible that this may be so high as to be prohibitory. But there can be no doubt that such a canal if effectively carried out would prove of signal benefit to the great exporting districts of Eastern Bengal.

Railways.

Of the guaranted railways the East Indian line continues to prove fairly successful. Its returns, both of passengers and of goods, are increasing. One cause of this is the activity in several

branches of the export trade, especially wheat. The Eastern Bengal line holds the limited space in the trade of the country which it had won, and no more. It is apparently unable to overcome the competition from the country craft on the rivers, and the destruction of its Goalundo terminus by inroads from the Ganges has placed it under a further disadvantage, which, however, the railway authorities have energetically striven to meet.

Professional inquiry in detail has been made regarding the proposed branch railways in Central Bengal. The line to connect Moorshedabad with the Ganges (there called locally the Pudda) at Bhugwangola, just south of Rajshahye, is advocated. But for earliest execution preference is given to the line from Calcutta by Baraset to Jessore; and for this project endeavour will be made to raise capital locally, in the same manner as that which has been adopted in the North-Western Provinces. Being still convinced of the excellence of the project for a railway from Patna to Gya, we are striving to obtain capital locally for it, hitherto without success indeed; but hope is not abandoned.

The excellent progress made during the year with the Northern Bengal State Railway is one of the best features in the general administration of our public works. It reflects lasting honour on the Engineer in Chief and his principal officers. Their professional ability has been equalled by their devoted endurance in a very insalubrious country. For the first sixty miles of its course the line runs athwart the great basin of the Ganges, and presents an extraordinary length of lofty embankments. From the northern bank of the Ganges to Julpigoree the length of line amounts to 173 miles, and rails have been laid along the whole of this length to a point 20 miles from Julpigoree, except a break of five miles through a low swampy country. There is a sufficiency of railway-stations and ample level crossing accommodation. Almost all the bridges are finished, and the foundations of all of them are laid with admirable engineering skill, so as to ensure absolute stability notwithstanding the loose sandy or shifting nature of the soil. This progress has been accomplished in spite of great difficulties, as all skilled labour had to be imported, and almost all the ordinary labour; and the prevailing fever in the country through which the line passes has occasionally been so great as seriously to impede the work. The manner in which the

boats and light craft plying in the tortuous affluents of the great river were made use of to carry the railway material to the necessary points indicates great power on the part of the engineers in organizing the resources obtainable on the spot and adapting them to special purposes. When the line is opened to Julpigoree, there will still remain the portion (34 miles in length) from Julpigoree to Adulpore, the proposed terminus of the line at the foot of the Darjeeling Hills. The public generally, and the tea planters especially, are most anxious that this extension should be completed. It is an essential and integral portion of the line, and without it the railway would lose much of its value and importance. I hope that this railway may be open for general traffic by the summer of 1877. The line, when in full working order, will raise materially and morally the condition of Northern Behar, will infuse new life into the body politic, will facilitate all our administrative arrangements by rendering districts once dreaded by all our officers tolerably desirable, will conduce to the development of European industries in the eastern Himalayas, will render scarcity and drought comparatively innocuous, and will reduce even a severe famine within easily manageable limits. Future generations in this part of the country will have manifold causes of gratitude to those who originally advocated, and to those who had subsequently carried out, this capital project.

Other public works.

Among public works generally the new undertakings to be mentioned are the suspension bridge over the Teesta, on the road from Darjeeling to the frontier of Thibet; the water-works in the city of Dacca; the offices of the Port Commissioners at Calcutta.

The want of good architectural designs for the many important and interesting structures undertaken or projected in these provinces was palpably felt. By employing officers possessing artistic skill and professional taste, and technically versed in this speciality, I have obtained a series of designs beautiful in style and scientifically adapted to the several purposes in view. Such designs are those for the façade of the Bengal Secretariat, the Surveyor-General's office at Calcutta, the palaces at Durbhunga and Cooch Behar, the medical schools at Patna and Dacca, the College at Rajshahye, and others. The effect will be to improve the ideas of all, both European and Native, in the places where

these structures shall be erected, respecting form, outline, proportion, and ornamentation.

Rural post.

In the postal department the most noticeable point is the completion of the system of rural posts. The rural post or zemindary dâk in these provinces comprises a total length of 7,000 miles of communication, served by 315 rural post-offices. The primary object of this service is the maintenance of police communications in the interior, and the cost is charged to a local fund administered by the Magistrate and levied from the landholders under the immemorial custom and common law of the country. No charge can be imposed upon the land for the conveyance of private letters by the zemindary dâk; but as the correspondence of the rural population naturally follows the lines already laid down, and as it is essential to encourage letter-writing as a powerful factor in national education, it has long been the practice of Government to convey letters by these lines for the public at the ordinary rates of postage. And of late years, in order to secure perfect uniformity of practice between the rural and imperial postal lines, the executive direction of the former has been gradually transferred from the District Magistrates to the postal department. The funds, however, so far as they are derived from the zemindary dâk cess, are expended entirely for the benefit of the district in which they are raised. Thus the rural post is maintained in its local status, and is made to co-operate with the organization of the imperial post-office. When this new system shall have come into full and harmonious working, it may be expected to result in a large development of private correspondence among the Native community (already amounting to 30 millions of covers annually), and a corresponding spread of intelligent knowledge among the peasantry of Bengal.

Drainage works.

The general principles relating to the drainage of extensive areas of land in Bengal were explained in last year's report. The Government of India have accepted the principle so strongly advocated by us, to the effect that drainage schemes, when there is no doubt as to their immediately remunerative character, should be fostered and extended by the advance of necessary funds from Government, as was recently done in the case of the Dancoonee project. Accordingly the plans and estimates have been completed, or nearly completed, for the projects at Rajapore, at Howrah, and

at Ampta, on the right bank of the Hooghly river, and the Bullee project near Calcutta. The result of the Dancoonee drainage works proves to be excellent, both as regards cultivation and sanitation. The execution of these works, whereby pestiferous swamps may be converted into food-producing areas, is among the most crying wants of lower Bengal.

Much complaint having been made to me by well-informed Native gentlemen regarding the swampiness in the districts around Calcutta, alleged to be caused by the obstruction by roads—even by railways—of the natural outflow of the waters during the rainy season, I have ordered a special investigation into this subject, seeing that destructive fevers, sometimes in their ravages almost as bad as epidemics, prevail nearly every autumn in these districts.

V. Revenue and Finance.

I DEEM it an obligation again to record my thankful sense of the assistance uniformly received from the Board of Revenue at Calcutta. Although the conservation of existing things is most properly a feature in the administration of old regulation provinces such as these, still there is hardly any one of the various branches of our revenue in which some change of system has not been rendered necessary by the circumstances of the times; and there are none of these changes in which the Board's skill and experience in devising expedients and in giving effect to the ultimate decision of Government have not been essentially valuable.

Land revenue.

In respect to the land revenue, the most important points have been noted in the preceding section, relating to the "administration of the land."

The revenue is collected with that completeness and that punctuality which is to be expected in provinces under a permanent settlement. In most parts of Eastern and North-Eastern Bengal, indeed, the land revenue equals only a very small portion of the rental, and the prosperity of the land-owning class would be quite extraordinary were it not

for the "subinfeudation," or, in other words, the division of the rent payable by the cultivator between the proprietor and several classes of subproprietors. In Central and Western Bengal the landlords are less prosperous. The fiscal advantages of this settlement were most severely tested during the famine of 1874, when the revenue was collected without any postponement or remission or default, or any failure whatever. Without the relief afforded by Government to the famishing people, there must have been some serious failures in the land revenue and (what would have been a very great evil) some extensive transfer of landed property and ruin of old families. One counterbalancing advantage, then, of the heavy relief expenditure incurred by Government was this, that the great interests pertaining to the land revenue and to the land were preserved intact.

Notwithstanding the perpetual limitation of the demand of the land revenue, the revenue itself will not remain stationary. The constant resurvey and resettlement of the lands thrown up by the great rivers, and the thrifty management of the many estates, large and small, which from time to time fall into the hands of Government, offer legitimate opportunities of improving the state income.

On former occasions the large apparent arrears of rent in the estates belonging to Government were mentioned with animadversion. Further inquiries have shown that these arrears are for the most part apparent only.

Customs.

In the Customs Department a committee has been appointed to consider in detail various amendments of the law with a view to the convenience of the merchants who land the goods and pay the duties. The customs revenue from Bengal exceeds a million sterling, and notwithstanding the general lowering of the tariff since August 1875, there was during the past year very little net decrease in the revenue.

Opium.

Some interesting experiments (instituted by my predecessor) have been prosecuted somewhat conclusively in regard to the opium-producing power of the poppy in Behar. It is of great importance to have established by practical and scientific proof the fact that the augmentation of the produce of opium is of comparatively easy attainment. But besides this it remains to gradually induce the cultivators to adopt these measures of improvement for their own benefit as well as for the fiscal interest of the state. For this reason

it is absolutely necessary that the experiments should be continued; otherwise they will be forgotten, the seed distributed among the cultivators will either be thrown away by them or be allowed to fail, the other improvements suggested will be spoilt, and the lessons learnt during the past three years at some cost and trouble will remain a dead letter. I have accordingly directed the continuance of the experiments under skilled and trained supervision, and with the co-operation of the opium authorities.

Salt.

Arrangements are being made for rendering the realization of the local duties on salt more easy and convenient to the people, by the abolition of what is known as the "rowannah" or "pass" system. Under that system no person is allowed to be in possession of more than five seers of salt, unless the salt is covered by a protective document issued by the Collector or by a wholesale merchant. The area within which this system is in force has from time to time been narrowed, and it is now proposed to reduce the area to the very smallest limits consistent with fiscal safety. The manufacture of salt in Bengal is confined to a belt of country not exceeding five miles from the sea-coast; and after considering the arguments that have been adduced on both sides of the question, I have come to the opinion that effectual precautions could be taken against risk; and that it would tend to the great convenience of the people, without endangering the revenue, if a strict detective supervision were exercised within this belt only, and if the country outside these limits were left free from the pass rules. The local authorities and the police would be answerable for the strictness of supervision within this narrow strip of country.

Excise.

In the excise branch great pains have been taken to raise the rates of duty on country spirits in the interior to the highest limit consistent with the safety of the revenue, and in several districts enhancement has been ordered, though it is not possible to establish the same rate everywhere, as the circumstances of the consumption vary so much.

The attention of Government has been drawn to the increase which has taken place of late years in the consumption of cheap spirits, which are sold under the name of brandy. Arrangements have been made for the exercise of a strict police supervision over the traffic in this spurious stuff.

I have insisted on prompt and vigorous action being taken to enforce the law, and to check a nuisance which is injurious alike to public health and to public morality.

We are still prosecuting the experiments regarding the levy of the duty on the flower of the mowah-tree, which produces the spirit, instead of on the spirit itself. One difficulty arises from the doubt whether the yield of spirit from a given weight or quantity of the flower is always the same.

The subject of intemperance among the Sonthals has especially been causing anxiety to the Government of Bengal. The Sonthals in Sonthalia proper constitute a population of $1\frac{1}{4}$ million, inhabiting an area of 5,510 square miles. And the questions relating to intemperance which affect them must equally affect the Sonthals who dwell in the districts of the Chota Nagpore province, which adjoin Sonthalia, and in some degree also other aboriginal races who resemble the Sonthals in habits and disposition.

Recently a memorial was presented to Government by several Reverend Missionaries—whose benevolence, local experience, and devotion to the best interests of the people, entitle their opinion to great weight—describing the evils of intemperance among these people, and urging the Government to adopt remedial measures. Thereupon inquiries were made regarding the particulars of this intemperance—specially as to what kind of drink is, and what is not, largely or chiefly consumed—and regarding the measures which could or could not be adopted by the Government.

As regards licensed shops, it is clear that the local authorities have, with the entire approval of Government, done very much to check drinking and to lessen facilities for buying drink, as is proved by the figures given below:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Country-spirit shops	532	469	409	207
Pachwai shops	113	98	58	35

The result of these figures seems to me to be satisfactory. If necessary, a further diminution can be carried out, especially in the neighbourhood of Christian villages the inhabitants of which are opposed to drinking.

The fact remains that the drinking is not so much of country spirits, nor of pachwai beer sold at licensed shops, but chiefly of the home-brewed rice-beer, called "pachwai" or "handia." While the distillation of spirit other than

under regulation is strictly prohibited, which prohibition is fully obeyed, the brewing of beer from rice for consumption at home, and not for sale, is permitted without restriction, the permission dating so far back as 1835. It is certain that the Sonthals drink very little of distilled spirits or of rice-beer purchased at the licensed shops; but they do drink very much of the home-brewed rice-beer at all seasons habitually, and at some seasons to such an extent as to cause long-sustained inebriation among the mass of the people for days, even for weeks, consecutively.

The Reverend Missionaries, in the main, recommend the entire prohibition of the home-brewing of rice-beer. The Commissioner and the local officers (with only one exception) earnestly deprecate this: they doubt whether it could be enforced; or if it could, then they apprehend that the enforcement would bring a fresh class of serious evils into existence. Looking to the present circumstances of Sonthalia, and to the several administrative measures which are now being carried out there, I am not at all prepared to announce or enforce any such general prohibition. On the other hand, we must not be content with expressing in general terms a regret that such an evil should exist, and a hope that it may remedy itself during the progress of society. Something practical must be attempted. I think that Government must make it clearly understood, both by the local officers and by the people themselves, that this excessive drinking of home-brewed rice-beer is a very serious evil, which must be remedied sooner or later. The other races of Bengal do not indulge in this vice: neither can the Sonthals be allowed to do so. And the Sonthals must be clearly made to comprehend this. Whatever may be thought or said to the contrary, the Sonthals have a feeling of fear and respect for the commands of the Government; and the knowledge that the Government is fully aware of the prevailing drunkenness, condemns the evil, and purposes to mitigate or to prevent it, so far as possible, will have some effect. But this is not enough. The Commissioner should instruct the local officers to summon the various headmen of pergunnahs, of circles of villages, and of villages, and to concert with them measures for restricting the excessive consumption of the rice-beer. These men must well know that the Sonthals are the worse cultivators, the worse tenants, the worse woodmen, the worse traders, for all this inebriation; and their co-operation

can, more or less, be reckoned upon. They must be made to set a good example, and they must understand that hard drinking will be held to be a disqualification for the office of headman of any grade, whether of a village or of a circle of villages. It is probable that in the first instance the Sonthals will be induced to agree to some restriction or diminution of the brewing and the consumption. Much will depend on tact and management on the part of the local officers in obtaining such agreement, and in ensuring its being acted upon to some extent. Full reliance cannot, of course, be placed upon voluntary agreements in such a case as this. And thereafter, when the people shall have become accustomed to a partial restriction carried out with their own co-operation, and when their moral sense shall have been roused to its necessity, it may become quite feasible to render the restriction authoritatively absolute. When the way shall have been paved for it by degrees, the people may hereafter be induced to accept it. Meanwhile the endeavours, made in consultation and concert with the people themselves, will have practically shown in detail the particular shape which the restriction should ultimately take.

Notwithstanding all the repeated enhancements of duty upon the ganja drug, which has led to so much increase of revenue under this head, there is still reason to think that the supervision over the special cultivation of the plant, and over the storing of the leaves and consumption, may be rendered more and more strict. Detailed inquiries are now being made with this object.

Stamps.

Last year I was obliged to state that the law was being largely evaded as regards the general stamps on bonds, receipts, and other papers, and that endeavour must be made to inflict a moderate penalty (as a deterrent) on those who thus break the law. Accordingly prosecutions have been undertaken in many instances in several districts with a fair measure of success. The effect on the future returns of the stamp revenue will doubtless be advantageous.

Road cess.

The road cess may now be said to have been brought into effect throughout Bengal, the valuations and assessments being nearly complete in all the districts. As an adjunct to our provincial finance, its importance can hardly be overrated; and it is paid seemingly without a murmer. Its yield promises to be upwards of £300,000 per annum.

Imperial finance account.

Of the two categories, imperial and provincial, into which the finances of Bengal are divided, the imperial account may be thus compared for the two years 1874-75 and 1875-76:—

RECEIPTS.

Heads of Revenue.	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.
1. Land revenue ...	3,64,57,247	3,77,50,325
3. Forest	1,85,932	1,98,274
4. Excise on spirits and drugs ...	56,34,667	60,88,175
5. Assessed taxes ...	1,215	205
6. Customs	1,09,10,770	1,07,63,641
7. Salt	2,67,03,627	2,56,15,527
8. Opium	5,60,28,255	5,92,19,188
9. Stamps	89,54,526	93,50,187
11. Post-office	15,69,507	15,94,796
13. Law and justice ...	7,33,286	6,83,352
14. Marine	14,66,405	12,07,894
15. Interest	7,16,205	7,59,908
16. Pensions	33,791	50,675
17. Gain by exchange...	12,986	25,906
18. Miscellaneous ...	9,18,034	8,62,529
Total ...	15,03,86,453	15,41,71,082

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Expenditure.	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.
2. Interest on service funds and other accounts... ...	1,83,707	1,18,074
3. Refunds and drawbacks	9,96,049	10,28,373
4. Land revenue ...	27,43,040	28,13,583
5. Forest	99,404	1,39,086
6. Excise on spirits and drugs ...	2,93,244	2,90,380
7. Assessed taxes ...	.....	.....
8. Customs	6,52,531	6,68,779
9. Salt	45,953	1,13,631
10. Opium	2,33,82,946	2,21,60,115
11. Stamps	2,16,449	2,39,655
13. Post-office	22,48,464	23,25,295
15. Administration ...	16,94,583	16,25,779
16. Mino department	1,93,453	1,71,147
17. Law and justice ...	66,21,351	65,22,577
18. Marine	21,31,935	21,86,778
19. Ecclesiastical ...	2,38,767	2,36,086
20. Medical	3,58,670	3,40,109
21. Political agencies...	24,085	57,362
22. Allowances and assignments ...	24,61,812	24,59,595
24. Superannuations...	7,79,598	7,11,374
25. Loss by exchange...	86	133
26. Miscellaneous ...	66,389	2,28,429
27. Allotments for provincial services.	1,10,41,600	1,10,60,337
Famine relief ...	2,09,07,684	... ..
Total ...	7,73,76,780	5,54,91,668

Thus the surplus of revenue over expenditure in Bengal amounts to nearly ten millions sterling available for the general expenses, military and other, of the empire.

Provincial finance account.

The provincial account may be thus compared for the two years:—

RECEIPTS.

Provincial Services.	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.
1. Allotment from Government of India	1,10,41,600	1,10,60,337
2. Provincial rates and taxes	.....	.....
3. Jails	8,71,980	7,91,296
4. Registration ...	5,65,734	5,80,467
5. Police...	41,895	38,356
6. Education	5,02,363	4,95,287
7. Medical	1,53,879	1,30,912
8. Printing	55,192	57,851
9. Marine	409	300
10. Miscellaneous ...	77,29,059	1,00,32,319
11. Public Works ...	1,32,860	1,36,350
Debt heads... ...	4,26,688	3,55,842
	2,15,21,659	3,37,29,318
Opening balance ...	—19,038	23,61,593
	2,15,02,621	2,60,90,911

EXPENDITURE.

Provincial Services.	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.
1. Refunds	22,505	67,031
2. Provincial rates and taxes	.....	.....
3. Jails	17,91,504	17,83,414
4. Registration ...	3,98,824	4,31,286
5. Police	39,76,497	41,64,767
6. Education	25,11,658	26,32,444
7. Medical	13,14,289	14,86,053
8. Printing	2,73,928	2,97,586
9. Marine	485	897
10. Contributions ...	29,36,665	97,36,646
11. Miscellaneous ...	1,36,984	6,51,395
12. Minor establishments	2,84,192	3,97,279
13. Public Works ... } 14. Petty construction and repairs ... }	48,89,762	34,14,720 / 62,747
15. Rents, rates, and taxes	1,70,942	1,87,398
Debt heads... ...	4,32,292	2,77,249
	1,91,41,028	2,55,90,961
Closing balances ..	23,61,593	5,00,000
	2,15,02,621	2,60,90,911

RECEIPTS.—(*Contd.*)

Provincial Reserve.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total receipts	9,49,507	12,48,779
Opening balance ...	5,14,704	8,28,464
	14,64,211	20,77,243
Local Funds.		
Total receipts	61,89,008	85,27,124
Opening balance ...	26,31,521	−2,71,447
	88,29,529	82,55,677
Municipal Funds.		
Total receipts	10,63,190	5,86,188
Opening balance ...	1,51,574	35,146
	12,14,764	6,21,334
Trust Funds.		
Total receipts	1,16,808	2,00,602
Opening balance ...	31,530	51,098
	1,48,338	2,51,700

EXPENDITURE.—(*Contd.*)

Provincial Reserve.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Total expenditure	6,35,746	11,43,123
Closing balance ...	8,28,465	9,34,120*
	14,64,211	20,77,243
Local Funds.		
Total expenditure	91,00,976	64,85,147
Closing balance ...	−2,71,447	17,70,530
	88,29,529	82,55,677
Municipal Funds.		
Total expenditure	11,79,618	5,80,661
Closing balance ...	35,146	40,673
	12,14,764	6,21,334
Trust Funds.		
Total expenditure	97,240	1,98,447
Closing balance ...	51,098	53,253
Total ...	1,48,338	2,51,700

There has been some trouble during the year in settling the account between the imperial and the provincial branches of finance, relating to the public works executed during the famine of 1874 for purposes of relief. It was decided by the Government of India that the provincial treasury should pay all it could towards this object until its cash balance was reduced to the lowest point compatible with the administration of the provincial services, the general treasury defraying the remainder of expenditure which might be left after this contribution, and which constituted by far the largest part. As the works are of some permanent value to the provinces, the justice of this decision must be admitted. Under this view it was decided that the account should be adjusted so as to leave a working balance of five lakhs of rupees to the credit of provincial funds. In reference to the magnitude of the services concerned, amounting, in the gross, to more than two millions sterling annually on each side of the account—receipts and expenditure—it will be admitted that this cash balance is fixed at the smallest amount possible.

VI. Vital Statistics and Medical Service.

Vital statistics.

A QUESTION has been raised by high sanitary authority as to whether it is better to trust to vital statistics collected simultaneously all over the country, or to obtain them from a few selected areas over

* Surrendered to the Government of India on account of famine relief expenditure.

which supervision can be strictly exercised. I have decided to adhere to the system of concentrating attention upon certain selected areas. It is difficult enough to obtain really good returns even from these: indeed it can hardly yet be said that this modicum of success is achieved. It were vain to expect general returns in a complete and satisfactory condition for the whole country under present circumstances; to obtain them would be impossible, and the attempt would produce nothing save statistical error. The introduction of the Act for the compulsory registration of births and deaths is being gradually and cautiously introduced into the municipalities and towns of these provinces. So far as the returns may warrant any definite conclusion, we are led to fear that the people are weakened and decimated by diseases which arise from humidity, and that improved drainage is most earnestly to be sought for, by reason of sanitary as well as other considerations.

The want so long felt of a new census for the city of Calcutta has been supplied during the year. The total of the urban population, 429,535 souls, is somewhat below the number previously returned; but inasmuch as the former census was not to be depended upon, we cannot say whether the present census indicates any decrease in the population or not. It is generally believed that the population of the metropolis itself has not been increasing of late years. Within its limits there has been much clearance of ground for public works and sanitary improvements, and all this must cause the transfer of some portion of the townspeople to the suburbs. On the other hand, the opening of the bridge across the Hooghly has caused the great Howrah suburb to be much more accessible to people from Calcutta, and the population on that side of the river is believed to have increased.

A new census was taken in East Tirhoot immediately after the famine, which showed a population larger by 15 per cent. than that returned by the previous census. A similar census taken in a part of the Sarun district (North Behar) showed a population much the same as that previously returned.

Emigration.

The number of emigrants for the colonies sailing from the port of Calcutta has decreased, the number having fallen from 20,230 in 1874-75 to 9,251 in the past year. The famine of 1873 and 1874 did certainly stimulate emigration. But now that the danger is overpast, the people are relapsing into their

home-abiding habits, and the number of emigrants has diminished. This diminution in 1875 mainly arises from the slackening of the demand for labour in the colonies, which demand is doubtless limited by the amount of capital possessed by the employers. Despite all the lessons of the famine, the people in the densely populated tracts are almost as unwilling as ever to emigrate. Even though a recurrence of drought and scarcity in certain places following upon the famine nearly desolated some tracts, still there is the same hesitation as before to root up the little household and to replant it in a far-off land. In East Tirhoot, indeed, some few thousands of agricultural labourers, sorely pressed by the scarcity prevailing in their neighbourhood, did in the beginning of 1876 emigrate to the tea districts of Assam, but they left their wives and children behind them without any provision whatever. Had it not been for the presence of relief officers, these hapless women and children must have starved. A strenuous endeavour was made to induce a number of families to emigrate from Sarun, the district of all others that can best afford to send away some of its overflowing population, but without success. Much improvement of system has been made locally by the appointment of sub-agents for emigration under the Magistrate of each district.

Vaccination.

The system of vaccination, whereby efforts are concentrated in selected areas until all persons therein residing shall have been vaccinated, is steadily pursued, the result being the almost entire cessation of small-pox within these limits. Inoculation being prohibited, the large number of persons who were once inoculators by profession became vaccinators. They afford a makeshift agency in the first instance, until by degrees a sufficiently large staff of vaccinators shall be trained and shall step into practice. Inoculation has now been prohibited and vaccination universally established in sixteen entire districts in Bengal, in parts of other districts, and in most of the principal towns in the province. Two new circles of vaccination, the Orissa and Behar circles, have been sanctioned during the year.

Sanitation.

Though the fever, which so long desolated Burdwan, has ceased to display itself in its peculiarly aggravated form, and although in that sense the plague so long known as the Burdwan fever has past away, still fever grievously prevails in many parts of

Western Bengal, specially on the right bank of the Hooghly; and the victims of this obstinate malady in the tracts around Calcutta are sadly numerous.

Some well-informed Native gentlemen have so earnestly represented the closure of the natural outlets of the drainage in some of the districts near Calcutta, by reason of the many embanked roadways which have during late years been constructed, and from other causes, that I have decided to have the matter formally investigated by a specially selected committee.

The sanitary condition of the suburbs of Calcutta, though doubtless much ameliorated as compared with former times, is still very defective. Within the city limits of Calcutta itself the case is more favourable by reason of the supply of pure water and of the drainage works. The effect of the pure filtered water on the health, even on the lives, of the people is immediate and perceptible. The benefit of the drainage is less marked perhaps, but is still very real. Neither of these two cardinal improvements, however, have been carried to their full or legitimate extent, from want of funds. Moreover, there is a large number, hardly less than eight hundred, of tanks, with drains leading thereto, which are putrescent pools, and are nurseries of every physical plague that afflicts humanity.

The question regarding the selection of a site for the Medical College and Hospital in Calcutta has been so far solved in that a large committee, composed of all the best medical men in Calcutta, have recommended that the existing site be maintained, and that the necessary additions be constructed there. But although this decision has been fully adopted, the much-desired additions cannot be made from want of funds.

Mention was made on the last occasion of a project for establishing an industrial institution and colony in the Darjeeling hills for distressed Europeans and East Indians. But after much inquiry, and after personally inspecting several sites and localities for the purpose, I have been obliged reluctantly to abandon the project. Among many other objections there is this, that almost all the available lands in the Darjeeling district have been taken up for tea plantations, or cinchona plantations, or Government forest reserves; and even if lands were obtainable, it seems very doubtful whether persons would come forward in any number to colonise them, that is, to reclaim and cultivate them by

their own labour. It is, moreover, doubtful whether the public would subscribe for the establishment of a colony, and it would be impossible for Government to take part in, or to become indirectly responsible for, the working of a colony, even if it could be constituted by private efforts.

The cyclone and storm-wave which on the night of the 31st October (1876) desolated both of the fertile shores of the estuary of the river Megna and the densely-peopled islands situate therein, is still vividly impressed on the memory of every one in Bengal.

The cyclone and storm-wave of the 31st October 1876.

It has been estimated that in an area of some 3,000 square miles, out of 1,062,000 persons suddenly thrown into more or less of danger 215,000 must have perished. This of course is only an estimate; the exact number cannot be known yet a while, perhaps never will be known. But I found on my visit to the spot that in some villages 30 per cent. of the inhabitants were lost, in others 50 per cent., in some even 70 per cent. The total of the estimated loss of life is frightful and shocking. I earnestly hope that it may be found to exceed the truth, and that the facts may not prove to be quite so dreadful. But no abatement that can possibly be made will deprive the disaster of its terrific proportions.

There was a severe cyclone in the Bay of Bengal on the night of the 31st October. But it was not the wind which proved so destructive, though that was terrible enough. It was the storm-wave, sweeping along to a height from 10 to 20 feet, according to different localities; in some places, where it met with any resistance, mounting even higher than that.

In the evening the weather was somewhat windy and hazy, and had been unusually hot; but the people retired to rest apprehending nothing. Before 11 o'clock the wind suddenly freshened, and about midnight there arose a cry of "the water is on us," and a great wave burst over the country several feet high. It was followed by another wave, and again by a third, all three waves rushing rapidly onwards, the air and wind being chilly cold. The people were thus caught up before they had time even to climb on to their roofs, and were lifted to the surface of the surging flood, together with the beams and thatches of their cottages. But the homesteads are surrounded by trees—palms, bamboos, and a large thorny species. The people were then borne by the water on to the tops and branches of these trees. Those

who were thus stopped were saved, those who were not, must have been swept away and were lost.

The bodies of the lost were carried to considerable distances, where they could not be identified. The corpses began to putrify before the water cleared off the grounds, so they were left unburied in numbers all over the country. Weather-tossed seamen in the Bay of Bengal saw many corpses floated out from land with the waves. Corpses were flung on to the seashore at Chittagong, and living persons were borne thither across an arm of the sea, clinging to the roofs or beams of their own houses, as if upon rafts.

Most of the local native officials were drowned,—Deputy Magistrates, Police Inspectors, Native Civil Judges, Notaries, and others. There were few resident landlords and few land agents on the spot. The villagers mostly consisted of cultivators with various kinds and degrees of tenures, and of subproprietors—a substantial yeomanry in fact—and they were the richest peasantry in all Bengal.

The loss of cattle, cows and bullocks, was utterly disastrous. Some part of the large herds of buffaloes was saved, these animals being excellent swimmers.

When the storm burst there was an abundant rice crop ripening for the harvest—the well-known deltaic rice crop, which is much beyond the needs of local consumption, and affords quantities (measured by thousands of tons annually) for exportation to distant districts. A part was lost, that in which the plant had not advanced beyond the stage of flowering, and a part was saved, that in which the grain had formed or begun to form. That which was saved is amply sufficient for the population now on the land.

Since the first few hours of inevitable destruction, not a life, so far as we can learn, had been lost from any preventable cause, nor has any one been in extreme danger. Those who perished in that fatal instant of time passed suddenly beyond aid; but those who then escaped are still sustained, or are sustaining themselves sufficiently well. The disaster, big though it be, has yet happened in the midst of plenty and of rural wealth. All around the fated and wasted area there are excellent crops and abundant stores. The local authorities acted with the utmost energy in giving temporary succour to the most distressed, in re-establishing social order, which had been suddenly broken up by the universality of the disaster, and in restoring public confidence. Those who have lost their agricultural wealth have still some

left, and doubtless possess considerable credit. Soon, therefore, will boats come pouring in by the numerous channels and creeks from districts teeming with water-carriage; soon will fresh cattle be swum or ferried across the rivers from the overstocked districts of Eastern Bengal; soon will the grain bazars be reopened, and the rustic marts be filled with the surplus produce of neighbouring tracts.

Fortunately cholera, although it has been sporadic all over Backergunge, did not break out in this district with overwhelming severity.

The above remarks refer more particularly to Noakholly proper, to Hattea, and to the Backergunge district, but not so much to the Sundeep group of islands belonging to Noakholly. The habitations there, instead of being scattered in little hamlets, are towards the centre collected into large villages well protected by trees and (what was very important), having large tanks with high banks round them. Consequently, although towards the shores of the islands the people were swept off exactly in the manner I have described, yet towards the middle they for the most part escaped, as the wave was not relatively quite so high, and the trees were more efficiently protective, apparently checking the rapidity of the wave and allowing the poor people a few minutes of time, during which they crowded on to the banks of the tanks, and so kept their heads above water. On the outer villages towards the shores the mortality was quite as sad as anything that has been reported. In the inland villages it was fortunately less.

On the other hand, the storm-waves here came from the south, that is from seawards, and receding left the tanks and other drinking water brackish (instead of being fresh, as was happily the case in Hattea and in Backergunge), and caused the stagnant water, remaining after the wave had passed, to be fœtid. Thus cholera set in soon after the first disaster. Then on the 23rd November there came a storm of wind and rain (the ghost, as it is called, of the cyclone), suddenly lowering the temperature of the atmosphere and sorely chilling the houseless people. This fresh misfortune aggravated the choleraic plague, and left the people in a state of deep depression. It seemed as if the survivors of the cyclone-wave would slowly perish by pestilence. Every arrangement which forethought could suggest has, however, been carried out by the local authorities. Native medical officers with medicines have been stationed at appropriate places, additional Native Doctors and Assistant Surgeons have been despatched from

Calcutta, the Sanitary Commissioner was deputed to the spot; still, notwithstanding all these exertions, the mortality from cholera has been very great, and in some places was expected to exceed even the mortality from inundation.

It may be asked whether any protective means against such calamities in future can be devised—any embankments or the like. This question will be duly considered; but at present I know not how to devise such safeguard, nor have I seen any one who can suggest anything. The area to be protected would be too great to be encompassed with protective works. If embankments became breached in such a storm, they would afterwards do more harm than good, for they would prevent or retard the running off and the subsidence of the waters. Perhaps the people might build perches for themselves on platforms and the like; but the trees which invariably surround the homesteads serve this purpose admirably, and it is to them that the survivors mainly owe their escape. Another means of protection would be the construction of a large mound some 30 feet high in the midst of each village, to which the people might fly on emergency. But this could hardly be managed unless the scattered hamlets should be much more concentrated into villages than at present; and it would involve a considerable change in the mode of habitation, a change in which the people would probably not acquiesce. They will, I fear, be found unwilling to undertake troublesome and expensive precautions, seeing that these disasters, though not unfrequent somewhere or other in a less severe form, do not visit the same locality in such intensity save at long intervals of time. Without specifying the exact date when the last event of such gravity befell the delta of the Megna—one case of this kind happened in 1822,—most people say that there has been nothing like the recent cataclysm since the middle of the last century.

VII. Instruction.

In my report of the previous year a sketch was given of our educational system. During the year under review that system has been followed without any material change. I have therefore now to advert only to actual progress and results.

The number of scholars in all the schools supported, aided, or inspected by Government, is almost exactly 500,000, or half a million, which is equal to ·8 per cent. on a population of 60½ millions,* and 5 per cent. on the children of a school-going age, assumed to be about 10 millions in number.

It is manifest, then, that the number of scholars, however large in itself, is but small relatively to the population; that a small space only in the great field has as yet been occupied; and that our efforts must never flag to extend our occupation over the ground still unoccupied. That such extension is possible enough, may be seen by noting the percentage in districts where education has most advanced, and estimating what the result would be if education were to be equally promoted in all other districts.

Our policy has been to treat all sorts of public instruction alike—primary, secondary, and superior; to foster as much as possible all kinds of education equally, from the very lowest to the very highest. It appears that opinions differ respecting the merits of the several kinds,—some inclining to favour the higher, some the lower. Our opinion is that all kinds, whether higher, middle, or lower, are excellent in their respective spheres, and that all have claims on the best offices that the State can render to them. We give our best services to all simultaneously, and try to avoid favouring any one of them at the expense of the others. I therefore conceive that if education should spread according to reasonable expectation, there ought to be at least 800,000 scholars at school within a very few years. And as so much depends on the exertions of the local authorities—the mind of the people being, in this respect, receptive of impulse from without—I have impressed this view upon every district officer throughout these provinces, with calculations made for each district.

The annual expenditure on education amounts in all to rather more than £400,000, of which something less than half, £190,000, is contributed by the people themselves, the remainder being defrayed by the State. It is, of course, very important to raise more and more money from the people for this purpose, as wealth and intelligence in so vast a population shall increase. The moral effect of the people forcing themselves to make sacrifices for a purpose in which their own

* This total is exclusive of the population of the tributary states under the Government of Bengal.

prosperity is so much bound up will be excellent. Beyond all this, however, there is financial necessity. However anxious we may be to make the most liberal grants we can for education, still our State funds are tightly and narrowly limited. The provincial treasury gives all it can, but it cannot at present give more than is now given: indeed, it with difficulty maintains even the existing scale of educational grants. But with a people so numerous, and on the whole so prosperous, relatively to their wants and habits, it can hardly be difficult for them to augment their contribution. If £200,000 annually be taken as their present annual contribution, it is manifest that with an additional contribution of £100,000 a year the number of scholars might be increased by 50 per cent., that is might be raised from 500,000 to 750,000; and such an additional sum as £100,000 does not seem excessive for so all-important a purpose. This must, if it is to be received at all, come from the mass of the people. The zemindars and upper and middle classes generally do indeed evince a sense of the moral obligations which lie upon them in this matter, as is shown from the increase of schools of which the private income qualifies them to receive grants-in-aid from the State, and from the munificent donations given by individuals for the establishment of new colleges or high schools, such as those at Cuttack, Rajshahye, Rungpore, Chittagong, and for the resuscitation of the old college at Kishnagurh.

Primary instruction.

For the primary schools, which have 357,233 scholars, or 71 per cent. of the total number, we have adhered to the principle already laid down of keeping the standard of instruction as low as possible. The instruction does not go beyond reading merely—without any, even the simplest, book—rude writing, and rudimentary arithmetic. This instruction is the lowest possible, if there is to be any at all. Even this much is a gain to the poorest and humblest classes. It must be admitted, that they would be all the better from learning something more. All of them who have time or means for learning more are encouraged to do so; all those who cannot afford to learn more are still urged to learn even that minimum above described. Although all scholars, however poor and humble, in the primary schools, are stimulated to resort, if they can, to schools of a better class, still the lowest standard is maintained in the primary schools for the sake of scholars who are humbler and poorer

still, until nearly the whole mass of the poorest classes shall be drawn within the influence of some sort of instruction.

It seems to be supposed by some that because we strive to induce primary scholars to aim at something higher than the very lowest form of education, and because we establish intermediate schools (between the primary and the middle schools) for this purpose, which may afford steps whereby the poor scholars may ascend to the better walks of life, we therefore wish to raise the standard of primary instruction. Such a supposition, if really entertained, is quite opposed to the facts. Even though all the primary scholars should pass on to the intermediate schools, that is, to the next upper grade (a result much to be desired), still the lowest standard will be retained in the primary schools to attract those children who are now under no instruction at all. And this lowest standard ought always to be maintained until the fortunate time shall arrive when almost the whole of the poorest classes are under instruction. Then, and not till then, ought the lowest primary standard to be raised.

On the other hand, the proposition that all encouragement ought to be offered to every boy or girl who can be induced to attain something beyond the very lowest kind of instruction, is indisputable. And the success of the intermediate class of schools established for this purpose in 1875 proves that this purpose is appreciated by the people.

Again it seems to be supposed by some that because our system designedly provides the means whereby the poorest boy gifted with genius, beginning with the lowest primary standard, may move on from one grade of school to another, till at length he attains a high position in life, therefore we are trying to elevate the primary standard, thereby restricting its use and preventing its introduction among the poorest classes. This supposition also, if really entertained, is opposed to the facts.

Secondary instruction.

The schools of secondary instruction, including the intermediate schools, are 1,833 in number, with 118,087 scholars. This division of our public instruction approaches more nearly towards success, perhaps, than any other, though we may not indeed affirm it to be successful. At the head of these schools stand the zillah schools established by Government at the head-quarters of each district. These schools have been termed the pride of Bengal, and are, with scarcely an exception, excellent and efficient institutions. In these schools, as well as in the aided and

private schools which teach a similar standard, candidates are prepared for the matriculation examination of the University. Below these are the middle schools, in some of which English is taught, while in others the instruction is confined to the vernacular. The best schools of this class are the Government vernacular schools, and next to them rank the Government Anglo-vernacular and the aided vernacular schools. The aided Anglo-vernacular schools are reported to be less efficient than any of the others—a result which is attributed to the lowness of the salaries which these schools are able to offer to their masters.

Superior instruction.

The superior instruction has received particular attention of late, indeed has caused us some anxiety. At the Calcutta University examination held in December 1875 for the entrance, the first arts, and the degrees, the candidates from Bengal failed in an unusually large proportion. The extent of failure was too remarkable to be accounted for by any of those fluctuations which at the best must be expected to happen occasionally. Moreover, the result coincided with the anticipations of public opinion, not only among Europeans capable of judging, but more especially among all those Natives who are able to take an impartial view of the subject. Most, perhaps all, educated natives of the old school declare that the English education is not now-a-days what it once was, as regards handwriting, elocution, composition, literary depth and force. Making allowance for these sentiments on the part of elders, who are apt to be *laudatores temporis acti*, I myself believe that there is some foundation for that opinion. Special inquiry has been made as to the causes of the falling off. Something must be due to increased strictness on the part of the examining authorities, in itself a very satisfactory cause, inasmuch as future candidates will be hereby compelled to make more strenuous efforts. Otherwise it is impossible to suppose that the students from so many schools and colleges could deteriorate so suddenly and so simultaneously. Much may be ascribed to the change which has been introduced, whereby candidates in English are examined not in any prescribed text-book, but in the language generally. This again is a satisfactory cause, as thereby future candidates will be compelled to study the language itself rather than to learn by rote any single book. Something may be attributable to the difficulty of maintaining at the necessary strength a staff of talented and accomplished teachers and

professors. In past years the teaching staff has been fortunate in possessing a galaxy, as it were, of talent, both in the literary and the scientific branches. Sickness and death have unhappily been busy among these gifted and distinguished men. The number of our scholastic institutions having increased, the demand for such men becomes wider. The English universities are the only source from which we can be sure of obtaining them. But the prospects of our educational department do not seem to be so attractive as might be hoped to men who have run a good university career. Thus, although we never cease endeavouring to obtain through the Secretary of State the services of highly qualified men from England, and although some eminent men are engaged, still the difficulty has become aggravated of maintaining the teaching power in the higher branches in sufficient strength for the larger area which has now to be occupied. Hence we need hardly feel surprise if the natives in their disappointment find fault with their teachers. But if (as sometimes seems to be the case,) they cast the whole of the blame on their teachers and none upon themselves, they will be merely laying to their disappointed souls the unction of self-deception; for undoubtedly there has often been a want of that steadfast resolve to dive to the bottom of every subject, to drive knowledge into the brain and to write it on the heart, which alone can make successful students. This defect again is partly the result of system, or rather deficiency of system. So long as superficial or imperfect study shall prove to be remunerative, shall suffice to win the rewards of life, it alone, and nothing beyond it, will be attempted by students. Now, proficiency of a second-rate or a third-rate kind has too often been accepted as a passport to lucrative employment. There are indeed many youths who will follow knowledge for her own sake alone. Would that there were more and more of them! But it were vain to hope that the majority of students at the present time will carry their studies beyond the point which may secure a livelihood. Such youths will naturally doubt whether they should enter the university, or take degrees if they have entered, when they can earn their living without doing any of these things. But of late we have been refusing to accept even the passing of the entrance examination as a qualification for the higher grades of the public service, and have insisted on degrees being taken. It is to this, more than to anything else, that I look for a safeguard against a recurrence of the

failures in the higher education which have just been described. In Bengal the standard enforced for the public service dominates practically all other standards. It is perhaps well that this should be so. This very cardinal circumstance, however, augments the responsibility of the State for enforcing strictness, even severity, in the tests for admission to the public service. It has been therefore ruled that the possession of an university degree shall be demanded from all candidates for superior appointments in the service of Government. If then the standard for degrees shall be high and appropriate, and if the examination shall be strict, it necessarily follows that all candidates will really qualify themselves by sound education, and that the highest instruction will be diffused much more than it has heretofore been. Already this policy is asserting itself in the growing aspiration among the Bengalee youth for the higher ranges of knowledge. Its fruits will doubtless become richer hereafter. For although the young Bengalees will often be superficial so long as superficiality is found sufficient for success in life, although they will often continue to be deficient so long as deficiency does not debar them from that success—yet as soon as they discover that their paramount purpose can no longer be served in this way, and that their goal can be reached only with solidity and profundity of knowledge, then they will become both solid and profound in their learning. Such will be their conduct, unless I misread their national character. The struggle for subsistence among the educated classes of Bengal, among those who can work with their brains only and not with their hands, is daily becoming harder and sharper. Thus there is a masterful motive at one moment spurring them on to those efforts which are put forth with the sweat of the brow in its highest sense, at another time drilling and breaking them into patient assiduity, and at all times exercising that power of intense mental application which is one of the strong parts of their disposition.

We have still to lament the slow progress made with instruction in the practical sciences. The youth of Bengal are still flocking too exclusively to two overstocked professions, the law and the public service; although other professions are fast expanding, connected with civil and mechanical engineering, with medicine, chemistry, botany, geology,—professions which might well be filled by them if properly trained and qualified, and which will otherwise be filled, to their detriment, by others. It is in respect of mechanical

engineering that our regret most arises. New industries are springing up in Bengal, bounding and striding forward, and starting from mechanical appliances. Machinery is entering into various operations formerly conducted with hand labour. Hence there must be a growing demand for educated mechanics. But the young Bengalees do not seem as yet to care for the practical study of mechanics. Doubtless public attention has been roused to these considerations, and even that is something appreciable. We may hope that by continually hammering the anvil of argument on this topic we may produce some conviction in the public mind, and that by constantly offering the means of instruction we may induce young Bengalees to come forward with minds set on learning the art and mastering the business. It is melancholy to see men, who once appeared to receive their honours in the university convocation, now applying for some lowly-paid appointment, almost begging from office to office, from department to department, or struggling for the practice of a petty practitioner, and after all this returning baffled and disheartened to a poverty-stricken home, and then to reflect how far happier their lot might have been had they, while at school or college, been able to move in a healthier atmosphere of thought and freer walks of life. Nevertheless, with these examples before their eyes, hundreds, perhaps thousands of young men, persist in embarking on the same course, which can lead only to the same sad ending. And one reason, among several reasons, is this, that they still dread and dislike the thought of manual work, even though it be accompanied with mental training. This unhappy prejudice, though not perhaps avowed nor even admitted, is palpably existent and banefully influential.

Some progress, however, is being made in this direction: schools for surveying have been established; some industrial schools have been commenced, though as yet with indifferent success; civil engineering is taught in the colleges, with moderate results only; a school of forestry is just about to be established—we dare not yet be sanguine regarding it; projects for three scientific and technical institutions on a scale of some pretension have been framed by the natives themselves (two at Calcutta and one at Patna), and large subscriptions have been promised or paid. These constitute efforts made spontaneously and independently by the natives themselves, and are so far hopeful signs in the present time; but whether these institutions will really be set in motion and

brought into working order remains to be seen. The only special branch in which anything like success is attained consists of medicine and surgery, and students are crowding the medical institutions in Calcutta, in Eastern Bengal, in Behar, and in Orissa.

We are in communication with the University of Calcutta with a view to making such modifications in the science course as shall relieve the undergraduates from some subjects of a general character which are not absolutely necessary, and shall enable them to devote their minds to those particular sciences in which they are to take degrees, and in which they must acquire the knowledge whereby they are to earn a livelihood hereafter.

The expense bestowed by the State upon high education in Bengal has often been jealously scrutinized. Instances have been fastened upon in which, from special or local circumstances, the cost has been unavoidably excessive. And it seems to be supposed by many that this superior instruction absorbs an undue share of the assistance which the Government is able to give to education, and that the students in our colleges are trained at the public cost with little or no expense to themselves.

If there were any foundation for this belief, it would not be difficult to adduce arguments by which such a system could be defended. It might be urged that the great majority of our students are poor; that they are not assisted, to the same extent as in England, by private exhibitions and benefactions; and that to subject a large number of Bengali youths to the influences of the highest education was an interesting and important experiment, to which the funds of the State might very properly be applied. It might have been the case that such youths would have created an original national literature, or would have been distinguished for inventive power in the practical sciences. It could not be denied that such an experiment was worth trying, and upon such grounds as these it might be argued that the Government was justified in taking upon itself a larger share of the cost of college instruction than it contributes to other grades of public education.

The supposition, however, that the higher education either receives or requires such exceptional treatment is altogether erroneous. The Government has generally accepted the principle that it will bear one-half of the cost of instruction in schools of all grades; and if this proportion is exceeded in the case of some colleges, it is also exceeded

in some schools. But out of 1,250 collegiate students in Bengal, about two-thirds are inmates of institutions in which the Government contribution does not amount to so much as one-half of the total expenditure. In the largest and most successful college of all—the Presidency College in Calcutta—the receipts from fees and private sources exceed the amount of the Government grant. It is thus clear that collegiate instruction is not unduly pampered at the expense of the general tax-payer: it is not an exotic needing to be fostered by hotbed treatment, but a thriving plant, vigorous by its own strength, and deriving its support from those classes of the community who enjoy the benefits which it produces.

Among the many regrets which must be felt by any earnest or candid observer of the results of our public instruction, is the reflection that female education is still so backward. There is, indeed, reason to think that this education is more widely diffused than it would appear to be from official reports. Many, perhaps most, native ladies of the higher classes receive domestic instruction from their fathers or their husbands, and are thus in some measure educated, though they may never have attended school. In some of the eastern districts this domestic instruction assumes a more organized form, and zenana associations exist for the purpose both of teaching and of testing the progress of the learners. But it is discouraging to find that the middle classes of native society, though they are ready to acknowledge the advantages of female education, and are not unwilling that their wives and daughters should be instructed, do not value such instruction sufficiently to be willing to pay for it. Even in Calcutta, where European influence and example are more felt than elsewhere, female schools can only attract pupils by offering education at a scale of charges disproportionately low. An honourable exception to the general indifference is shown by the Brahmo community, among whom female education is not only tolerated, but receives active and adequate support.

We have founded a picture gallery in connection with the School of Art in Calcutta. It has not, however, received substantial encouragement from the public. The Native students show aptitude as well as industry, and seem to understand how many fields of lucrative employment may be opened to them by artistic culture.

The important subject of the education of the European and East Indian youths in this country claims some notice

here. The instruction afforded to these classes by the colleges and superior schools, which are private institutions aided by Government, is fairly good, and is, after allowance shall have been made for the disadvantages incidental to the country, creditable both to the State and to the community. We have made all reasonable efforts, by subsidizing the many institutions existing both in Calcutta and in the interior of the country, to bring under instruction all the European and East Indian children who, though of a school-going age, are not at school. Some good in this direction has been effected. Still, unhappily, the number of neglected children, not sent to school, is relatively large, amounting to more than a thousand. In respect to State aid, I hardly see how we could properly go further than we have gone; and I begin to fear that some law for compulsory education may ultimately have to be enacted.

The Bengalee vernacular drama continues to flourish. It is in the main distinguished by moral and literary excellence; it affords mental exercise and rational diversion to a susceptible, quick-witted, and impressionable generation. Its legitimate development may well be encouraged. It has, however, of late been occasionally disfigured by the production of plays which reflected unjustifiably on private character, and which evinced grave disrespect towards many things and institutions which are most esteemed and revered. There being manifest objections to making attempts at checking the mischief by the existing legal procedure, which attempts might or might not prove successful, it was resolved by the Government of India first to pass an ordinance empowering the local Government to repress such plays, and then to pass a law to the same effect, entitled the Dramatic Performances' Act. These measures were immediately successful; neither have the objectionable plays been repeated, nor have any fresh plays of this evil character been produced. Some objections were at first raised to the repressive measure, mainly from misapprehension. The repression itself is entirely supported by the moral sense of the best part of the Native community, who, indeed, treated the plays with all the reprobation that was deserved.

In last year's report I described the characteristics of the Bengalee Vernacular Press. There is little to be added now save this, that the disposition to complain of every thing which exists under the present circumstances of the country has increased rather than diminished. An

unreasoning querulousness of tone is often perceptible, which may excite our regrets, because it can do nothing but harm to those who adopt it. I also mentioned the very natural tendency of the Bengalees to urge their just claims to a full share in all the best things which the system of British rule can afford. This tendency also is increasing; and so far from causing any regret, it deserves our sympathy. The mind of all the more intelligent classes of the people (and these are many) is awaking to a sense of the varied rights to which men are entitled under a firm, humane, and enlightened administration. This disposition will be productive of good ultimately, although at present it may cause an apparently unreasonable degree of fault-finding not only with the system pursued by Government, but also with the bearing and conduct of its officers. For the more do the people turn their thoughts to this subject, the more will they perceive the perfect and absolute justice which the British Government follows, the more will they see the pure light in which the Government strives to walk, the more will they understand the countless blessings which its subjects of all creeds and races enjoy. Again, the inclination of the Bengalees to think more highly of themselves intellectually than they ought to think, is becoming fixed. Although from some points of view this is to be regretted, still it will stimulate them in making those strenuous efforts mentally of which they are so eminently capable. On the whole, I venture to affirm that the many superficial faults which are discernible in the utterances and demeanour of the people in Bengal must not for a moment be mistaken for signs of disloyalty, for really nothing is further than this (as I believe) from their inner mind and intentions. At heart, and in the truest and best sense, the Bengalees are thoroughly loyal. In this respect there are not in all British India better subjects of the Crown. And under all circumstances, adverse or propitious, they evince a steady, industrious, and law-abiding spirit, which must command regard and esteem from every Englishman who knows them. Their sentiments of respect for the British nation, and of reverence for the British Crown, will have been enhanced by the State ceremonies instituted for proclaiming the imperial title, and by the honours bestowed on so many of their leading men during the imperial assemblage at Dehli.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1875-76.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1875-76.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Changes of Administration.

It may be said again of the past as of the previous year that the record is one of general progressive improvement. In all departments a vigilant administration has been exercised with particular reference to consolidation, and but few important changes, either executive or legislative, have been introduced. At the same time there has been a considerable advance in the general administration, and in many departments, it will be seen from the pages of this report, that progress has been very rapid. Especially has vigorous action been taken in the departments relating to the administration of the land and the rent law, and in the direction of acquiring statistics and a more accurate knowledge of the country and its people. Sir Richard Temple has been Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal throughout the whole of the period under review.

The history of the Administration of Bengal during the year will be found in the ensuing chapters of this report. In the present chapter allusion will be made to those general topics many of which are of the highest importance but for which no place is found elsewhere, and which, in accordance with the practice of previous years, have been considered in the introductory chapter of the report devoted to "Changes of Administration."

Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India.

The most important topic of local interest during the year was undoubtedly the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India during the last cold weather; and if anything had been wanted to assure the Government of the loyalty of the people at large in Bengal, it would have been found in the manner in which the Prince of Wales was welcomed by all classes. It was naturally the case that the excitement was most marked among the upper and the upper middle classes. Even in the remote districts of Chittagong the visit of His Royal Highness created a sensation and interest, and many

of the well-to-do portion of the native community flocked to Calcutta to see the Prince and the splendour of his reception. At the other extremity of the Bengal province also, in Orissa, it is reported that there were similar manifestations of loyalty, and that these have certainly tended to bring the British Government nearer to the hearts of the people. A good many zemindars, and others who could afford the journey, went to Calcutta to be present at the Prince's arrival; and foremost amongst these was the Rajah of Pooree, who for the first time in history crossed the sea. Besides the passing displays which are usual on occasions of national rejoicing, and which on this great occasion were distinguished by the highest degree of cordiality and enthusiasm, the wealthier natives of all classes both in Bengal and Behar have raised large subscriptions to commemorate the event by founding educational institutions and by promoting other works of public usefulness; so that the visit of His Royal Highness will leave its mark of permanent beneficence on the country.

Relations between landlord and tenant in Eastern Bengal.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to report that, notwithstanding the unsettled relations which exist in many parts of Eastern Bengal between landlord and tenant, there have not been the same serious agrarian disturbances arising out of them that have been chronicled in previous years. An unfortunate recent outbreak has, however, taken place at Furreedpore since the close of the past official year. It is but too true that there is the same feeling existing among the zemindars that has been before brought to notice, that they are not getting their fair share of the increased value of the produce of the land, and there is the same uncertainty as to the best way of asserting their claims, which has been gradually growing upon them. There is the same spirit of independence, and the same determination to resist enhancement among the ryots. The merits of the question are most difficult, but they have received anxious attention from competent authorities on all sides, and the Lieutenant-Governor earnestly hopes that the adoption of sound and recognised principles to guide the courts in the determination of rent suits, and in the settlement of many long-standing differences, will shortly be settled by legislation. The Lieutenant-Governor would also observe that there is much truth in the remark of the Commissioner of the tract of country mostly concerned, that intervention at the right time on the part of the authorities in actual personal communication with the parties will often do more good than all the civil court decrees that can be obtained; and it is satisfactory to be able to say that in several cases the personal influence of the revenue officer, discreetly exercised, has brought alarming disputes to an amicable termination.

Proposed further amendment of the rent law in Bengal with regard to the determination of the principles on which the rent of land should be fixed.

When the Lieutenant-Governor was preparing the Bill for transferring to the revenue officers the jurisdiction in rent disputes under circumstances where agrarian disturbances might be threatened, it was represented that the Bill did no more than provide an effective procedure in cases of trouble, and contributed nothing towards the determination of the principles which should guide the local authorities in

deciding these disputes: in other words, that the Bill related to procedure only, leaving the substantive law respecting rent and the relations between landlord and tenant exactly where it has heretofore been. Sir Richard Temple, however, desired to take up immediately the question of procedure and jurisdiction, as being necessary for the prevention of agrarian disturbances, which might at any moment threaten to arise. It was intended advisedly to avoid joining with this comparatively summary consideration the questions which are frequently agitated regarding rent and regarding landlord and tenant, inasmuch as these questions are in Bengal perhaps the most difficult of any that can be raised, and must, if touched at all, occupy a long time and cause protracted deliberation, and might even after all that fail to be met by a satisfactory solution. It was not expedient to defer rendering the procedure effective in circumstances of possible trouble and urgency until the Government could achieve the as yet uncertain result of revising such an important law as the rent law.

Still, many zemindars in Bengal are anxious that something more definite than anything which is now prescribed should be laid down by law regarding the determination of the landlord's share in the produce of the land or in the profits of the cultivation; and some of our best revenue officers hold a similar opinion. It is much more difficult to gauge the views of the ryots or the tenant class; but so far as can be gathered from indications of their views, it seems probable that they entertain a similar wish. The apprehension seems to be gradually gaining ground that sooner or later there will be more or less of contest between landlord and tenant as to the principles on which the rate or amount of rent should be determined. It is expected that such contest may begin in Eastern Bengal and then spread to other places. Those who entertain this apprehension seem frequently to think that as these principles are but vaguely indicated in the existing law embodied in Act X of 1859 and Act VIII of 1869 they ought to be laid down by a new law, and that by such means alone can the relations between landlord and tenant in Bengal be peacefully settled. No doubt it would be very desirable to determine suitable rules by law, especially as tenant-right is growing so fast in Bengal, and as the occupancy tenure is extending year by year to larger and larger numbers of ryots and cultivators.

It is not only that opinions conflict greatly upon the subject, but that local customs differ considerably. As shown in last year's Administration Report, the really difficult class of disputes arises in reference to the question whether the value of the land and its produce has increased otherwise than through the agency, or at the expense, of the ryot. All that was urged there was that when such disputes assume serious proportions, likely to cause agrarian trouble, the revenue authorities are in a much better position than the civil courts can possibly be to settle such disputes peaceably, and in some degree satisfactorily; and that, as things are, the only chance of obviating trouble is to vest the Collectors with powers accordingly. If they decide that under the circumstances the landlord is entitled to some increase, they will test his demand by the counter-representations of the ryots, and after taking every care that moderation is observed towards the cultivator, they will generally

be able to fix upon some rate which the ryots are prepared to pay and which the landlord will accept. In this way an equitable compromise will in most cases be made. Still it must be admitted that the Collectors must often have some difficulty in defining the path which should lead them through the various considerations towards that conclusion. It is easy, perhaps, to decide that the value of the land has increased otherwise than through the agency or expense of the ryot. But then the questions present themselves, how much has it increased? to what share in such increase is the landlord entitled? if it be that his share in the increase ought to be the same as his share in the original profit of the cultivation, then what was that share? if the facts show such share to have been indeterminate, then how is it to be determined?

Summary of proposals.

The proposals that have been made with a view to legislation on these difficult and delicate problems may be thus summarised:—

1*st*.—That a Bill be introduced as supplementary to Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869 for the further laying down of principles whereby rents should be decided between the landlords and the occupancy ryots as defined by the Act.

2*nd*.—That this supplementary legislation be confined to occupancy ryots (who now form a large portion, perhaps the majority, of ryots), leaving non-occupancy ryots, or tenants-at-will, to the operation of the existing law.

3*rd*.—That in cases of dispute the rent of the occupancy ryot should be fixed at rates less by at least 25 per cent. than the rates ordinarily paid by non-occupancy ryots in the neighbourhood or in the district.

4*th*.—That even more favourable rates should be allowed to old occupancy ryots, who had either of themselves or by those from whom they inherited) held their lands thirty years and more.

5*th*.—That the ordinary rates payable by non-occupancy ryots should be ascertained by evidence in the usual way, but that if from any cause this ascertainment should be found impracticable, then the Collector should be directed to ascertain, or if he failed, then the rent of a non-occupancy ryot should be calculated at one-fifth (20 per cent.) of the value of the gross produce as the basis for determining the rent of an occupancy ryot, the result of which would be that an occupancy ryot's rent, calculated on that basis, and being at least 25 per cent. less, would be 15 per cent. of the value of the gross produce.

Objections.

These proposals have been exposed to criticism, and it is evident that they will to some extent have to be modified before they can be passed into law. It is doubtful whether the proposition to extend specially the favourable rates to old occupancy ryots, who have held their lands for thirty years or more, can be carried out under the circumstances of the country. This proposal has been highly approved by a large class of ryots and by gentlemen, both European and Native, who interest themselves in the cause of the ryot. But what with the difficulty of establishing these periods of occupancy, and the temptation that will be afforded to an undue degree of litigation, and the extreme difficulty there would evidently be of obtaining the consent, or anything like the consent, of the landlord class to any

such conditions, there is reason to fear that the proposal is, under the present circumstances of the country, impracticable. This is much to be regretted, because if carried out it would have done a great deal to improve the status of the ryot without unduly detracting from the status of the zemindar.

Then great objections have been made to the determination of the rent of occupancy ryots by reference to the rates which are paid by non-occupancy ryots. It is commonly said that there is not any perceptible difference between the rates of occupancy and non-occupancy ryots, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not himself convinced on the point; but the authority of many well-informed persons, and of the large number of landlords who compose the British Indian Association, pronounces that there is a difference between the rates paid by occupancy ryots and non-occupancy ryots. Even if no such difference exist the principles laid down in the Bill will benefit the occupancy ryot, because there will be no chance of his rent being enhanced. He may not be able to obtain an abatement of rent, because the Bill provides that there will be no abatement claimed under it; but there is no chance of his rent being enhanced. And this remarkable protection he will enjoy in virtue of a rule proposed by the largest society of landlords in the country. Thus this proposal, even in such extreme cases, will not be found so unworkable as some authorities seem to think.

Another proposal amounts to this, that the landlord's share may be taken at 15 per cent. of the value of the gross produce. Now, the landed interest affirm that this is much too low. On the whole the Lieutenant-Governor believes that this would not be too low in some parts of the country. It would be too low, however, in other parts of the country, especially Western Bengal, perhaps also in Central Bengal, and it may be necessary to allow some higher proportion to be taken. In reference to this it is proposed that the proportion shall range from 15 to 25 per cent. on the value of the gross produce.

Further, in the course of inquiry it appears that some increased, some enlarged definition, will have to be made of the term occupancy ryot; for it is found that the term occupancy ryot has got to be applied in some parts of the country to a class of persons who may be described almost as tenure-holders—that is to say, there is a class of occupancy ryots who hold considerable tenures, which tenures they sublet to other ryots, who hold from father to son, and who apparently may claim all the benefits of Act VIII of 1869, who are indeed in all respects virtually occupancy ryots. They really are middlemen or tenure-holders. Nevertheless these so-called middlemen are, by common acceptation of official terms, called occupancy ryots. That is a state of things which will require consideration at the hands of the legislature. Inquiries that have been made have brought out into very strong relief the grievances which have been long known to exist regarding the realization of rent. The zemindars affirm now what they have always affirmed, but more than ever now, that if the law is to be amended, there should be some provision for the more speedy realization, not of disputed, but of undisputed rents.

Revised proposition finally accepted by Government.

Looking to all these vararious considerations, the Lieutenant-Governor decided to make a revised proposition, the salient points of which may be summarised as follows:—

1*st.*—That in cases where an occupancy ryot is liable to enhancement of rent under section 18 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869, such enhancement is either to be regulated by the principle that his rent shall be less than the ordinary rent of a non-occupancy ryot by a certain percentage, from 20 to 25 per cent., or else is to be calculated on a certain proportion of the value of the gross produce, from 15 to 25 per cent.: provided always that no occupancy ryot shall be entitled to claim under the foregoing rule any abatement from the rent which he has heretofore paid.

2*nd.*—The definition of an occupancy ryot, as given in section 6 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869, to be somewhat extended, so as to include ryots cultivating under other ryots in certain classes of cases.

3*rd.*—The right and interest of an occupancy ryot to be rendered liable to sale for default in paying rent, and also transferable by private agreement.

4*th.*—The process for realizing arrears of rent in undisputed cases to be simplified by the court or other deciding authority being empowered, on application from the landlord, to issue a notice to the ryot requiring him either to pay or to appear and show cause to the contrary. In the event of the ryot neither paying nor appearing, the court to order attachment and sale of the defaulter's movable property.

5*th.*—The rents payable by tenure-holders or others possessing a permanent transferable interest in land, intermediate between the proprietor of an estate and the ryot, when not fixed by special agreement or by the circumstances of the tenures, to be determined according to a standard similar to that of the occupancy ryots, but more favourable by 10 per cent.

To these propositions, and to the measures as thus embodied in this abstract, the general assent of the Government of India has been obtained.

The proportion that the landlord's rent should bear to the value of gross produce.

One particular objection has been raised regarding the proposal for fixing the landlord's share at a certain proportion of the value of the gross produce, varying from 15 to 25 per cent., namely that no such rule can work, because in some parts of the country, as in Western Bengal, the landlords are already receiving much more than 25 per cent. of the value of the gross produce, and in other parts of the country, especially towards the more remote parts of Eastern and deltaic Bengal, the landlords are receiving much less. In Western Bengal they are said to be getting even as much as 50 per cent., and in some parts of Eastern Bengal only one-fortieth of the produce—or, in other words, almost nothing at all. Now, in consequence of this extreme disparity, it is contended that no such proposed rule can possibly work. But notwithstanding this difference, it may possibly work. For instance, where the landlord is receiving more than 25 per cent., he and his tenantry are left absolutely untouched. There will be of course no immediate claim for enhancement allowed under the

rule. The landlord will not be injured, nor will the tenant be benefited, because the Bill will contain a provision to the effect that there shall be no abatement in consequence of the provisions of the Bill. It may be that the Bill will give the landlord no assistance in making further enhancement—at least not for a considerable period; not until there shall be some very extensive improvement in the cultivation, or extension of new produce, or a very great rise in prices. But for the present, no doubt, the effect will be that landlords who are getting more than 25 per cent. will get no further increase; and it is doubtful whether they ought to get more under such circumstances. If any landlord does get much more than 25 per cent. he is very lucky, because he gets more than he ought to be receiving in the opinion of many authorities; and in the other case, in which the landlord is receiving much less than 15 per cent., it often happens that the ryot must be paying a nominal or peppercorn rent for some reason or other, because the land has been recently reclaimed or thrown up by a river, or something of that sort. Possibly there may be some tacit agreement between him and his landlord: perhaps the payment of a large *salami*, or bonus, on the understanding that full rent would not be demanded afterwards. Now, if there has been any tacit agreement, or anything like the payment of a *salami* in consideration of a rent being kept at a nominal rate, then that is an agreement; and the Bill will provide that nothing in the Act shall interfere with any existing agreement, whether direct or indirect, and so on. But if the ryot is in fact paying nothing more than a nominal or peppercorn rent, then sooner or later he will have to pay a real rent; and if he has to pay any rent at all, then 15 per cent. is a very moderate proportion. It would be impossible to say that if a man has been so fortunate as not to pay any rent in the past, therefore for the future he should not have to pay. There might indeed be the question whether he had been paying the extremely low rent for twenty years and upwards; and there is a provision in the existing law that if a man has been paying a certain rent for twenty years, it is a great presumption in his favour. But if he has paid only a nominal rent for some lesser period than twenty years without any particular agreement, then it is impossible to maintain him in the position of holding an almost rent-free tenure.

It should be added that, in reference to the occupancy rent rate being fixed with reference to the non-occupancy rent rate, some people consider there should be a provision for reference being made to the Collector to decide what should be deemed the average rent rate of the district, or part of a district, for the purposes of this Act. If the great landlord interest should concur in the suggestion, and the Council should agree to put in such a provision, then the Government could have no possible objection. Sir Richard Temple is of opinion that the thing might be well managed; that the Collector could be called upon to inquire and to lay down an average ordinary rent rate for each district. Such proceedings might be taken under the supervision of the Commissioners and the Board of Revenue, and it is believed that the rates thus ascertained would be tolerably satisfactory. There may be cases in which the parties could show the court that particular lands could not be assessed on the average rate. In that case there

would have to be that sort of inquiry which does frequently have to be made locally by the courts of justice; otherwise, the average rate would be applicable.

Again, in proceeding to apply the rule of proportion, the value of the gross produce will be taken upon the value of that produce of an ordinary kind, meaning rice and other cereals, which may be considered as the ordinary produce of the land of Bengal. Other kinds of produce indeed are already increasing, and may increase more, particularly tobacco, mulberry, opium, indigo, jute, and safflower. But there is this to be considered, that the landlord's share, which is calculated on the proportion of the value of the produce which would be considered fair as regards common produce like rice, would be deemed to be too high as regards such higher kinds of staples which are generally thought to require more skill, capital, and labour on the part of the ryot. Even in the most favourable cases it is believed the zemindar will admit that he cannot get so large a share of the gross produce from these superior crops as from produce of the common kinds. That will involve the difficulty of having two sets of proportions—one for the common produce, another for the superior staples. This is a real difficulty. But if it cannot be overcome in any other way it must be overcome by fixing two proportions—one for common kinds of produce, and one for other crops. Another plan is that the proportion should be made up as an ordinary proportion for common crops, with a proviso that something should be added in the case of land being cultivated with certain superior crops, which would be specified in the Act.

Sale of right and interest in occupancy tenures in default of payment of rent.

Objections have been raised by the Government of India to the third proposition, regarding the right and interest of an occupancy ryot being rendered liable to sale for default in paying rent, and also transferable by private agreement. It will depend upon the advice the Lieutenant-Governor may receive from the most experienced gentlemen in Bengal, and also upon what he may find to be the opinions of his Council, whether he will make a further representation to the Government of India on the subject. There are a great many apparently strong reasons for putting forth this proposition. And the Lieutenant-Governor believes it will certainly not injuriously affect the ryot, but quite the contrary; that while it conduces to the convenience of the zemindar, it will, on the other hand, give a greatly enhanced value to occupancy tenures throughout these provinces.

Rights and position of intermediate tenure-holders.

The fifth proposition does not require detailed comment. The existence of these very important tenure-holders or middlemen is fully recognized. The Lieutenant-Governor has been advised on the best authority that nothing is necessary; that their position is either fixed by individual agreement or lease, or determined by law; and he still believes that this description is applicable to the great majority of these tenures. But many tenure-holders have individually represented to him that their cases are not recognized either by law or by any particular bill, and therefore they would like to have something inserted

in the law for their protection. It is therefore suggested that in such cases they may be placed in the same position as occupancy ryots with a beneficial percentage of (say) 10 per cent.

Importance of fixing some rule in reference to the determination of rents.

The Lieutenant-Governor cannot but say that he feels very earnestly the necessity for some legislation, for some rule being fixed, in reference to the determination of rents. There is an improvement at present in the relations between landlord and tenant, and the agrarian disturbances of two or three years ago have died away. With the exception of one sad individual case in the Furreedpore district there is no indication of agrarian troubles arising anywhere. But there is still a very uneasy feeling lying deep in the hearts and minds both of landlords and tenants. There is a certain sort of underground agitation going on, and which goes on because Government has no proper means of stopping it. This agitation arises because neither party knows whether or not rents can be enhanced. Now, there are many persons who think that the best way is to leave things alone—to let landlords and tenants fight it out, and that the result probably would be that rents would remain absolutely unchanged. The Lieutenant-Governor must say definitely that he entirely dissents from that view. It is impossible to prevent cases arising regarding enhancement of rent. That such enhancement of rents should be possible is distinctly contemplated by the existing law of Bengal, which lays down precise provisions with the view of what shall happen when such a thing takes place. Therefore it is too late to say that enhancement of rent should be out of the question. Sir Richard Temple desires and hopes to see a contented and prosperous peasantry, the ryots having heritable tenures handed down from generation to generation with proper equitable rents which cannot be enhanced except by the decision of a court of justice, and with full security of enjoying the fruits of their labour and a full share of the general advantages which arise from a secure and settled Government. But, on the other hand, it never was contemplated that there should be no such thing as enhancement of rent. However much it may be stated in the permanent settlement that the rights of under-tenures should be protected, it never was asserted that there should be a special and perpetual sub-settlement with the ryots. Nor was it ever suggested that the old pergunnah rent rates, though taken as a guide, should not be open to alteration or to augmentation as time went on. What these pergunnah rates ought to be was never settled. If the intention had been to make such a settlement, the Government of the time would have provided for it; and it could only have been done by a regular settlement of rents throughout the country. If the value of land is to increase with the rise of prices and the improvement of produce, it seems to follow that there must be a gradual, though moderate, augmentation of rent throughout the country from time to time—enough to satisfy the demands of the landlord, while leaving a clear and liberal margin of profit to the ryot.

Enhancement of rent inevitable.

In short, if the material resources of the country are to go on growing; if the culture of new staples is to flourish—the jute of yesterday,

as it were, the tobacco of to-day, the flax, as we hope, of to-morrow—if the use of machinery is to spread, not only around the presidency towns, but also throughout the interior of the country; if all this is to continue happening, it must be followed by an augmentation of rent, equitable and moderate doubtless, allowing also for a stable and valuable occupancy status accruing to the ryot, but still augmentation. This is a necessary outcome of the improvement of the country. If the country is to advance, rents will rise concurrently; and having regard to this inevitable circumstance, legislation must be prepared accordingly. The augmentation of rent will never be managed satisfactorily to the two parties concerned—will be nothing but a bone of contention between them, unless some legislation shall be effected whereby the courts and the parties can know how, and on what principle, the augmentation should be regulated. By putting off legislation, the evil day is only deferred until disputes begin and men's passions become excited and settlement becomes more and more difficult.

Inadequacy of the existing law.

The argument may be summed up thus. If there is to be enhancement in any class of cases, it virtually cannot be without a decree of court, because although the rent of a tenant-at-will can be enhanced without such decree, some persons say that there is no such class existing any longer: they have all, or nearly all, become occupancy ryots. Those classes, such as korfa, ootbundi, and the like, are said to be not tenants at all, and to be little more than farm-labourers, though this view of their status may be open to dispute. Probably, however, the great majority of ryots are in such a position that their rents cannot be enhanced without a decree of court. The existing law, no doubt, does lay down the circumstances under which there may be cases for enhancement, which are mentioned in section 18 of Act VIII of 1869. There are three circumstances under which cases arise for enhancement in the case of a ryot having a right of occupancy: (1) that the rate of rent paid by such ryots is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of ryots for land of a similar description, and with similar advantages, in the places adjacent; (2) that the value of the produce, or the productive powers of the land, have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot; (3) that the quantity of the land held by the ryot has been proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him. But this law only lays down the circumstances under which enhancement of rent may be possible. Granted that the ryot is paying less than others; granted that the value of the land has been increased by causes other than his own exertions; granted that he is holding more land than is set down to his name: these are the circumstances only which would justify some enhancement of rent. Still there is nothing in them whatever to show how the enhancement should be adjusted; there is nothing to show what are the data, what are the principles, upon which the court should proceed in its adjudication. How is enhancement to be settled? As to that there is positively nothing. The courts have elaborated what is called the rule of proportion—that rule which, in default of anything better, the highest tribunal has tried to frame as the best rule which could be

made under the unsatisfactory condition of the law. The rule is that the new rent should bear the same proportion to the present value of the produce as the old rent bore to the old value of the produce when the said rent was last fixed, or at some subsequent period which may be taken as a starting point; or, in other words, the old rent should bear to the increased rent the same proportion as the former value of the produce of the soil, calculated on an average of three or five years next before the date of the alleged rise in value, bears to its present value. Now, without denying that this perhaps is as good a rule as the courts could arrive at in the indeterminate state of the law, their business being not to amend the law but to carry it out as far as possible, still it must be said that this rule amounts to no rule whatever, or is worse than nothing, because it positively bristles with difficulties from beginning to end. In the first place it is only in the event of there having been at some previous period a definite dispute that there is any starting point. But notoriously it is not the case that there has been in all cases a definite dispute which has been determined: usually there is nothing of the kind. The rent has gone on for a lengthened period; there are no village records which are filed in any public office. The zemindar is the only person who has a record, and that cannot be appealed to as an authoritative document, especially as the ryot will refuse to acknowledge it. So that there is no fixed starting point. If, therefore, a point is attempted to be fixed, then immediately the whole arena of dispute is opened. But supposing a starting point is fixed, and that there was some particular rent fixed at some previous period. Even in that case the whole question is absolutely begged, because the question is whether that particular rent was a right one or not. It is utterly unscientific to say that because the rent was fixed a few years ago it was an absolutely right one. The parties will allege that this is a wrong rent, that it ought to be decided according to proper principles of reason and justice, and that the old rent is faulty. The present existence of a dispute virtually alleges that there is a fault in the existing rent and in the old rate; so that whatever faults there may be in the old rent are to be stereotyped and perpetuated by this rule of proportion, a rule which does not even profess to be guided by any principle, but merely takes what was, or is, as a foundation for what ought to be in future. Then of course there is extreme difficulty in finding out what was the produce and what was the rent at some anterior period. It is not always easy to find these things out at the present day; but it is infinitely more difficult to ascertain what these lands produced, and what was the rent so many years ago—particularly, too, when the character of the cultivation of the land has changed. And it is this change of culture that so often causes disputes about rent: it is perhaps the commonest ground for such disputes. Whereas the land grew common crops once, it bears superior staples now. But when and how the change began; whether it began since the time selected as a starting point, can hardly be ascertained in the absence of any records filed in the Collector's cutcherry. It is very well to take into consideration the produce of certain fields as they are now. But to ascertain whether each field grew this or some other crop so many years ago is an

unsatisfactory undertaking in the face of conflicting statements. The Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to say, with the greatest respect to all the eminent authorities who tried to frame this rule, that it is unworkable, and is apt to become a trap for unwary litigants. If, then, this rule cannot work, what is to happen? At present no decisions are given so that the subordinate courts are perfectly puzzled; and when in doubt what to do they decide to do nothing, and the disputes remain. The inevitable consequence of economic changes causes disputes to arise, and they are left unsettled to the great detriment of landlords and tenants.

Relations between landlord and tenant in Behar.

The condition of indigo cultivation in Tirhoot has continued to demand the careful attention of the local officers and Government. The establishment of this great industry on a firm basis, resting on the contentment of the people, is a matter of great interest and importance. Nevertheless complaints on the part of individuals have sometimes been made, and cases have occasionally occurred which cause anxiety as to the future relations between indigo planters and their ryots, and which show that these relations resolve themselves into questions between landlord and tenant. The Lieutenant-Governor has instructed the officers of Government to avoid doing anything which may unnecessarily provoke a contest between landlord and tenant, between employer and labourer, and between the several parties to a large system of engagements; but at the same time to preserve a firm and vigilant attitude in regard to doing justice between man and man, so that the balance of the administration of the law may be fairly and exactly held between the planters and ryots in the event of disputes arising.

In particular, the Lieutenant-Governor has had occasion to observe that in Behar the exercise by the landlord of the power of distraining the ryot's crops is carried to a degree clearly beyond the letter and spirit of the law, and beyond the actual practice in Bengal. The question has for some time past been causing anxiety. It may be that the procedure of distraint locally adopted in Behar has the prescription of long-established usage; still as it is illegal, its modification is only a question of time, for sooner or later the ryots will realize the legal aspect of the case and will seek redress. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly directed district officers to warn landlords, as occasion shall arise, that the law imposes conditions which cannot be disregarded, and that crops cannot be distrained save under the provisions of Act VIII of 1869. In the large estate of Durbhunga, too, it has been ordered that the provisions of the law of distraint are not in any way to be exceeded. Doubtless if a good example can be enforced in this estate, an effect will be produced upon neighbouring estates.

The circumstances of another failure of the winter rice crops over a part of North Behar, and of the probability of scarcity and distress in consequence, rendered a special inquiry necessary, and during the cold weather of the past season Messrs. Geddes and MacDonnell were deputed to Behar to make this inquiry and submit a full report regarding the prospects of the country and condition of the people.

The condition of the people was reported by these officers to be very low, especially since the famine of 1874. Such a circumstance

affords additional proof of the severity of the trial to which the people were subjected by the scarcity of that time. But as has been mentioned on other occasions, their condition even before that time was low. They had moreover arrears of rent to pay, and this circumstance aggravated the case. The people were beginning already to take the remedy into their own hands by migrating across the border into the adjoining Nepalese territory, where they can find virgin soil awaiting the plough, and free of rent for the first year. The Lieutenant-Governor has caused the Commissioner to seriously caution the zemindars in the neighbourhood, and especially the manager of the Durbhunga estate. Upon this great estate at least the pressure has, it is hoped, been effectually relieved. Still it is unfortunately true that although the Durbhunga estate may be better managed than any other in Tirhoot, this estate does not essentially differ from the rest of the province in respect of the inferior condition of the peasantry as compared with the surrounding provinces. Undoubtedly the condition of the peasantry is low in Behar—lower than that of any other peasantry with equal natural advantages in any province which Sir Richard Temple has seen in India. In 1868 the inferior status of the peasantry and tenantry was the subject of much official correspondence. In 1872 and 1873 this matter caused some anxiety to Government. In 1874 the famine supervened: the immediate solicitude of Government was rather to save the lives of the people than to protect their legal rights. In 1875, after the famine storm and crisis, it was thought advisable to let the land have rest from all sorts of agitation. But during the past year a part of the very tracts which previously suffered was again threatened with scarcity, and the question of tenant-right once more forced itself upon the attention of Government.

The situation in Behar is thus one of anxiety. The well being of the population rests on foundations of a precarious character, and it will demand the utmost vigilance and discrimination to deal with the complications with which the whole question is embarrassed. It has been determined by the Government of India and the Secretary of State not to have recourse to immediate and necessarily incomplete remedies, but to leave the subject to the attentive consideration of the Government of Bengal, in order that such ameliorations may be introduced as full experience and further inquiry may dictate.

The condition of landholders in the Bhagulpore Division is also described as unsettled. "Considerable changes," writes the Commissioner, "may be expected. The old houses are heavily involved: many of them have already been sold up, and others are gradually breaking up owing to mortgages being foreclosed or sales being concluded; and new blood, chiefly of the mahajun class, is being infused into the zemindars. I have no doubt that as time goes on we shall see, except perhaps in the largest estates, a new set of zemindars comparatively free from indebtedness, and bestowing more personal attention upon the management of their estates than the old ones could do." These changes, actual or prospective, in the proprietary tenure of the land, cause much regret to the Lieutenant-Governor. The relationship between landlord and tenant is upon the whole quiet, though occasionally

facts come to notice which show that events happen which provoke discontent and require careful watching. The farming system is extensively in vogue in the Bhagulpore district as in Behar, and illegal attachment and seizures of crops are common. It is the practice, when the crops are ripe, to send a peon or sowar to lay an embargo thereupon until the claims of the landlords are met. This practice was brought prominently to notice during the course of the inquiries regarding scarcity in Soopool. The evil has dated for years back and has become a custom, so that the villagers submit without complaint. But the practice is manifestly illegal, and zemindars and others have been warned that the law of distraint imposes conditions that cannot be disregarded. The Lieutenant-Governor expects that this practice will be gradually stopped.

Affairs in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The principal causes of uneasiness among the people in the Sonthal Pergunnahs were referred to in last year's report. These are (1) the rent question and (2) religious movements. Progress has been made towards setting the former at rest by the settlement operations, and the irritation, or rather the ill feeling that the Sonthals bore against their landlords, is now more or less in abeyance. The settlement operations have been constantly and closely watched by Government, and the subject has been separately reviewed in this report in the chapter on land settlement. As regards the religious movement, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to say that there has been no widespread excitement during the last year. This result is to be attributed to the precautionary measures which were taken in 1875. A detachment of the regiment stationed at Bhagulpore is still stationed at Nya Doomka, the head-quarters of the Sonthal Pergunnahs district.

Promotion and prospects of the Civil Service.

The Government of India were pleased to ask during the year for the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the questions raised in certain extracts from the report submitted by the Committee appointed to consider the alleged grievances of the North-Western Provinces civilians, so far as those questions affect the Lower Provinces. The extracts are those paragraphs (46—50, and 56) in which the Committee consider the state of promotion in Bengal, and make suggestions bearing chiefly on the distribution of appointments in the Non-Regulation Districts of that province. The general conclusion arrived at by the Committee, with reference to the position of the service in Bengal, is contained in the following sentences of the report:—

"In the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 a very large recruitment was made, but the excess did little more than make up for the defects of earlier years and the draught made on the service in 1858 for Upper India; and the lowest man of 1863 is almost as near the head of the list as he would have been had the service been all along regularly recruited. All reasonable expectations, based on the average of promotion in past years, have practically been fulfilled, though there are years of exceptionally rapid promotion with which the present time may compare unfavourably. * * *

"The Committee are not therefore of opinion that the service of the Lower Provinces has a right to expect that any exceptional measures should be taken by the Government of India for its relief, though they admit that the civil servants of 1863, 1864, and 1865, are somewhat further back in the scale of promotion than those of any other years."

On this subject the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, formed very deliberately after consulting some of the best informed officers in the Lower Provinces, was stated in his minute on the Bengal Administration Report for 1874-75. It may be well to restate it here by the following extracts from that Minute, as it remains unaltered: subsequent inquiries have rather strengthened it:—

"But as regards prospects and promotion, the condition of the service is not altogether satisfactory. Though complaints have not been made here in the same manner as in the North-Western Provinces, yet there is a partial depression, brought about by the same causes as those which have been operative elsewhere. The senior ranks generally, and the extreme junior ranks, are favourably situated; but the intermediate ranks, of a standing in length of service between seven and fourteen years, are not so fortunate, their average salaries being somewhat below their just expectations. Appreciating the serious considerations which arise whenever the position of any section of a service recruited by competition becomes depressed, the Government of Bengal has in many instances appointed civil servants to places beyond the Regulation Districts, wherein the service is ordinarily employed."

"The cause of the difficulty is mainly this, that in the years 1861 and 1862 too many young civil servants were sent out from England to these provinces. Their presence is welcomed for a time, inasmuch as in a busy country like this their services are valuable; but as they rise in the service, it becomes apparent that they stand in each other's way, and that promotion is being clogged. The practical lesson to be learnt is this, that if the service is to be maintained in that prosperity and contentment which are essential to its efficiency, and essential, therefore, to the success of the administration, the proportion of young officers to be sent out from England year by year must be most carefully arranged, so that the proportion of junior to senior officers may not be exceeded. Constituted as the service is, its welfare depends on its numbers being limited and kept comparatively small in relation to the number of well-paid appointments. Financial considerations impose a strict limitation on the number of such appointments. As, therefore, the number of appointments cannot be increased, there is nothing for it but to regulate the number of men with a view to its never growing too large; and this can be done only by limiting that number at the beginning. There are few things more vitally important to the well-being of the administration than the observance of this principle. I have submitted to the Government of India careful statements of the number of recruits required annually in future for the Covenanted Civil Service in these provinces."

On the same subject Sir Richard Temple recorded the following further remarks in a minute dated 1st April last:—

"It would be a matter for the utmost regret if any proposal that a number of civilians from the North-Western Provinces of any year or years should be transferred to Bengal were to be accepted by the Government of India. The men so transferred would claim to serve in the Behar districts, as they would not know Bengali, and this would bear hard upon men who have suffered from the climate of the delta. The fact that Bengal is much less favourably situated as regards climate than the North-Western Provinces must not be overlooked in estimating the position of the men in these provinces. Retirements and deaths are considerably more numerous in Bengal, there having been 181 such casualties there between 1859 and 1874, as against 144 in the North-Western Provinces. If men thus wear out sooner in Bengal, they are certainly entitled to a little extra consideration while they are

actually at work. My predecessor, in his letter No. 159C.S., dated 23rd May 1873, has dwelt very strongly on the relative disadvantages of service in Lower Bengal, and I would earnestly assure the Government of India that the point is not one that can equitably be overlooked.

"The prospects of the Civil Service have for some time past been the cause of increasing anxiety; and though it might be admitted that the position of the Bengal section of the service is, on the whole, not so unfavourable as that of the North-Western Provinces men, there would appear to be nevertheless valid grounds for alarm in the Lower Provinces. And by way of example, I may mention that the Bengal civilians hope that officers needed by the Government of India for Assam may be chosen from among their body. The recruitment of civilians for Assam is provided for in the Bengal indent, and the civilians of Bengal have been induced to regard that province as one of the few outside fields open to them. When recently a North-West civilian was appointed to an important post in Assam, there must have been special reasons. I only venture to ask consideration to the general principle.

"It has been suggested by the Committee that the appointment of persons other than members of the Civil Service to the Non-Regulation Districts should be absolutely prohibited. This does not commend itself to my judgment; indeed I most strongly deprecate it. Though conceived in the supposed interests of the service, it really militates against them. It would, in my opinion, tend to over-recruitment, and would in time cause another block. The appointments in the Non-Regulation Districts are not so well paid as those in the Regulation Districts; the work on the whole is not so manifold and laborious, and there is no necessity to raise the pay to the higher scale. The main point is that the proportion of highly paid appointments to low paid appointments in the Non-Regulation Districts is somewhat smaller as compared to the Regulation Districts. In the former there are twelve appointments of Rs. 1,000 and upwards, as compared with six below that salary, excluding assistants on Rs. 500 per mensem. In the latter, putting aside the numerous prizes of Judgeships of the High Court, Memberships of the Board of Revenue, there are 73 line appointments above Rs. 1,000 per mensem as compared with 33 carrying a lower salary, excluding assistants on Rs. 500 per mensem. The effect of recruiting, therefore, to supply these Non-Regulation Districts with civilians alone would be to diminish the average emoluments of the service, and to spread the service over a comparatively unremunerative field. In that case the interests of the service might be injuriously affected. At all events, however, the service would not benefit, inasmuch as there would be a proportional increase of recruiting. Nor can the proposal be supported on public grounds. Some of the outlying portions of Chota Nagpore (which I have recently visited) are so sparsely populated, so backward in civilization, and pay so little Government revenue, that they do not require, and could not by themselves properly afford, an expensive establishment of civilians. It is possible, in these districts, to retain the services of military officers for a long time, which suits the people; whereas civilians would be constantly changeable and changed. As

regards the interests of the Civil Service, the real value of these Non-Regulation Provinces is to provide an outlet for civilians at times of pressure, or stress of promotion, so far as this can be managed without injury to the just claims of officers other than civil servants, and in the manner which has actually been adopted in several cases of late. This can best be managed by recruiting the service sufficiently for the Regulation Districts only, and then allowing the Non-Regulation Districts to be officered partly from the Civil Service and partly from the outside, and then occasionally appointing civil servants to these districts whenever there may be special need.

"It has been suggested that a guaranteed minimum salary should be allowed to officers who, by no fault of their own, but as a result of the over-recruitment of certain years, have been, or may hereafter be, disappointed of their reasonable expectations. The proposal seems fair; and if the guarantee is fixed liberally, *i.e.* by reference to some acceptable standard of the salary drawn by men over a long standard of years, it would probably meet the case adequately. I have long thought that some safety-valve of this sort is necessary in order to satisfy the just claims of a service recruited, as this service now is, by open competition in England. In order to obtain a constant supply of good men (in itself an object of the highest public consequence), is seems to me to be essential to set forth in England a moderate, though safe, standard of promotion, and then to ensure the realization in India of that expectation.

"Then, again, there would be instances in which men would be very willing to accept pensions on a graduated scale according to length of service: men of good lives who could hope to stay their full time, but for private reasons would be willing to retire, though they are not compelled to do so on medical certificate. It may be answered to this that it is against the public interest to lose men of some standing when they have begun to be useful; but it is easy to rejoin that there is no lack of good men to supply their places, and that a healthy flow of promotion is beneficial to the public service: it is really false economy to retain discontented men.

"It does not appear that if matters remain as they are the men of the overcrowded years, and those immediately below them, are likely to have such rapid promotion in the future as will compensate them for the misfortunes of the past. It may be taken as certain that the number of men above twenty years' service is far below the proper average. These men, and those immediately following them, will in time enjoy rapid promotion. But once the men of the overcrowded years begin to fill in vacancies in the upper ranks, promotion will again stagnate. There will be more officers of those years to pass through the appointments, and being younger in age and eager to make up the pecuniary deficit in their past savings they will remain longer in the appointments, and so place a more lasting barrier in the way of their juniors and successors."

It remains only to be added that the Lieutenant-Governor has strongly recommended in a separate letter that measures similar to those which have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the North-Western Provinces with a view to the reduction of the surplus

number of civilians, and for remedying the position of those who have suffered by the present block in promotion, should be extended also to Bengal.

Examination for admission into the Subordinate Executive Civil Service.

In last year's Administration Report it was explained that in view of the large number of passed candidates who had yet to be provided with appointments, the Lieutenant-Governor had decided not to hold another examination for the Subordinate Executive Civil Service under the then existing rules till further notice. Subsequently, after reviewing the principle on which the examinations had previously been conducted, the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out that it had resulted in the passing of a larger number of candidates than the Government could conveniently provide with appointments, and directed that, instead of all candidates being passed who came up to a given standard, the examinations in future should be competitive, that is, that a fixed number of places in the higher and in the lower classes of appointments would be prescribed, for which those candidates would be passed who came out first at the examination. It was further laid down that no candidate would be passed for the higher grade of appointments unless he obtained at least two-thirds, or for the lower grade of appointments unless he obtained at least half, of the total number of obtainable marks upon the whole examination.

The number of appointments offered for competition at the past examination, which is the first held under the new rules, was four in the higher and seven in the lower grade; that is, four appointments on Rs. 100 per mensem or upwards, and seven on salaries below that amount. The examination was held in March last at Hooghly, Patna, and Cuttack. Ten candidates entered as competitors, but only 8 appeared and underwent examination. Of these, 3 entered for the higher grade and 5 for the lower; but none passed for the former, and only 5 candidates passed for the latter grade.

As the Superintendent reports that the paucity in the number of candidates who entered for the competitive examination is probably owing to the fact that the new examination rules were not made public sufficiently early in the year to afford candidates much time for preparation, and that the terms were not generally nor properly understood, the Commissioners of divisions and district officers have been requested to take every opportunity of explaining the principle on which these examinations are conducted, and to notify as widely as possible that another examination will be held in February or March next. The precise date on which the examination will be held next year has since been notified, as well as the number of appointments to be competed for in each grade.

Efficiency of the subordinate executive establishments.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to say that the favourable opinion which was expressed last year of the usefulness of the subordinate establishments calls for no modification. With scarcely an exception the divisional and district officers consider the service of these establishments to be of great value, and to supply a want which has long been felt in the Lower Provinces. One Magistrate, a highly competent authority, reports that "the appointment of sub-deputies has been of

great benefit to the country generally, and to officers in charge of sub-divisions particularly." He adds that "there never was a better method of getting fairly good work done economically." In the same way, another experienced Magistrate expresses his opinion: "I have found these men as a rule very useful, and with their assistance in special work I have been able to get on without any special establishment. They have been constantly on the move, and have given every satisfaction." A similar testimony is borne on all sides. It need only be added that some alterations in the system of appointing and promoting sub-deputies and canoongoes have been suggested; but as new rules on the subject have recently been issued, the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that any changes are required at present.

Working of local committees.

Generally speaking, the local committees in Bengal are reported to have worked well, and the members of the committees are said to evince an intelligent interest in the proceedings under discussion. The Lieutenant-Governor has laid down the rule that, so far as the functions of a Central District Committee relate to matters of contest and principle, they are rightly exercised by the Magistrate of the district, who is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee, (guided of course by the District Engineer or Inspector of Schools, as the case may be); and it is evident that the advice and assistance of the unofficial members of the Central Committee will be as efficacious in dealing with the details of administration in the neighbourhood of the head-quarters of the district, whether for schools or roads, as that of the branch committees is found to be in the sub-divisions of the district. In regard to the construction and repair of village roads, embankments, and water-courses; to the expediency or otherwise of a new road, or repairs of existing roads; to the supervision of distant patshalas and of local training schools, or in determining the necessity of a particular grant-in-aid,—all matters which require local knowledge and leisure, such as too often cannot be afforded by the Magistrate, it has always been found that the local committees, if their services are rightly utilized, have furnished a valuable agency.

Proposed industrial survey of Bengal.

The proposals for an industrial survey of India originated by Dr. Forbes Watson have received careful consideration from the Government of Bengal in connection with the acquisition of agricultural and trade statistics and the organization of a special Statistical Department under the Bengal Government.

The importance and desirability of Dr. Forbes Watson's scheme are fully appreciated by the Lieutenant-Governor, but at the same time it is feared that the difficulties in the way of giving it effect must necessarily be great. The scheme contemplates a complete survey of the production, distribution, and consumption of Indian wealth, with a full description and classification of collected specimens of every product and of machines and implements used. The basis of the plan is the enlistment of private aid in behalf of the diffusion of a knowledge of the agricultural and industrial capabilities of every district. It is proposed to organize in each district an honorary committee, in direct communication with Dr. Forbes Watson, which will furnish all the

required information, and will transmit the specimens that may be collected to a museum in London. The committees are to be ultimately allowed to erect at their own expense local museums in which to deposit duplicates of the specimens which they have themselves collected, with specimens of the products of other districts, and models of European machines, &c. The final result of the whole of Dr. Watson's scheme will be the preparation and publication of a Dictionary of Commerce for India, prepared in England and based upon, and for illustration referring to, an arranged museum of products which is to be established in London.

Although Dr. Forbes Watson looks to voluntary efforts for the practical working out of his scheme, he does not lose sight of the necessity of cordial co-operation from the various branches of the administration. He recognizes how essential it is that the local authorities should support the different committees with their active countenance. He also points out that some of the information he requires can be best afforded by the Customs Department. And in addition to this he refers to the mass of facts which have been, or will be, submitted to Government in the various departmental reports or in the course of special statistical inquiries. He desires to have these data supplied to him in a more detailed shape than that in which they are at present published.

Functions of an Economic Museum.

Dr. Forbes Watson's first proposal is to ascertain what are the industrial products of each district, and to obtain samples of each substance. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that in this respect a great deal can be done, and in fact already has been done, in Bengal. There is an Economic Museum in Calcutta, which was established by Sir George Campbell in the spring of 1874, and which has since been encouraged and developed by Sir Richard Temple. The scope and objects of this museum are identical with those of Dr. Watson's proposed museum in England. The committee of management are charged with the collection, identification, and classification of the economic products of Bengal, both raw materials and manufactures, and with the work of ascertaining all that is already known regarding such products, and digesting and reducing the information into practicable form for circulation among local officers and others. The machinery by which it is attempted to attain these objects consists of a central committee in Calcutta and a network of local committees throughout Bengal, one being in every district, and a few of the more important sub-divisions having also separate committees. The district officer is always *ex-officio* chairman of the local committee, and with him rests, in the first instance, the nomination of the other members, it being an instruction to him to select such gentlemen as feel an interest in, and possess some knowledge of, the matters which it is the object of the museum to deal with, and especially, where possible, to enlist the service of native gentlemen who may possess these qualifications. It has taken time to organize this network of committees, but the arrangements are now almost complete, there being 53 committees at work, of which 41 are for districts and 12 for sub-divisions.

It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the Calcutta Economic Museum may thus be said to have already attained a considerable

measure of success. The Government has identified itself with the museum as far as possible. All district officers and their subordinates are instructed to render every aid to the local committees formed in connection with the museum at Calcutta. But beyond this Government can directly do little. It cannot be expected that in every Collector we shall find at once the necessary scientific knowledge and commercial information required for the compilation of an exhaustive and accurate list of the products of his district. The organization above described is more likely than any other to obtain the information required; while the central committee at Calcutta, itself a mixed body and able to obtain the opinion of experts on any difficult questions, is best able to sift, test, and collate the district lists submitted, to compare samples, to identify substances known by different names, to distinguish different substances known by the same name, and to classify products under suitable general heads.

The Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that, as far as regards the collection of samples of the industrial products of each district, and as regards the classification and identification of such products, the Calcutta Central Committee will be enabled to achieve satisfactory results in communication with the district committees, and that they will be able to conduct also the necessary correspondence with Dr. Forbes Watson, and the transmission of specimens for the Indian Museum in London. To do this they will need only a very slight addition to the present sanctioned scale of expenditure. The Government of Bengal will cordially co-operate with them to this extent, and instructions to this effect will be given to the committee of the museum. It is, however, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, of more than doubtful expediency whether the functions of the museum should be allowed to extend beyond this point; and it is certain that they cannot be extended further without a large increase of expenditure and the creation of a new organization, which does not appear at present to be called for.

Under any circumstances, it seems that the proposal of placing the district local committees in direct correspondence with Dr. Watson should be abandoned. Looking to the influence which alone will induce the members to devote their time and energy to the task, to the small amount of scientific knowledge that most of them possess, and to the necessity that exists for the intelligent selection and uniform system of classification, it appears necessary that the local committees should be directly subordinated to a committee of management, not situated at a distance in another country, but at the head-quarters of their own province, and known to enjoy the support of the local Government.

Dr. Forbes Watson's first object can, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, be fairly met by the co-operation of the Calcutta Economic Museum Committee and of the local committees. A classified list of industrial products and samples of each substance can be collected and sent home to England by means of the present organization. The further objects proposed appear, however, to travel beyond the province of these committees.

Agricultural statistics.

The second feature of Dr. Watson's plan for an industrial survey is to obtain in detail (1) statistics of the area of production of each staple of commerce, (2) of the

quantity produced, and (3) accurate accounts of the method of production; in other words, it is the acquisition and collation of agricultural statistics. The Lieutenant-Governor is most anxious to do what can be done to improve the resources of Bengal in this respect. The statistics relating to the area of cultivation under the different crops and to the quantities of produce are still defective in these provinces. We are still very deficient in our knowledge of agricultural statistics, although of recent years some knowledge on the subject has been acquired from special inquiries and reports, and under the orders of Government a collection is gradually being made of data from which really trustworthy deductions may be made. In particular recent investigations have thrown much light on matters regarding the food-supply of these provinces.

The defective character of the agricultural statistics in Behar and Northern Bengal has, however, been prominently brought to notice in connection with Mr. MacDonnell's elaborate and valuable report on the agricultural condition and food-supply of those provinces. To a reader of Mr. MacDonnell's report this deficiency might at first sight appear extraordinary. Are these provinces, it may be asked, really so much behind other provinces of British India in respect of agricultural statistics? and if they are, then why should this be the case? Cannot the local authorities manage to obtain such statistics?

But it must be borne in mind that the revenue survey in these provinces exhibits only the exterior boundaries of villages, and does not display any interior details of cultivation and waste, or of lands culturable and unculturable, as has been done in other parts of India. The question of displaying these interior details in the revenue survey was considered at the time, but the project was abandoned, partly, it is understood by reason of doubt as to the right of the State to insist on a survey of so detailed a character in estates under a permanent settlement. As might be anticipated under these circumstances, there is no field map, no cadastral survey; and indeed in permanently-settled estates there might be doubt as to the lawfulness of State interference to such a degree as would be involved by a survey field by field.

Again, in other parts of India the necessity of revising the settlements of land revenue from time to time has caused elaborate surveys to be made. No such opportunity can arise in permanently settled provinces. Thus it happens that these provinces are still wanting in those surveys without which agricultural statistics cannot possibly be obtained. The absence of such materials, then, need not excite any surprise. The local authorities are not at all to blame if they fail to produce figures relating to the whole country, for they have not the means of obtaining such statistics. They will continue to supply the best information they can; but it must be at the best very imperfect, and will never stand any strict statistical test. For small selected areas they may indeed obtain good statistics, from which generalization may be had regarding the whole county; still all this is very different from statistics relating to the entire area. Unless, therefore, the Government can decide to undertake such surveys field by field, the want of agricultural statistics must continue to be felt. Whether such a measure

could be undertaken is a difficult question; and there are manifest difficulties in the way, which may be classed as legal, administrative, and financial. The possible legal difficulty is not considerable. For irrigation purposes a cadastral survey was recently undertaken in Shahabad (South Behar), and the Government right to do so was unquestioned; but if any legal question arose, it could be disposed of by legislation. By administrative difficulty is meant the possibility of the landlords under the permanent settlement objecting to the field survey, or feeling discontent thereat. Here, again, however there would be no trouble, in Behar at least. The landlords in Shahabad make no objection whatever to the cadastral survey; neither would they make any in the rest of Behar, so long as they were not required to defray the cost. There remains the financial difficulty; and that is very serious. It may be well to ask the Government (as in other parts of India) to bear a heavy charge where the land revenue is concerned, or even in parts where canals are being made, as in South Behar. But without any such inducement it is hard to expect Government to embark on so costly an enterprise even for the sake of agricultural statistics.

Looking then to these considerations, the Lieutenant-Governor can scarcely foresee the time when a cadastral survey of Behar and North Bengal will be made, or when the Government shall have complete agricultural statistics worthy of the name. However keen our regret may be at this prospect, or rather want of prospect, it is better to look the trouble in the face. For the Shahabad district, indeed, there will be a field survey second to none in India as regards accuracy and minuteness. If irrigation shall be extended in North Behar, there will doubtless be a cadastral survey in those particular localities. In parts of the great estate of Durbhunga (under management of the Court of Wards) there will be a field survey; but when all these parts are taken together they form but a small proportion of the whole of Behar and North Bengal.

Collection of statistics from selected areas.

The importance and urgency of collecting agricultural statistics being, however, admitted, it seems desirable that measures should be undertaken from time to time, as far as means may permit, to remedy our deficiencies; and it appears to Sir Richard Temple that the best plan would be to extend the tentative system introduced by the late Lieutenant-Governor, and to appoint in certain selected areas small special establishments to obtain accurate statistics.

Sir George Campbell paid much attention to these matters, and to the correct preparation of the statistical returns of physical, political, and fiscal geography in the districts of the Bengal province. He found that the information regarding agricultural statistics at the disposal of Government was vague and untrustworthy, and he resolved on an attempt to obtain, if possible, really valuable statistics. In order to attain this object he organized arrangements (1) by means of special establishments sanctioned in selected districts; (2) by the appointment of executive officers in every district, now known as the sub-divisional establishments; (3) by utilising to the full the existing local establishments in certain parts of the country; and (4) by instituting exact inquiries in Wards' and Government estates.

All of these arrangements have in some measure borne fruit, but the first of them has at present yielded the most valuable and practical results. With the approval of the Government of India four special statistical parties, each consisting of a Deputy Collector and a suitable establishment, were sanctioned for agricultural inquiries towards the close of the year 1872. The Deputy Collectors were directed not to spread their inquiries into too large areas, but to select a thana, or a couple of thanas, or a sub-division, and complete that first, thoroughly ascertaining the cultivated area; statistics of irrigation; quantity of land under each description of crops; average produce; stock in cattle; rents, wages, prices, manufacture, and trade. They were also instructed to write an account of the mode and character of the different kinds of agriculture employed; of the average size of farms; mode of manuring; circumstances of the cultivators; terms of borrowing capital, and the like. The Deputy Collectors have all made laborious and careful inquiries, and have submitted their reports to Government. The reports for the most part are very interesting, and they have been published as Government selections.

The area, however, to which these inquiries extend was necessarily limited, and the results, although they are believed to be generally accurate within this limited sphere, yet deal with the physical features of Bengal on a comparatively small scale. We now know something of specimen areas of the country; but as those areas are few and circumscribed, it is desirable to prosecute our inquiries further and embrace other areas than those which have already been completed. It was the opinion of the Special Committee on Statistics in the India Office "that the plan in operation in Bengal should be continued of having a small staff specially appointed to collect the information in selected areas." The Lieutenant-Governor believes that this plan will be the most practicable and satisfactory, as it will certainly be the cheapest way of supplementing our knowledge of agricultural statistics. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor can guarantee that no opportunity will be lost of obtaining information in other ways and by other means. There is indeed in Bengal a considerable accumulation of scattered reports and papers bearing on agricultural questions, which for some time past have been, and are still being, arranged as well as circumstances and want of leisure will permit.

The sanction of the Government of India was accordingly asked for the disbursement of the small cost necessary for prosecuting these inquiries in selected areas in certain districts, especially in Behar, where the urgency of accurate agricultural statistics is greater. If this expenditure could have been sanctioned, then a certain further progress would have been made; but unfortunately financial exigencies rendered it impossible to sanction a grant for this purpose during the present year. In the Beerbhoom district alone the special Deputy Collector, Baboo Janokee Nath Majoomdar, was permitted to remain on special duty during the whole of the year 1876-77, on the understanding that the work of collecting statistics for the whole district should be completed within the year. Of this district the work already done has been reported to Government by the Collectors, Messrs. Geoghegan and Hime, and so much had been already done that it was felt very

desirable to finish the inquiry and make it complete for the whole district. When Beerbhoom is completed it will be the first Bengal district from the whole of which trustworthy statistics have been collected.

Statistics of manufacture.

The third object of inquiry in Dr. Forbes Watson's list relates to manufacture and the statistics of manufacture. Under this heading a great deal of information is already available in Bengal. Much valuable information is to be found scattered throughout many works by official and non-official gentlemen, which only requires to be brought together and carefully collated and tested by comparison. From Dr. Hamilton Buchanan downwards there is a whole series of papers, containing accounts more or less full and accurate of native manufactures of various sorts. It remains only to collate this information. In this connection the Lieutenant-Governor's attention is drawn to an observation of Dr. Forbes Watson, where he notes, as a principal defect in the present system of collecting commercial statistics, "the want of critical condensation of the materials, which have involved numberless discrepancies." Sir Richard Temple quite agrees with this observation, and would urge that a "critical condensation" of the existing reports, memoranda, papers of societies, and other documents of the kind, should go hand in hand with new inquiries. Several attempts at such a collation have already been made with reference to tobacco, jute, flax, silk, and lac and other commodities, and an attempt is being made to extend the same treatment to other products. But for this purpose more leisure is required than is ordinarily available to the Secretaries of Government; and the work can only be properly carried out by a special officer at the head of a permanent department devoted to the acquisition of statistics relating to commerce and agriculture.

Statistics of trade.

The fourth object of Dr. Watson's inquiry is to obtain more exact statistics of internal and external trade. As far as external trade is concerned, the Lieutenant-Governor would submit that very complete statistics are furnished by the authorities of the Customs Department, and that these statistics are carefully analysed and reviewed by Government. The arrangements are perhaps open to improvement in detail, but practically the registration of the sea-borne trade of Bengal is now satisfactorily effected. The great importance of the registration of internal traffic within the Bengal province has also of late years been fully recognized, and considerable progress was made under the orders of the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell, for registering and recording the traffic. Sir Richard Temple has recently sanctioned arrangements for the further extension and systematisation of this registration, in order that, if possible, a complete system of the registration of river-borne traffic in Bengal may be established. A system of registration along the most important road routes of the province has also been started. These arrangements have now been in operation for more than a twelve month, and have proved successful. In communication, moreover, with the neighbouring local Governments, arrangements have been made for registering the traffic crossing our frontiers by land or by water, and the trade across the northern frontier of Bengal which touches on Nepal,

Sikhim, and Bhootan is also registered. The chapters on trade in the administration reports of the past and present year will be found to furnish full information regarding the external and internal trade of these provinces.

Prices current.

The price-currents already submitted to Government and published in the official Gazette furnish the nearest approach to trustworthy information under Dr. Forbes Watson's fifth object of inquiry. The tables published relate to prices current at the head-quarters stations of districts only. To obtain lists of prices for every article at every bazar in the country will, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, hardly be possible without an expenditure out of all proportion to the value of the information likely to be gathered. At the same time it is the case that comprehensive tables of prices current, not for the head-quarters stations only, but for sub-divisions also, and even for all thanas, are, and have been for years past, collected in all districts, and are available if Government should at any time require to make a reference to them. In Mr. MacDonnell's recent report on the food-supply of Behar and North Bengal are published elaborate statements showing the prices current at all the sub-divisions of Bengal for several years, and these statements will be most valuable for purposes of comparison and reference. For ordinary purposes, however, it is found that the price-lists published fortnightly in the Gazette are sufficient. On emergencies more detailed statements are always called for, and are then immediately submitted to Government; but it is feared that if more elaborate statements were habitually submitted and published, they would be found to defeat their own object, and that excessive detail would endanger the practical utility the returns now possess.

Statistics of consumption.

The concluding observations of Dr. Forbes Watson relate to the materials available for the determination of the consumption per head of various articles. It may truly be said that there is no point on which it is more difficult to arrive at the truth than this. Mr. MacDonnell's report, referred to in my last paragraph, contains the most valuable information that has recently been collected in Bengal upon the subject. In all probability, however, it is the method of comparison and collation that is most likely to lead to trustworthy results; and at all events this method is necessary to show with what caution the estimates of individuals are to be taken.

Establishment of a special Statistical Department and publication of the *Statistical Reporter*.

It will have been inferred from the above general observations made in this letter that the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider Dr. Forbes Watson's scheme of an industrial survey to be practicable in these provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor indeed goes further, and while fully appreciating the objects of the scheme, and the careful manner in which the details of the scheme have been worked out by its author, he believes that most of Dr. Watson's proposals are not exactly suited to the circumstances of the country, and he cannot but consider that the desired results can be more successfully and satisfactorily achieved by proper arrangements designed and perfected in Bengal itself than by an organization, however ably superintended, which

has its head and centre in England. The Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that the industrial exploitation of India should be undertaken by the several provincial Governments and Administrations, subject of course to the control of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, but that the management of the scheme should rest in its details with the local Governments, under each of whom a special Department of Statistics, Agriculture, and Commerce should be established. The Government of India already possesses such a department for the purposes of general superintendence, and such departments have, it is understood, been since organized under one or two of the local Governments. In Bengal the Lieutenant-Governor has established a department of this character, and the initiatory arrangements having been made to work, it is hoped that in time the department will be placed on a footing of permanent efficiency. A vigorous commencement has, however, been made, and the collection of statistical information is everywhere encouraged. It may be truly said that there are few economic or administrative matters in Bengal on which a mass of facts and figures is not available. A special branch of the office at the head-quarters of the local Government is now employed in collating and elaborating this information, and in connection with this department the monthly publication has been arranged of an official journal, the *Statistical Reporter*, which contains a quantity of information on statistical and economic subjects. This journal already supplies, as far as Bengal is concerned, the place of Dr. Forbes Watson's proposed journal of the industrial survey. The publication of the *Statistical Reporter* supplies the means of recording and widely circulating available information which would otherwise speedily become unavailable and lost. The progress that is now being made in industrial and statistical inquiries in Bengal, and the value of the economic memoirs and statements that are now published in the *Statistical Reporter*, are facts full of promise, with a direct bearing on the condition of the people and on the solution of the most difficult problems of administration.

The Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that the acquisition of agricultural statistics, the statistics of manufacture, the registration of trade and of the local prices current, the statistics of consumption, which are the principal features of Dr. Forbes Watson's project, are all administrative matters within the especial province of Government, and beyond the pale of such an inquiry as an industrial survey resting upon any basis less sure than that of Government. Matters so complex and so difficult can only be kept together by the local influence of an organization as potent and continually present as that of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, cannot support Dr. Forbes Watson's scheme in its details. In its general principles that scheme is valuable, as affording systematic and methodical suggestions for guidance, and as calling attention to requirements of which, in Bengal at least, the need is pressing: in its details it does not appear to be practicable. At the same time the advantage of the supervision of the Secretary of State, and of such eminent authorities as Dr. Forbes Watson in the India Office, is evident, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to cause full records of the proceedings of Government, all

detailed information received wherever possible, and all special reports bearing upon economic and industrial questions, to be transmitted regularly to the India Office, and to be favoured in reply with Dr. Watson's advice and encouragement as occasion calls for. As regards the India Museum, the Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed his willingness to co-operate with that institution by means of the Calcutta Museum to the fullest extent.

Jurisdictions.

There were no considerable changes of jurisdiction during the year. The Chandpore sub-division, in the south-west corner of the Tipperah district, was sanctioned. The total number of sub-divisions now sanctioned in Bengal is 97. The only other change that need be mentioned is that the district of Maldah was transferred from the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division to the Bhagulpore Division with effect from the 1st November 1876. The civil jurisdiction of Maldah remains, as before, under the district of Dinagepore. Towards the close of the year, moreover, there has been some discussion with reference to a proposal to establish new districts in Bengal with a view to increased administrative efficiency, and this matter is still under consideration.

Registration of mutation of names of landed proprietors.

Under Regulation VIII of 1800, 6,403 applications for the registration of mutation of names were decided during the year. It is universally admitted that the number of applications bears a very small proportion to the transfers actually made. The recent enactment on the subject—Act VII (B.C.) of 1876—will entirely change the present system, both by prescribing suitable penalties for neglect to register, and by requiring the extent of each proprietor's interest to be separately entered; so that the register (it is hoped) will supply a record of landed property and its owners in Bengal far more complete than has hitherto been attempted to be made. The Lieutenant-Governor has fixed the 1st November 1876 as the date on or before which applications for registry must be made, and steps have been taken for the issue of the necessary notices, and for the distribution of forms of application.

Sales of estates.

Of 4,309 estates and shares in estates which became liable to sale for arrears of revenue, 591 estates and 53 shares, or rather more than one-seventh of the whole number, were actually sold at prices which average about nine times the Government demand. In eight cases the sales were annulled on appeal, and in four more cases the sale was cancelled by Government on the recommendation of the Board. The large proportion of exemptions is sufficient evidence of the leniency with which the law has been enforced; and in fact it appears to be an unusual thing for an estate to be sold except by the wish of its proprietors, or at least of some one of them. The number of separate accounts opened under Act XI of 1859 was 906, of which 819 were under section 10, and 87 under section 11 of the Act. It is suggested by one Collector that the large fee levied upon these transactions tends to discourage applications; but the true explanation is, no doubt, that given by the Collector of Backergunge, that the paucity of cases is due to the condition that the applicant for opening a separate account must be a recorded sharer, and that at present the great majority of proprietors are not recorded in

the Collector's books. It may be confidently expected that one effect of the new Registration Act will be a large increase in the number of applications for the opening of separate accounts.

Partitions.

The partition cases disposed of during the year were 366, of which nearly five-sixths belonged to the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions. The arrears of these cases are heavy, as no less than 1,373 partitions, many of them of several years' standing, remained for disposal in these two Divisions. In the Dacca Division 22 cases were disposed of and 86 remained pending, and some of these are stated to have been instituted upwards of half a century ago. The urgent necessity for an improved procedure in partition suits has long been manifest; and now that the Bill on the subject has passed the Bengal Legislative Council and become law, it is hoped that future progress will be much facilitated and many difficulties removed.

Land taken up for public purposes.

The area of lands taken up for public purposes during the year amounted to 3,286 acres, which were acquired at a cost of Rs. 10,14,509. The value of land in Calcutta is strikingly illustrated by the fact that the plots acquired for the Calcutta Port Trust, amounting to less than 12 acres, cost very nearly 5 lakhs of rupees. Nearly a lakh of rupees was expended for lands required for irrigation projects. Some defects in the working of the law have been noticed, and will be duly considered in the event of a revision of the Act being undertaken. Amended rules for the instruction of district officers in the conduct of operations under the Act have been prepared by the Board of Revenue.

Notices of enhancement and relinquishment.

Notices of enhancement showed a marked decrease as compared with the figures of 1874-75, while the number of relinquishment notices varied very little from the preceding year's returns. The relations between landlords and tenants are still reported to be unsatisfactory, especially in the eastern districts; and if no actual outbreak occurred during the year, this appears to be due to the fact that both the parties to the dispute are in expectation of an early settlement of the points in issue by the action of the legislature. An application which has lately been made for the introduction of the Agrarian Disputes' Act into an estate in Noakholly is now under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration. The difficulty felt in collecting rents in Noakholly is noticed by the Commissioner of Chittagong; but his proposal, that certain portions of an estate under the Court of Wards should be leased out in talook at fixed rates, because of the recusancy of the tenantry, seems open to objection. The creation of permanent under-tenures in a ward's estate is a measure which can only be authorized under circumstances of urgent and exceptional necessity.

Rent suits.

In the nine districts in which rent suits are still decided by revenue officers under Act X of 1859, the cases instituted were somewhat more numerous than in the previous year, but not so as to call for any special remarks. In Chota Nagpore proprietors are stated to find it altogether impracticable to obtain enhancements of rents, and some other provisions of the rent law have been found inapplicable to the circumstances of the province. The introduction of a special rent law for Chota Nagpore is under consideration.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

COOCH BEHAR.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has every reason to be satisfied with the administrative condition of the Cooch Behar State and its progress during the past year. All the departments of the little state are administered under the general direction and supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, with a degree of judgment, energy, and apparently successful results, not inferior to those of the most forward districts in British territory. Cooch Behar, moreover, has this great advantage, that there is no lack of funds for expenditure on useful purposes: hence roads, schools, charitable dispensaries, the public library at Cooch Behar itself, and some other public institutions, are much more liberally supported, and exhibit comparatively more favourable results, than is the case in our own district. Its educational institutions also produce satisfactory results, and in proportion to its advantages and opportunities the progress of education in the state compares favourably with that of average districts in Bengal; while the public library at Cooch Behar is, as regards its stock of available literature, far in advance of any similar institution in Bengal outside Calcutta.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

The past year was not one of prosperity, and there has been no improvement in the material condition of the people. Owing to the excessive rainfall in July 1875 there were great floods throughout the district, which caused considerable damage to the crops, and more especially to those of the plough cultivators. Whole villages were in some places swept away, and those cultivators whose lands lay on the river-banks lost their entire crops. These floods were succeeded by an untimely drought, which again destroyed the second crop, which was planted after the waters had subsided. On the other hand the crops grown on the jhoom system on the hills succeeded fairly well, with the result that the ruling price of food-grains was a little lower than in the previous year. Labour, however, was somewhat cheaper, owing to the increased number of those who were obliged from distress to seek it. Measures were taken for the relief of the people, and these have been carried on during the current year.

In previous years the movements of the hill tribes across the frontier, either placing themselves under, or withdrawing themselves from, British rule, was a matter which repeatedly attracted attention. In the past year, however, there appears to have been little or no emigration or immigration. Since the close of the year permission has been granted to the Syloo Chief Van Hoya to move from his present residence and to settle on the Raojan Range, directly east of Sirthay. Within the district itself the gradual exhaustion of the lands in the occupation of tribes who follow the practice of jooming necessitates from time to time a change in their habitations. It was accordingly arranged after the close of the year that permission should be given to the Khumi and Mro tribes, who now inhabit the extreme south of the Sungoo Valley, to move to a position further north, on the right bank of the river.

Revenue.

In the report for the previous year the total collections on account of revenue were stated to be Rs. 1,28,625. In the past year they amounted to Rs. 1,25,937 only. This decrease is in part accounted for by a decrease of Rs. 7,048 in the current demand for the year, due chiefly to decreased receipts from the river tolls. The current demand on account of the capitation-tax was about the same in the past as in the previous year, but the collections were considerably smaller.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure during the year shown in the table submitted was Rs. 1,96,470, against Rs. 1,94,049 in the previous year. There was thus a net increase in expenditure of Rs. 2,421, against a net decrease in receipts of Rs. 2,687. The chief item of charge is necessarily that for "police." The amount expended under this head was Rs. 1,48,897, or a little in excess of the previous year.

District roads.

While Rs. 32,198 was available for expenditure on district roads and police paths during the year, the cost of the original works and repairs actually carried out appears to have been Rs. 10,694 only. The importance of improving communications in a sparsely peopled district like the Hill Tracts, where supplies are dear, chiefly owing to the absence of proper means of communication, was pointed out in last year's report.

Civil and criminal justice.

The number of criminal cases under trial during the year was 128, in which 244 persons were concerned. Compared with the average of the previous five years, almost all offences show a decrease. The wants of the hillmen are few and easily satisfied, and their circumstances and remote position account for the infrequency of crime. It is satisfactory to notice that there have been no convictions during the year under the Arms' Act, and that illicit trade in arms and ammunition is said to have ceased. These results are attributed to the sanction which has been recently accorded to the sale of ammunition to approved purchasers by the Government officials.

The number of civil cases is said to have increased largely during the past few years, but there has been little difference in the institutions of the two last years. The number of cases instituted (excluding petitions) was 1,467 in the past, compared with 1,452 in the previous year.

Frontier police.

The difficulty formerly experienced in filling up vacancies in the frontier police appears now to have been overcome by a resort to the practice of sending a recruiting party to the Nepal Frontier. At the close of the year there were five vacancies only in the total strength of the force, consisting of 535 officers and men. As to the conduct and discipline of the force, there are, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, grounds for apprehending that the control exercised over the men has not been as firm, or at the same time as considerate, as is necessary. Indeed, it is reported that on one occasion what amounted to mutiny occurred at Demagiri, and apparently the Assistant Superintendent of Police was coerced by the mutineers into releasing a man whom he had imprisoned. The punishment inflicted on some of the constables, who were prominent in resisting the orders of their superior officers, has been very severe.

The establishment of new police posts on the frontier, and the consequent scattering of the force, must necessarily in a measure tend to impair discipline. It is therefore incumbent on the Deputy Commissioner to see that the men are brought together and thoroughly drilled during the rains, when raids do not occur and they can be withdrawn with safety from the outlying posts.

Education.

But little has been hitherto accomplished in the matter of educating the inhabitants of the Hill Tracts. The Lieutenant-Governor notices, however, with satisfaction that the figures showing the results achieved in the past compare favourably with those of the previous year. In 1874-75 three schools were maintained, at which 87 scholars were instructed. Last year the number of schools was nine and of scholars 153. At the same time the expenditure incurred last year was Rs. 4,389 only, against Rs. 5,152 in the previous year. An attempt has been made to introduce primary instruction, but the success hitherto achieved has been small. The comparatively large number of pupils attending the normal school at Rangamutty, however, gives ground for hope that the teachers now under training will find pupils in the future.

General administration.

As noticed in last year's report, the chief schemes which have from time to time been advocated and introduced by the local authorities for developing the resources of the Hill Tracts have not been fortunate in their results. The remnant of the colony which it was attempted to plant in the Myannee Valley has been removed to make way for a forest reserve. The Goorkha colony has almost ceased to exist, and the prospects of plough cultivation are shown to be more unfavourable than has been represented in previous reports. Owing to the losses sustained by the recent floods, the confidence of the people in the success of the measure has been much shaken. As matters stand at present, it would seem that a temporary permission at least to jhoom has been given to most, if not all, of the plough cultivators. Effect has been given, with the sanction of Government, to the scheme long advocated, of localising the authority of the hill chieftains. The necessity for introducing it gradually and cautiously has been already separately impressed upon the Commissioner. Satisfactory progress has been made in the matter of settling the boundary between the regulation territory of the Chittagong district

and that of the Hill Tracts. This matter is intimately connected with the question of noabad settlements. When the demarcations have been finally completed, the result, it is hoped, will be to place under the operation of the general laws a considerable number of Bengalis who have been hitherto exceptionally treated under a procedure which was intended to apply to the hill tribes only.

Frontier affairs.

Beyond the attempted raid which was noticed in the report of last year, there has fortunately been no cause for uneasiness on the frontier for many months past. The authorities are duly impressed with the necessity of maintaining an attitude of vigilance, and the recent establishment of several new outposts has added to the security of our territory. The local officers appear to have made extensive tours during the year, but with the exception of a small durbar at Ruma no general meeting was held of the heads of the several tribes. This is to be regretted, and it is to be hoped that arrangements will be made for convening a meeting during the current year.

The death of Rutton Pooea, a Chief who had done good service to Government, is a subject of regret, and the more so as it led to the commission of several barbarous murders regarding which special orders were passed by Government. The Lieutenant-Governor would only here again repeat that no opportunity should be lost of impressing upon the wild tribes the necessity of conforming to British law if they wish to take advantage of British rule.

Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.

The report submitted by Mr. Ravenshaw, the Superintendent, on the administration of the Orissa Tributary States during the past year, shows that these states have been for the most part well managed by their respective Chiefs, and that generally good progress has been made in carrying out the several measures which have been introduced for opening out the resources of the country and for advancing the moral and material improvement of the people. In all parts the seasons appear to have been favourable for the crops, and, except in a few of the minor states, in which the revenue settlements have not yet been carried out and some mismanagement still exists, the people are described as being prosperous and contented. The Superintendent spent nearly two months on tour, and was able to visit many of the principal tributary states to the north of the Mahanuddy; while the remainder, with the exception of Mohurbhunj, were visited by the Assistant Superintendent.

Revenue.

The revenue demand from the Government estates of Ungool and Banki was realized in full, a nominal remission of Rs. 35 only being shewn against Ungool. The aggregate sum collected, including miscellaneous receipts, and Rs. 9,665 paid in advance on account of the current year, amounted to Rs. 61,501. The total demand from the Bamunghatty estate, which continues under the direct management of the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom, amounted to Rs. 30,570, of which Rs. 19,275 were collected: the balance was chiefly made up of demands which were not realizable until after the close of the official year. The tribute payable by the

remaining states, not under direct management, was realized in full, and large payments were made in advance by Keonjhur, Mohurbhunj, and Nilgiri on account of the current year.

Civil and criminal justice.

The number of civil, revenue, and miscellaneous cases instituted during the year was 1,937, as against 2,290 in 1874-75 and 1,851 in 1873-74. The decrease is chiefly observable in the cases instituted in Banki, which numbered only 963, as against 1,329 in the previous year and 884 in 1873-74. The number of offences reported continues to increase. During the past year the total number amounted to 712, as against 651 in 1874-75 and 613 in 1873-74. The increase during the past year, however, is shewn to have occurred in the Banki estate, alone, in which the number of offences reported has risen from 162 to 240. Thus, while civil litigation has greatly decreased in this estate, there has been almost a corresponding increase in criminal cases. The great majority of the cases reported were petty assaults, thefts, and cases of mischief. Serious offences against property appear to be of very rare occurrence, and no cases of robbery and dacoity were reported. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that considering the extent of the country the small amount of crime in these states is very satisfactory. Such cases as occurred were promptly dealt with, and the results generally were favourable. In some of the states an organized police force is maintained.

Communications.

The great importance of opening out road communications through these tracts continues to be recognized. The cess which the Khonds have voluntarily originated for the extension of roads was fully and punctually contributed. Neither the Superintendent nor the Assistant Superintendent was able to visit these mehals in person; but many of the headmen came into Cuttack during the year, and the interest which the people take in the measures which have been adopted for opening out the country is unabated. The schedule of works for the ensuing year is now under consideration. The Rajah of Mohurbhunj has liberally contributed Rs. 7,000 towards the construction of a road running through a part of the Balasore district, and has commenced to construct a road in continuation through his own estate. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the Rajah of Autmullick has already experienced the benefits of the new road which he has made from the Mahanuddy to Hondopa, and that he has been enabled to export much produce from the valuable forests on his estate. The Dhenkanal roads have borne a good deal of traffic, and the markets of this estate and of Banki and Keonjhur are reported to be well supplied. A considerable trade has also been established with all these states.

Education.

One middle-class school and seven lower vernacular schools were opened during the year, and the number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March was 2,899 as against 2,679 on the same date in 1875. The progress of education has been generally fair, and in some of the states it has been very satisfactory. The plan of making a knowledge of reading, writing, and accounts a necessary qualification for employment in the subordinate

revenue agency is reported to have worked well. In the Khond Mehals the liquor-shop tax, which is devoted to the cause of education, was levied in full, and the proceeds, at the rate of Rs. 5 on each shop, amounted to Rs. 2,205. Of this sum Rs. 1,729 was expended in the support of sixteen village schools, at which 499 children are educated. There is now also a large balance in hand from the receipts of previous years, with which it is proposed to open out several new schools. The great difficulty here, as in Autmullick and other remote tracts, has been to secure competent and well-behaved masters. This want will, it is hoped, soon be supplied by the local Government school. The Maharajah of Dhenkánal and the Rajah of Keonjhur have especially exerted themselves to extend the benefits of education to their people, and their constant and personal attention to the matter is, as noticed by the Superintendent, most praiseworthy. In Keonjhur no school fees are charged, and books, slates, and other requisites, are provided at the Rajah's expense. The principal school of the state has already produced pupils who are reported competent to act as teachers in the village schools. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Superintendent is endeavouring to meet the great necessity for education among the children of the Rajah's families by the encouragement of private schools close to their homes.

General administration.

It is with great satisfaction that the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the relations between the Chiefs and the people have been generally amicable, and that the feuds and boundary disputes between the different Chiefs themselves, which a few years ago were the cause of so much trouble and anxiety to the Superintendent, have now ceased. The progress which has been made in the revenue settlements, and more particularly in Keonjhur, Pal Lahera, Autmullick, Nyaghur, Autgurh, and Hindole, has been very satisfactory. In other states rough settlements are in progress, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that every endeavour is being made by the Superintendent to bring this important work to a speedy conclusion with a view to relieving the people from arbitrary and uncertain exactions. In Keonjhur the Rajah and his people are on terms of cordial amity, as has been evidenced by the spontaneous action on the part of the latter in raising subscriptions for the liquidation of the debt due from the state to Government. This Chief, Mr. Ravenshaw states, has been so just and considerate in his dealings with his people, that he did not receive a single complaint during his tour; and he adds that he has never had the pleasure of witnessing such just and excellent management on the part of any Rajah, or such loyal contentment among the people. Sir Richard Temple has desired that the Rajah may be informed of the satisfaction with which the Government views the enlightened and liberal policy which he has adopted in the management of his estate.

Mr. Ravenshaw has also borne favourable testimony to the continued good management of the Maharajah of Dhenkanal, of the Rajah Bahadoor of Pal Lahera, and of the Rajahs of Hindole, Autmullick, Nursingpore, Khendpara, Tigeria, and Nyagurh, and to the personal interest which they have taken in the improvement of their estates

and the welfare of their people. The conduct of the Rajahs of Talchere and Duspula, on the other hand, has been very unsatisfactory. The faults of the Rajah of Talchere would appear to have been chiefly attributable to his inexperienced youth and the influence of evil advisers. The visit of the Superintendent to this state was opportune, and it is to be hoped that the removal of the bad characters by whom the young Chief was surrounded, and the directions issued by the Superintendent, will result in the more satisfactory management of the young Rajah's public and private affairs. The misconduct of the Rajah of Duspula was prominently brought to the notice of Government in the report for 1874, and the vigorous action taken by the Superintendent to put down the oppression and the disregard of right and justice which prevailed in this state was approved. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the Superintendent is again obliged to report unfavourably on the conduct of the Rajah. No further levy of cesses from the people has been attempted; but instead of carrying out the reforms which were agreed upon the Rajah has been morose, and has paid but little attention to the duties of his position. The state of affairs in Nilgiri and Rungpore is also shewn to be somewhat unsatisfactory, owing to the weak character of the Rajahs and their proneness to be led by designing and evil advisers.

TRIBUTARY ESTATES OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER.

The account given of the weather, of the crops, and of the health of the people, shows that in the past there was little to complain of, even as compared with the previous year, which was one of exceptional prosperity. There was a partial failure of the rubbee crops, but these are of comparatively little importance in the part of the country affected.

The absence of roads and bridges, and the great distance from the Commissioner's head-quarters at which many of the states are situated, render it impossible that that officer should, with due regard to his other responsible duties, visit more than a portion of the tributary territory during any one year. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes, however, that Mr. Robinson will be able to make arrangements for seeing more of these states during the present year. In the past cold weather the only state visited was Sirgoojah, which immediately adjoins the Ranchee district. But, as previously arranged, a meeting was held in this territory with the Rajah of Korea also, who attended for the purpose of being invested with a khillut on his installation, accompanied by some of the influential residents of his state. The account given by the Commissioner of the contented and apparently prosperous condition of the inhabitants of Sirgoojah is very satisfactory. It is stated that no persons had any complaints to prefer on the occasion of the Commissioner's visit.

The backward condition of the Tributary Mehals in the matter of roads and communications, the want of education among their inhabitants, and the absence of the means, and even of the desire, on the part of the chiefs to develop the resources of their several estates, are dwelt on by the Commissioner. But it is far from desirable that

new conditions of existence should be forced too rapidly on a people who are evidently not yet fitted to appreciate the advantages of a high state of civilization. The present system of administration appears to be admirably adapted to their wants, and is one on which much of their present contentment and prosperity is dependent. The Lieutenant-Governor is not therefore prepared to entertain any proposals for forcing the current of events in these particular states more rapidly than the progress of education and the improvement of communications will necessitate.

The account given of the condition of the schools in Sirgoojah is not very favourable. But a fair commencement appears to have been made, and the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that when the warm interest taken by Government in the matter of the maintenance of these institutions is fully realized, improvement will gradually become apparent. It is a question worthy of the consideration of the Commissioner whether some of the illaquadars or more important landholders in the mehals might not be induced to send some of their children for instruction to Ranchee.

The officers who exercise the powers corresponding to those of sub-inspectors of police in regulation territory are apparently hereditory functionaries, remunerated by grants of land which they hold on favourable terms. Their position among the people apparently renders them proof against much of the temptation to wrong-doing to which they are exposed from the absence of direct supervision. The crime returns of the past year again exhibit some increase, but chiefly under minor heads. The total number of offences of all kinds reported was 487 with 980 persons, against 408 cases with 735 accused in the previous year. The comparative infrequency of serious crime among the simple inhabitants of these frontier states has previously been the subject of remark. The practice of going armed, and that of drinking to excess, however, lead not unfrequently to hasty crimes of violence. The administration of justice by the several chiefs has continued to be satisfactory. The result of the committals made by them is particularly creditable. Only three appeals appear to have been preferred from their decisions.

Sirgoojah.

As noticed above, this was the only state visited by the Commissioner in the course of the year, and its condition was found to be satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor received with much concern the intelligence of the death of Rajah Bindessuree Persad Singh Deo Bahadoor, C.S.I., the late Rajah, a Native nobleman of whom successive Commissioners had always spoken in the terms of the highest praise, and whose merits had been fully recognized by Government. In consideration of the great expense attendant on the marriage of the heir-apparent of the estate, a grant has been sanctioned to him of Rs. 5,000, in addition to the Rs. 10,000 previously granted by Government.

Gangpore.

The Rajah Rughoonath Seekur Deo has been restored to the charge of this state. The punishment inflicted on him for his previous misconduct will, it is hoped, have the effect of making him thoroughly alive to his duties and responsibilities.

Jushpore and Bonai.

The mischievous belief in the power of witches prevails in these states as well as in Gangpore. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Chiefs have taken proper proceedings in cases where imputations of witchcraft have been made.

Korea.

There was no serious crime in this state during the year. Towards its close the young Rajah was invested with the management of affairs. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes to hear that in his administration he will keep in view the words of counsel addressed to him on his installation by the Commissioner.

HILL TIPPERAH.

Revenue.

The total revenue of the state during 1874-75 (excluding the Rajah's receipts as a zemindar in British territories) was Rs. 1,90,898. In the past year this sum was exceeded by Rs. 22,573, the total revenue having amounted to Rs. 2,13,471. This increase is chiefly due to improved receipts from the royalty on elephants caught, from forest and grazing dues, and from criminal fines and court fees. It is also reported that certain new imposts have been levied on thatching-grass and dye-stuffs, and that an extension has been made of the system of charging dues on boats and rafts which moor on the rivers. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that owing to the increased revenue thus derived, and chiefly by the exercise of better management and control over the natural wealth of the country, the Rajah was enabled to make considerable remissions to the cultivators at the foot of the hills, whose crops had been damaged by inundations.

Expenditure.

The Rajah is not called upon to furnish any accounts of his expenditure. Details on this head are consequently wanting. It is stated generally, however, that hitherto there has been much useless extravagance and not a little pilfering. The Rajah is reported to have lately shown a laudable desire to restrict his expenses, and has already effected some savings by dispensing with wasteful displays and reducing the number of useless retainers. It is much to be regretted that the budget system has not yet been introduced. It is impossible, in the absence of strict control in financial matters, that sufficient funds can be made available for carrying out improvements and other measures for the advancement of the moral and material welfare of the state.

Administration.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the superior officers engaged by the Rajah in administering his territories, and more especially the Dewan, are well spoken of by the Political Agent. It appears, however, that the Rajah is still surrounded by many persons who are said to offer a continual hindrance to social and administrative improvement; that a proper regard is not always paid by the Rajah to the antecedents of those whom he retains in his service; and that some important offices are filled by persons with no qualifications for them. The attempt which has been made to interest the most intelligent of the thakoors or chief residents of position in the administration of affairs, by investing

them with magisterial and other duties, should be encouraged; and as suitable opportunities offer, the Rajah should be advised to remove unfitted persons from positions of trust and power. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the relations of the Rajah with his ryots, both in his own and in British territory, have improved to some extent, and that the pernicious system of putting up farms to auction is being abandoned. It is of great importance that the survey and settlement proceedings, which are now being carried on in the Rajah's estate within British territory, should be supervised by a competent and trustworthy manager, and the Agent has been instructed to impress this upon the Rajah with a view to the early appointment of a suitable officer.

Education.

In reviewing the report for the previous year, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked on the little progress which had been made in the matter of educating the people. With the addition of two schools opened out during the year, there are at present four schools only of all grades in the state, and but 173 boys on the rolls, of whom only one-half were regular in their attendance. The Rajah appears, however, to have now taken a real interest in the matter. Changes have been made in the staff of teachers, and orders have issued to enforce attendance. It is also proposed to institute several new schools in the course of the ensuing cold weather, and the idea of forming a girls' school at Agurtollah is said to be contemplated. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Rajah will continue to interest himself in these matters, and that he will in particular increase the number of schools intended for the education of the children of the lower orders.

Police.

Three new police-stations and five outposts were established in the course of the year, giving a total of eight thanas and 15 outposts occupied by the civil police, who are said to be entertained to the number of 192, exclusive of process-servers. The condition of the military police, who are said to number 290 rank and file, and are distributed at seven different posts, continues to be unsatisfactory. The Rajah's tastes are said not to be martial, and it has been found impossible to induce him to interest himself in the improvement of his troops.

Criminal justice.

The number of cases instituted during the past year was 567, against 489 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to greater efficiency in the administration of the law, and not to any increase of crime among the inhabitants of the hills. Serious offences against the person and property are comparatively rare.

Civil justice.

The total number of civil suits instituted was 333 only. The hill people generally settle their disputes by arbitration, and the procedure of the civil courts is said to be simple and appropriate.

Medical.

The health of the people during the year is said to have been unsatisfactory. The Rajah appears, however, to have made liberal provision for their medical treatment, and the fact that 3,638 persons were treated at the dispensaries

established at Agurtollah and Koilashur seems to show that the people appreciate the advantages afforded them. Vaccination has unfortunately been hitherto neglected. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Rajah will fulfil his promise to entertain a competent vaccinator, and to have the operations carried out on a systematic plan.

The account given by the Agent of the education and disposition of the Joobraj or heir-apparent of the state is satisfactory. He is now too old to be sent to any of the schools or colleges in British territory; but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Rajah may be prevailed upon to permit the Joobraj to travel and to enlarge his mind by becoming acquainted with the affairs of the world outside of the narrow sphere of Agurtollah. The attention given by the Rajah to the enforcement of the provisions of the Arms' Act is praiseworthy. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the importance of the matter will not be lost sight of.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys.

Professional.

THE statement E1 in the appendix to this report, prepared and furnished by the Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle, shows the quantity of work estimated as likely to be completed by the professional parties within the survey year ending 30th September 1876. The figures given are approximate only. The aggregate area which this Department expected to accomplish was 2,169 square miles, giving an average cost of Rs. 79-9-6. This is inclusive of the survey of the Dhanwar ward's estate in Hazareebagh, the cost of which is to be borne by the estate.

Non-professional.

Statement E2 of the appendix exhibits the work performed by the non-professional parties during the official year from 1st of April 1875 to 31st March 1876.

Midnapore Survey party.

The area demarcated by the Midnapore Survey party during the year was 1,610 square miles, against 601 shown in the report for the previous year. No correct opinion, however, can be formed from these figures as to the outturn of comparative work done in these years, as the demarcation of the jungle mehals, which were included in the total area to be demarcated in 1875-76, was pergunnahwar and not mouzahwar. The number of thakbust maps made over to the Revenue Surveyor was 2,686, against 1,907 during the previous year. The number of duplicate maps prepared was 3,030, against only 934 prepared during the preceding year. No survey registers were completed during the year. In addition to the above work, the survey party was employed in renewing boundary marks of 2,968 circles for the professional party, and in erecting 890 stones on the selected trijunction points of villages. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 51,882, against Rs. 51,638-6 during the previous year. The rate of cost per square mile was Rs. 32-3-7, against Rs. 85-14-8 during 1874-75, the demarcation by pergunnah being necessarily less expensive than demarcation by village.

Hooghly registers.

Very little progress was made in the preparation of survey registers, the vernacular village registers of three pergunnahs, and the estate registers of four pergunnahs, being alone completed during the year, against three village

and six estate registers in English and eight estate registers in vernacular in 1874-75. The registry work was in fact stopped pending the preparation of the collectorate lists of Hooghly and Burdwan. The demarcation work during the year consisted of measurements of detached blocks inadvertently left out at the time of the demarcation of the entire villages of the district. The number of miscellaneous cases disposed of during the year was 2,354, against 1,373 in the previous year. But the Commissioner reports that many of the cases pending in 1875-76 were disposed of by taking them into the new lists which were then under preparation, and the increase of work done is apparent only.

Deara Survey.

The Deara Survey is being carried on entirely by the professional Survey Department, and all that the Civil Department has had to do was—(1) to demarcate the base line after this had been settled by the professional surveyors; (2) to give aid to the professional party in securing the attendance of persons when required during the survey; (3) to erect boundary marks on trijunction points fixed upon by the professional surveyors.

The entire base line was demarcated during the preceding year.

To aid the surveyors under the second of these heads, the Collectors of Dacca and Furreedpore were instructed to depute a Sub-Deputy Collector as soon as the survey party entered their districts. Deputy Collector Tarini Sunker Rai, of Dacca, and Sub-Deputy Collector Baboo Mohendro Chunder Mozumdar, of Goalundo, joined those parties accordingly, and remained with them while working in their respective districts.

In Dacca 63 pillars were erected during 1875-76. The Collector explains that the work could not advance further owing to the trijunction points having to be revised by the professional survey. In Furreedpore several pillars were put up, but some 300 or 400 pillars, for the construction of which notice had been given by the surveyors when the year had far advanced, still remain for erection. Every endeavour is being made to push on the work as rapidly as possible, and with this view a special establishment has been deputed.

The net cost of the pillars built during the year has not yet been ascertained, as some of the materials of the last year were used in their construction. A correct account will be drawn up as soon as the work is completed, and a statement apportioning costs among the proprietors of estates will then be prepared with a view to realization of the expenditure thus incurred.

Dhanwar Survey.

This is a survey of the Dhanwar ward's estate, in the district of Hazareebagh. Mr. Bedford, the Sub-divisional Officer of Pachamba, was not vested with the powers of a Collector under Regulation VII of 1822 till late in the season. On being relieved of his regular duties on the 27th of March last, he proceeded into camp and remained there till May in the settlement of boundary disputes.

Khoordah Survey.

The cadastral survey of the Khoordah estate was sanctioned by the Government of India in orders No. 333, dated 14th May 1875, and is being carried out by a professional party under Mr. C. Brownfield, Revenue Surveyor.

Whilst demarcations were in progress, the work of laying down a portion of the outer boundary of Khoordah (in exact accordance with that surveyed in 1841-42) was undertaken and successfully carried out along zillahs Dandimal and Huldia. The boundary from the Bargooi river on the east to the trijunction of Banki, Huldia, and Kuspala, has been permanently marked throughout with stones, which at intervals of 400 or 600 yards have been connected by traverse data. The boundary therefore can at any time be relaid or identified even if several of the stones be destroyed or removed.

The survey of village boundaries commenced about the latter end of February and continued to the end of May. Owing to the survey following so close on demarcations there was very little time to adjudicate boundary disputes, and consequently several boundaries had to be altered after survey.

The average size of each field has been found to be 0·13 acres, which is less than half the size of the fields surveyed in the Shahabad district by the Soane Irrigation Survey. Numerous springs issuing from the hills have been found and accurately measured and mapped. As large tracts of country are irrigated from these springs, the knowledge of their true position will assist the Settlement Officer materially in assessing the fields. Mr. Ravenshaw states that in consultation with the Collector of Pooree, the Settlement Officer, and the Surveyor, arrangements are in progress to push village demarcations well forward before next field season commences. He adds that the outturn of work done during the past season is much better than he had anticipated.

The survey of Khoordah being cadastral, statement E1 in the appendix, showing the work done by the non-professional party up to the close of the official year, has been filled in as far as practicable.

Settlements.

THE settlements effected during the year were 618 in number. Original settlements were, as usual, very few. Summary settlements numbered 347, and resettlements numbered 261. The actual increase of revenue secured was Rs. 33,051. The number of settlements remaining for disposal at the end of the year was 1,984, the estimated revenue being Rs. 10,74,021.

Midnapore.

The work done by the Midnapore agency under Mr. Price, the Special Settlement Officer, consisted chiefly of re-measurement and reassessment. Out of 1,557 mouzahs comprised in the area measured, the assessment of 557 has been finished. Of the remaining 1,000 mouzahs, 300 being composed of confirmed or resumed rent-free lands, are not liable to reassessment. The work remaining to be done, therefore, consists of the reassessment of 700 mouzahs, which is expected to be finished in 1876-77.

The rates of assessment have been determined after careful consideration of the circumstances of the land and of the ryots; and though they are pronounced to be fair, it is to be regretted that the ryots of only a very few mouzahs have as yet agreed to the rates. The percentage of the increase varies considerably, but the least expected is 50 per cent., and on this calculation an increase of Rs. 1,33,000 in round numbers is anticipated in the two estates of Jalamutha and Majnamutha alone. The Collector of Midnapore has, however, expressed doubts on the possibility of realizing peaceably the enhanced revenue imposed on these two large estates, and he apprehends that there will be opposition on the part of the ryots to any such measure of increase.

Chittagong.

The prominent event of the year in Chittagong has been the commencement of proceedings for the resettlement of noabad lands, the short term leases of which are falling, or have fallen, in. The quantity of land of all classes of estates, including noabad lands, coming under settlement in the Chittagong district, has been estimated at 380,002 acres, or 594 square miles, and is expected to yield a large increase of revenue. The Assistant Settlement Officer commenced work in October 1875, and by the close of the year measured 28,625 acres in 65,112 plots spread over 122 mouzahs. This little outturn of work is owing, on the one hand, to the small staff of ameens employed, and on the other to the many difficulties in the way, the plots being small, very much scattered, and intermixed with other lands. The people further added to these impediments by declining to point out the noabad lands, or by pointing them out wrongly. Rs. 20,881 were

disbursed as the cost of establishments employed during the year under report. Better results are expected during the current year 1876-77. It has not been found possible to erect more than a few boundary pillars. The extreme smallness and intricacy of the plots render it almost impossible to carry out the original plan that where no permanent natural marks existed a masonry pillar was to be put up for each group of plots. From the experience already gained, it appears that to adhere to this plan would necessitate an enormous outlay, and the additonal work involved would very much delay the settlement operations, while the pillars would destroy a very appreciable area of land. All the local officers, therefore, are agreed that if an ameen's work is properly done, identification of the land ought to be easy from his map, &c., and that the project of having boundary pillars must be abandoned. The work of laying down the boundary between the regulation district of Chittagong and the Hill Tracts, as far down as the river Kurnafooli, occupied the greater portion of the time of the Assistant Settlement Officer during the last field season. Very little remains to complete the boundary, which follows as much as possible streams and other land-marks, so as to exclude from the Hill Tracts, and include in the regulation, as much as possible all lands in the occupation of, or owned by, Bengalis. "The work," says the Commissioner, "has been one of great personal fatigue. Streams had to be waded up and down, and a way had often to be forced up and down hill through untraversed jungle. Mr. Veasey, the Assistant Settlement Officer, deserves great praise for the energy with which he has pushed on the work."

In addition to the noabad and other lands now under settlement, the island of Kootubdea has been taken in hand. By the outlay of Rs. 3,500 during the last three years on embankments, and the exertions of certain resident cultivators, about 2,500 acres of land have been reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation. Half of this area was settled during the last season at an annual rental of about Rs. 4,500. The question of attempting the reclamation of this island, which has already so often been before Government, has again arrested the attention of the local officers. The Collector has submitted a variety of proposals on the subject, the most prominent of which are (1) the construction of embankments at an outlay of Rs. 28,250 extending over three years, and (2) enhancement of rents on existing terms. By these measures, followed by a settlement of the island after five years, the Collector expects that Government will more than treble its present estimated revenue of Rs. 13,000, and more than double the rent-roll in the very best days of the island. The settlement of another island in Chittagong, called "Moiscal," has also been the subject of extensive and close inquiries, which show that Government has been wrongfully deprived of large areas of land which are liable to assessment, but for which no rent has hitherto been paid.

Orissa.

During the last quarter of the year a commencement was made in the work connected with the survey and resettlement of the Government estate of Khoordah, comprising nearly half the district of Pooree. The resettlement is expected to occupy about four years, and will most probably come

into operation just when the current settlement expires in 1879-80. The increase of revenue anticipated has been roughly estimated at over a lakh of rupees a year. The progress already made in preliminary work has been good. The general results are 287 villages demarcated, 200 village boundaries surveyed, and cadastral field survey of six villages completed. The demarcation is being pushed on, and the settlement of the six villages will be taken in hand as soon as possible. The settlement of these villages will be made a model for the rest.

Miscellaneous.

The settlement work in the Patna Division has not progressed satisfactorily, but it is believed that this want of progress has since been remedied. In the remaining Divisions the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to say that a fair amount of work was done, especially in the Presidency, the Rajshahye, and the Dacca Divisions. In the Dacca Division the most important work has been the resettlement of the large Government estate of Tooshkally, which was rapidly proceeded with during the past field season by Mr. Gomess, the Commissioner of the Soonderbuns. Opposition was encountered, as was expected, but it was firmly met and put down, and more than three-quarters of the estate have already been settled at fair and reasonable rates. The Lieutenant-Governor accords due credit to Mr. Gomess on the tact and firmness he has displayed in the management of these operations.

The Sonthal Pergunnahs settlement.

The report of last year showed that there were about 4,000 villages remaining for inquiry, besides 773 villages in which the inquiries had been taken in hand but not completed. The 4,000 villages eventually proved to be 4,443 in number, and there were therefore 5,216 villages which had to be visited personally by the Assistant Settlement Officers, their areas measured or approximately estimated, and the lands classified. The number of villages actually settled up to the 30th June was 2,697, leaving a large balance still to be completed.

After making every allowance for the difficulties which had to be surmounted, the Lieutenant-Governor is compelled to conclude that the Commissioner's forecast of the results of the season's operations was too sanguine, and that it could not reasonably have been anticipated that the settlement would be concluded within the time proposed for it. Only two localities are mentioned as having involved unexpected delays, but the completed villages are only 40 per cent. of the whole number for settlement.

On the other hand the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the settlement has generally been accepted as satisfactory by both landholders and ryots. The pacification and contentment of the people, consistently with the just claims of the zemindars, was one of the main objects of the settlement; and it is the Commissioner's opinion that this has substantially been attained, and that the rent question will not in future be a source of agitation and disquietude. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this anticipation will be realized; but it is of great importance that the local authorities should exercise vigilance to see that nothing whatever is levied beyond that which has been settled at this settlement, and that the fixity of tenure for which the settlement provides is maintained.

It was originally intended that in the Sonthal villages in which the community system was in force the assessment should be made in a lump sum, without any definition of the amount payable by each individual ryot. It was left to the community itself to determine how much each member should be required to pay. The Commissioner, however, brought to the notice of Government that under this arrangement rents were falling into arrears, and that in villages which had been settled as long as two years ago no attempt had been made to apportion the settlement jumma among the ryots. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly sanctioned in April last a set of rules drawn up by the Commissioner, according to which a rent-roll will be prepared in every community village by a punchayet chosen on behalf of the headmen and the ryots respectively, and this rent-roll will define the proportion of the total jumma which each ryot is to pay. Precautions are taken to prevent the rent-roll being fraudulently or collusively prepared, and it is provided that no suit for arrears of rent shall be instituted otherwise than in accordance with the rent-roll. The practical working of these rules has not yet been tested by experience.

Occasion has been taken to improve the position and to increase the legitimate receipts of the class of village headmen. Formerly these officials received no commission on their collections, and they remunerated themselves partly by unauthorized collections from the ryots, and partly by the appropriation of a larger share of the village lands than they were equitably entitled to hold. Sir George Campbell sanctioned their receiving a commission of one anna in the rupee, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on amount of their collections. The Commissioner has lately represented that this amount is insufficient, and the Lieutenant-Governor, recognizing the importance of maintaining the office of headman as a desirable post, which the most respectable ryots will be glad to accept, has authorized the increase of the commission to a maximum of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on the understanding that the proportion paid by the ryots shall not be increased, and that the additional allowance (if any) shall be deducted from the net rental of the zemindar.

The total number of cases on the files of the officers of the Settlement Department was 17,065, including 3,122 cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 10,625 were disposed of and 6,440 remained for decision on the 30th June. The appeals on the Commissioner's file were 154, of which 129 were decided. The greater number of the cases were for restoration to possession, and it is satisfactory to find that this is the case, as it affords evidence that one of the principal objects of the settlement has been fully understood by the people.

In the concluding paragraph of his report the Commissioner adverts to the general result of the Sonthal Pergunnahs settlements. He considers in effect that the procedure, though unavoidably summary, does yet involve as little hardship as possible, while substantially the settlement has been an unmitigated benefit to the agricultural community, so that all classes are disposed to accept it without opposition. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot assent to the Commissioner's remark that the settlement has temporarily deprived the zemindars of the free control of their property. The powers and duties of a landlord are not confined to the mere right to demand an enhanced rental,

and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the zemindars as a body will show their recognition of the advantages which the settlement confers on them by exerting for the improvement of the country the legitimate influence which belongs to their position as proprietors. And further, the settlement has given the zemindars a well-determined rent-roll for a somewhat lesser amount which can and will be realized, instead of an undetermined rent-roll of a nominally larger amount which never was and never could be realized. Obviously the former of the two alternatives is best for both landlord and tenant. As regards the mass of the people, experience only can show to what extent the beneficial effects which are anticipated from the settlement will be realized. It is not to be expected that discontent and agitation will entirely disappear, or that the settlement will prove in all cases an effectual safeguard against oppression, or a sufficient inducement to the cultivation of habits of industry and frugality. But the Government and its officers will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that an earnest effort has been made to carry out an important social and economic reform; to reconcile interests which appeared to be in conflict without doing injustice to the fair claims of either party; to encourage the people to be provident by assuring to them the enjoyment of the fruits of their labour; and to dispose them to be loyal by placing their rights under the protection of the authority of Government.

Government Estates.

THE most important Government estates in Bengal are the Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Western Dooars in Julpigoree, the Terai in Darjeeling, the greater part of Palamow in Lohardugga, and the Kolhan in Singbhoom. The total number of Government estates in Bengal is no less than 2,514. The total demand of revenue from the Government estates in 1875-76 was Rs. 18,82,195. The unrealized balance of the year amounted to no less than Rs. 4,96,568, or 26·38 per cent.

It is evident, therefore, that full effect has not yet been given to the orders mentioned in last year's Administration Report, which required district officers to use their best efforts to ensure greater punctuality in the collections from Government estates. The balances in permanently-settled estates are, as is generally the case, almost entirely due from estates under the Court of Wards, and only a trifling amount (if any) of these will have to be remitted. The collections in temporarily-settled estates show only a slight improvement compared with last year. In Government estates the percentage of balances, which was 33·52 in 1874-75, still stands at the high figure of 26·38, and in ryotwari tracts the balances are 19·87 of the demand. These results are not sufficiently accounted for in a year in which there was no pressure of famine or other public calamity; and the Lieutenant-Governor must repeat an expression of his desire that district officers will pay specially careful attention to this department of their duties. Any Collector who fails to realize at least 90 per cent. of the demand on Government estates in his district should be required to furnish a special explanation; and it is not sufficient to say that the ryots were unwilling to pay in consequence of the cheapness of grain, or that the realization of rents in Government estates is generally slow and dilatory. The Lieutenant-Governor has called for a special report regarding the progress made in the realization of these arrears up to the present time. He hopes that this report will show that greater punctuality is being secured.

Only ten Government estates, bearing a revenue of Rs. 644, were sold during the year for a total sum of Rs. 2,179, and the sales were confined to the Dacca and Presidency Divisions. A list of Government estates to be recommended for sale is now under preparation by the Board of Revenue. Some plots of relinquished railway lands were also sold during the year.

The management of Government estates on the tehsildari system is in force in 15 districts, and the working of the plan is in general

favourably reported on by the local officers, especially in Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Chittagong, and Lohardugga. The results in Shahabad and Hooghly were very unsatisfactory, the balances in those two districts amounting to no less than Rs. 39,992 out of a total demand of Rs. 64,037. The total charges of collection in all Government estates under direct management amounted to only 5·8 per cent. on the revenue realized.

In the Administration Report of last year the Lieutenant-Governor was compelled to notice the fact that the fund for the improvement of Government estates had been very imperfectly utilized. This was not the case in the year now under review, the disbursements having been very considerable. Some difficulty still appears to be felt in complying with the rule that the funds raised on each estate must be laid out for the benefit of that particular estate. The Lieutenant-Governor, while maintaining the general principle of this rule, so far as it may be practicable to do so, would not desire that the rule should be so rigidly interpreted as to be an obstruction to useful expenditure, and he would allow the Commissioner to exercise a certain discretion in determining the objects to which the fund shall be devoted.

Wards' Estates.

THE valuable report regarding the wards' and attached estates in the Lower Provinces recently published by the Board of Revenue forms a complete manual, and contains full particulars regarding the person and property of all the minors under the Court of Wards. The report, in fact, is not merely a narrative of the transactions of the year, but it forms a manual of reference which will be of permanent usefulness and interest. The Board's report is for 1874-75, but the following remarks are brought up to the year 1875-76 as far as possible from the reports which have since been submitted on the subject by the Divisional Commissioners.

As regards the general principles upon which these estates should be managed, the Lieutenant-Governor adheres to the views which have been already expressed in previous reports. It should be the aim, he thinks, of the officers of Government to make a ward's estate a model of a well-managed property. On the one hand it should not be a primary object to add to the area of the estate by fresh purchases of land, or to accumulate large sums of ready money, or to raise rent-roll by enhancement which would impoverish the cultivators, or to resume plots of land which are held rent-free in accordance with the customs and feelings of native proprietors. On the other hand the due rights of the landlords should be maintained unimpaired, the punctual payment of reasonable rents should be insisted on, and more money should not be spent on improvements, or for such purposes as schools and dispensaries, than an enlightened and liberal-minded landlord might be expected to lay out upon objects of the kind. Surplus funds may always be spent upon reproductive improvements, which will return a fair interest on the outlay; but the officers of Government are not required, any more than the landlord himself could be required, to devote to charity, to education, or to other benefits to the tenantry, a larger sum than is in accordance with the circumstances of the estate and the position of the proprietor. The fiduciary nature of the management of these estates by Government must be carefully kept in mind in all expenditure which may be proposed. At the same time Sir Richard Temple desires to record an expression of his concurrence in the view taken by the Board of Revenue, that a zemindar who has leased out his estate should not regard himself as occupying the position of an annuitant, and is not relieved from all moral obligation to contribute to improvements affecting the condition of the cultivators. He should remember that he is still the zemindar of the estate.

Principles of administration.

The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the same principles should be applied to the selection of the system which it may be thought advisable to adopt for the management of these estates. He entirely accepts the opinion of his predecessor that the farming system ought not, as a rule, to be permitted. But he would prohibit it, not only because it is inconvenient to the ryots, but because it is prejudicial to the best interests of the landlord. It happens that large estates are managed by the Court of Wards in two parts of the country in which the farming system is very very generally adopted by native proprietors, namely, in Behar and in Chota Nagpore. Experience has shown that in Behar objectionable results have followed from this system. The farmer has sometimes been a mere outside speculator, whose only object it was to realize all he could during the brief term of his management, and whose interests were consequently directly opposed to those both of the ryots and of the proprietor. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore glad to be able to state that in the ward's estates in Behar great progress has been made in the introduction of a system of direct settlement between the zemindar and the cultivators. In Chota Nagpore, on the other hand, the farming system is not only in accordance with popular feelings and habits, but is found to be productive of practical benefit, and to afford the best inducement to improvement. The farmers on these estates are leading men of the ryot's own class, and the farms have often been hereditary in their families for several generations. It is for the interest of the farmer to extend cultivation, to assist the tenantry in a bad season, and to develop the resources of the property. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that where these conditions are found to exist, the true interests of the proprietor, which are inseparable from those of the cultivators, are in no way imperilled by a continuance of the farming system under the vigilant supervision of the authorities, and he accordingly approves of the orders of the Member in charge which have sanctioned a partial recurrence to the plan of farming leases in Chota Nagpore.

The financial position of each estate is explained at length in the Board's report, but in this place it is not possible to take more than a general review of the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that a considerable number of estates have come under the management of the Court either on the application of the proprietors themselves, or in accordance with the testamentary dispositions of deceased proprietors. The condition of the tenantry in estates under the Court is stated to be generally good, and the relations between the managers and the ryots are amicable. There are, however, reasons which make it desirable that a fuller inquiry should be instituted regarding the condition of the ryots on some of the large estates in Behar, and orders for this inquiry have already been issued.

The Lieutenant-Governor lately called for a report showing the social position of the managers of estates under the charge of the Court of Wards. This report was furnished during the year, and it appears that the great majority of the managers are not in Government employ, and that the Commissioners are divided in opinion upon the question whether the employment of a Government servant is desirable or not. The Board of Revenue considers that it will generally be

found most expedient to appoint qualified Government officers as managers, but that a discretion may properly be left to the Court to appoint other persons when the circumstances of the estate or peculiar personal qualifications may render such a measure expedient. In this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor generally concurs. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks that the Paikpara estate, which is one of the most successfully-managed properties under the Court, is in the charge of a gentleman who is not a servant of Government.

Burdwan Division.

The Chuckdiggee estate in Burdwan, the Nakrakhoondi in Beerbhoom, and the following estates in the district of Midnapore, are under the management of the Court of Wards of the Burdwan Division:—

1. Jhargram.	4. Kristopore.
2. Jambonee.	5. Beluria.
3. Jamirapal.	6. Roenan.

The Chuckdiggee is a large estate which has been bequeathed by its late proprietor, Baboo Sharoda Prosad Roy, to his nephew, the minor, Lolit Mohun Roy. The estate is in good condition, but the Court of Wards on behalf of the minor is unfortunately compelled to be engaged in constant and expensive litigation with Rajessury Debea, the widow of the late proprietor.

Presidency Division.

In the 24-Pergunnahs district a step has been taken to improve the Satkhira estate by the removal of the late manager, but it is reported that the Deputy Collector who has been appointed has shown but a faint heart and no special aptitude or inclination for his work. Regarding the mismanagement of the Narail minor's estate in the district of Jessore, special proposals have been under consideration, which seem calculated to introduce greater efficiency, conjoined with harmony, as regards the shareholders of five-sixths of the estate which cannot be brought under the Court of Wards. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to say that the management of the Wards' estates in this division has been generally unsatisfactory, although it is the case that since the close of the official year under review many improvements have been effected and reforms carried out.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

The number of estates in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division under the Court of Wards, and under the direct manangement of Collectors, by order of the civil courts, or in consequence of attachment by the criminal authorities, is 27 as compared with 25 during the year immediately preceding, two estates having been taken charge of by the Collector of Dinagepore during the year under review. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a considerable improvement in the management of the heavy wards' estates in Rajshahye during the past year. The Bauleah and Pooteah estates, which were most neglected during the famine year, are now carefully looked after, and the balances of Government revenue, which are still due from some wards' estates, although considerable, are much less than those of the previous year. In the Tahirpore and Pooteah estates large balances are due from the ryots, in consequence, it is said, of the fall in the price of silk, which has affected those estates in which there is extensive mulberry cultivation.

The senior branch of the Tahirpore estate is reported to be in the best condition: all the debts have been cleared off, and a good sum has been invested in Government securities.

Dacca Division.

Mymensingh and Tipperah are the only districts in the Dacca Division in which there are estates of any importance under the management of the Court of Wards. In the former two additional estates have been brought under the Court's management during the past year. One, the estate of the minor sons of the late Mr. K. S. Brodi, a planter in the district, who died some years ago, and which was till September last under the management of Mr. W. B. Manson as trustee. On his death in that month, there being no one in this country who could legally assume charge of the estate, it was thought advisable in the interests of the Government and of the owners, who are now resident in Scotland, to take charge of it temporarily. This was accordingly done pending the receipt from England of a power-of-attorney to the agents in this country to appoint a manager. This, it is believed, has since been received, and the estate has doubtless been released. The other estate is that of the late Ram Kishore Acharjee, which comprises property situated in Mymensingh, Dacca, Bogra, and Moorshedabad, and yielding a net profit of considerably over a lakh of rupees. The estate is heavily involved, the debts amounting, it is believed, to between eight and ten lakhs of rupees. There has not, however, been time as yet to ascertain very exactly what they amount to, or what is the precise income derived from the estate: it is under the management of Deputy Collector Baboo Bepin Beharee Mookerjee, who has been specially appointed to the charge. The deceased, who died on the 13th November last, has left one son, a boy of between twelve and thirteen years of age, who is now being educated in the Wards' Institution in Calcutta.

In Tipperah there are now three estates under the Court of Wards, the largest being that of the imbecile ward Basharut Ally. Of this and the other two estates, *i.e.*, those of the late Gunga Gobind Sen and Hur Coomar Roy, full particulars have been already given in the Board's report on wards' and attached estates for 1874-75. The only point in connection with their management during the past year that need be noticed is the commencement of a regular measurement of Basharut Ally's estate, the area of which is not known. During the past year the survey and measurement of 14,000 acres have been completed.

Chittagong Division.

There were seven estates under the management of the Court of Wards of this division at the close of the year. They cover an area of 402,054 acres, and show a present rental of Rs. 5,29,202, paying Rs. 2,41,175 to Government as revenue, and Rs. 3,865 as rents to superior holders. The realization of rent everywhere continues to be a matter of difficulty, particularly in the estate of Miss Courjon, under the Collector of Noakholly, where a regular combination has been organized for withholding all payment of rent.

Bhagulpore Division.

In Monghyr the only Court of Wards' estate is Khurruckpore, belonging to the Durbhunga Raj, under the management of the Court of the Patna Division

This estate is flourishing, and the rents have lately nearly been doubled. The irrigation works, which have now been completed, are the cause of this increase. By the construction of the head works, a considerable area within the Monghyr hills has been converted into a lake well worthy of a visit by any lover of the picturesque. The other estates under the Collector's management in this district are Phulberea and Chowthan, both of which have been made over for management by the Judge under Act XL of 1858. The Gadi Semeria estate, referred to in last year's report, has been released. The Phulberea estate, which was heavily encumbered, promises to emerge from bankruptcy soon, and the Chowthan estate is doing fairly. The minor is reported to be an intelligent boy.

In Bhagulpore all the estates under the management of the Court belong to the Durbhunga Raj, and they are situated in pergunnahs Narridigur, Nursingpore Coorah, Mulnegopal, Kubkhund, and Chye. The system of letting out the estates to speculative farmers has been discontinued, and direct management introduced.

The wards' estates in Purneah are—1*st*, Pergunnah Dhurumpore, belonging to the Durbhunga Raj, under the management of the Court of the Patna division; 2*nd*, a putnee in Dhurumpore belonging to the Paikpara wards, under the management of the Court of the Presidency Division; 3*rd*, a few villages belonging to the Chanchul estate in Maldah, under the Court of the Rajshahye Division. The second and third are petty estates. In the first nearly all the farming leases have fallen in, and the rent is collected from the ryots direct. There is another estate made over for management to the Collector by the Judge under Act XL of 1858, viz. Soorjapore. The late Ranee died leaving this estate much involved in debt, and it was feared at one time a large portion of it would have to be sold to liquidate the debts, which amount in all to upwards of five and a half lakhs of rupees. The indebtedness of this estate, and the joint nature of the tenancy, make its charge more like that of a fund than of a landed property. It would not be possible to take any villages under khas management unless the Collector could take in farm the shares belonging to the other shareholders.

In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the wards' estates managed during the year were the same as last year, viz. Rohinee, Sarawan, Narainpore, Sunkera, and Lalghur. Excepting Sunkera, all the estates are ghatwalees. Rohinee is in the best condition. The two next are free from debt. Sunkera and Lalghur are heavily involved. The litigation regarding the former has not yet been brought to a close. The rent collections in Narainpore were greatly hindered by the difficulty of making ryots, mustajirs, village jumma, and village rates, harmonize under the settlement.

Patna Division.

There are altogether 26 estates under management in the Patna Division, of which 13 are under the Court of Wards and the rest under the control of the Collectors under section 12, Act XL of 1858. Many of these of the latter class are petty estates nearly insolvent: the trouble and cost of their management are very great, and the Court of Wards is involved in constant litigation.

Shahabad.

The estates in Shahabad are those of Baboo Hetnarayan Singh, of Baboo Raghunandan Prasad Singh, of Baboo Kesho Prasad Singh, and of Baboo Despati Singh. Of these the first was released so far back as June 1875, and the third in April last.

The estate of Baboo Raghunandan Prasad has been under the management of the Court of Wards since April 1874, under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870. The estate comprises 52 villages, some of which (though their value is trivial) are held *benami;* 36 villages are held under direct management. The estate is free from liabilities. The annual income of the estate is Rs. 21,526.

The estate of Baboo Despati Singh is still a subject of litigation. The suits instituted against the minor by the creditors of his adoptive father's cousin have been decreed against the estate, and it has been deemed advisable to appeal the case decided by the High Court to the Privy Council, and those decided by the District Subordinate Judge to the High Court. Should the existing decisions be confirmed, the minor Despati Singh will be a pauper.

The estate of Baboo Kesho Prasad Singh has been released from the superintendence of the Court of Wards. The Baboo, who was a lunatic ward, was declared by the Judge of Shahabad to be no longer under the disqualification of lunacy. He has accordingly resumed charge of his estate.

Gya.

The two estates of Pachakar and of Baboo Nirbhay Prasad were under the charge of the Collector of Gya under Act XL of 1858. The Pachakar estate is part of the Kunhouli property, and consists of about 25 villages. The whole estate is now under *khas* management. The estate of Nirbhay Prasad yields a rental of only about Rs. 5,662, and consists of small shares in villages. Two more estates, viz. of Abu Saleh and Gunpat Lal, lunatics, have recently come under management. The first-mentioned ward has a rental of Rs. 28,277. He is to all appearance a grown-up man, married, and has a daughter.

Mozufferpore.

The manager of the Kunhouli estate in Mozufferpore was within the year removed from his post. The wards have been educated at Benares. The estate is in debt, and there are considerable difficulties in clearing it of its liabilities.

Durbhunga.

The administration of the Durbhunga Raj during the year has been a source of much anxiety to Government. The Commissioner does not allude to this subject in his report, and it was not necessary to discuss it fully. The circumstances of this estate have been adequately discussed in previous reports.

The Lieutenant-Governor has convinced himself by personal observation that the condition of the peasantry in those tracts of the estate which have suffered from drought in three successive years—1873, 1874, and 1875—is depressed, and that the people are much impoverished; that a certain proportion of the land has fallen out of cultivation; and that many persons out of work have gone to seek livelihood elsewhere. A careful inquiry has brought some difficulties to light which are now being remedied, and in many tracts arrears of rent have been remitted and current rents revised. In other tracts, where wholesale

remissions of rent have not been necessary, the current rents are now being revised as a temporary measure. A covenanted civil servant has been specially appointed at Durbhunga to effect a detailed measurement and on assessment of the customary rent rates. In this estate, moreover, it has been insisted on that the provisions of the law of distraint are not in any way to be exceeded. Doubtless if a good example can be enforced in the Durbhunga estate, an effect will be produced upon neighbouring estates. It may be added that, in the midst of much that is less encouraging, it is satisfactory to find that the authorities in the Durbhunga estate affirm the frequent existence of the occupancy rights under Act X of 1859, which has been so often denied as regards most parts of Behar. In the inquiries now proceeding, all such occupancy rights as may have actually accrued under the operation of the law will be carefully recorded.

The following remarks were also recorded in a minute by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 3rd February 1876 with reference to the circumstances attendant on the previous administration of the Durbhunga estate :—

"Although it would appear from the report by Messrs. Geddes and MacDonnell that the demands for arrears of rent have been made with an undesirable degree of rigour after such grave events as those of 1874, I trust that ere this any such rigour will have ceased, inasmuch as I have already spoken seriously to Colonel Burn upon the subject. At all events it will certainly be stopped now. In justice to the manager, Colonel Burn, and his officers, I must say that their intentions towards the tenantry have been considerate, indeed benevolent. They have done very much in excavating tanks, opening out roads, and constructing bridges. They have afforded much employment to the labouring classes. Though they may have taken what may be regarded by some as too rigid a view of their duties in collecting the rents on behalf of the minor, their ward, they have much improved the registration of holdings, and so laid some foundation for tenant right. And they have zealously and sincerely endeavoured to do what seemed to them right according to the undoubted and old-established customs of the country, that is, of the province of Behar. And if there is much in the condition of their tenantry to cause regret, still the unprecedented difficulties with which they have had to encounter should be remembered; and their devoted services during the famine of 1874 have been already acknowledged."

Sarun.

There were altogether 14 estates in the district of Sarun under the management of Government during the year under review. The richest and most solvent of these estates are those of Baboo Trigunanund Upadya and Baboo Avadhbihari Saran Misr, having a gross rental of Rs. 18,085 and Rs. 8,655 respectively. These two wards are being educated at Benares. The rest of the estates are petty, and more or less involved in debt. Some of the minors are being educated in the local school at Chupra.

Patna.

There were four estates under management in the Patna district, viz. the estates of Sirfiraz Husain Khan, Mussamut Shahodara Kunwar, Ramprasad Singh, and Deni Prasad Singh. The first two are minors under the charge of the

Collector. Sirfiraz Husain, whose estate yields an annual rental of Rs. 7,805, is being educated at Benares. Shahodara Kunwar is a girl of about fourteen years of age: she is married, and is under the guardianship of her mother-in-law. Her estate has a rental of Rs. 1,091. The third and fourth estates have come under management during the course of the year. The gross rental of these estates is Rs. 15,409 and Rs. 17,803 respectively. Ramprasad Singh is dead, and his son, Bagwant Narain Singh, a boy of about three years of age, is now under the Court of Wards. Deni Prasad Singh is a lunatic. He has two sons who are very young.

The following is a statement of wards' and trust estates in the Patna Division for the year 1875-76:—

District.	Name of proprietor.	Law under which the charge of the estate was taken.	Annual gross rental.	Government revenue and rent due to superior landlords.	Remarks.
Durbhunga ...	Maharajah Lachmiswar Sing, Bahadoor, of Durbhunga.	Regulation X, 1793...	20,50,199*	4,36,167*	
	Raj Kumar Rameswar Singh.	.....	.....	.....	
Mozufferpore	Baboo Jamuna Prasad Sukul, of Kunhouli.	Regulation X, 1793...	77,303	24,751*	
	Baboo Mati Prasad Sukul.	.....	.....	.....	
	Baboo Kanta Prasad Sukul.	.....	.....	.....	
	Baboo Siva Prasad Sukul.	.....	.....	.....	
Sarun ...	Avadhbihari Saran Misr.	Regulation X, 1793...	8,655	2,245*	
	Baboo Lachmi Prasad Singh.	Ditto ditto ...	3,919	1,483	
	Baboo Sri Raj Chakar Saran Narayan Singh.	Section 9, Act XXXV of 1858.	14,511	5,499*	
	Mussamut Maracho Kunwar.	Act IV (B.C.) of 1870	1,555	319	
Shahabad ...	Baboo Rashunandun Prasad Singh.	Ditto ditto ...	20,414	9,435*	
	Baboo Kesho Prasad Singh.	Section 9, Act XXXV of 1858.	7,159	2,194*	This estate should have been under the Collector, not under the Court of Wards. It is, however, classified in accordance with the Judge's order.
Patna ...	Baboo Bhagwant Narayan Singh, son of the late Ram Prasad Singh.	Act IV (B.C.) of 1870	15,409	6,758	
	Baboo Devi Prasad Singh.	Ditto ditto ...	17,803	6,731	
Sarun ...	Baboo Bisweswar Nath Sahai.	Section 11, Act XXXV of 1858.	3,126	389	
	Baboo Narsingh Narayan Singh.	Ditto ditto ...	143	413	
	Shaik Abdul Rahman Khan.	Ditto ditto ...	1,099	470	
Durbhunga ...	Shaik Abdul Ali, of Alinagar.	Section 12, Act XL of 1858.	5,874	1,219	

* These figures have been taken from the returns for 1874-75, those for 1875-76 not having yet been received.

District.	Name of proprietor.	Law under which the charge of the estate was taken.	Annual gross rental.	Government revenue and rent due to superior landlords.	Remarks.
Sarun ...	Baboo Trigunanand Upadhya.	Section 12, Act XL of 1858.	18,085	4150*	
	Baboo Ragunandan Prasad.	Ditto ditto ...	1,992	470*	
	Baboo Siva Shankar Prasad Sahu.	Ditto ditto ...	3,483	689	
	Lala Lachmi Prasad	Ditto ditto ...	1,217	295	
.....	Baboo Ambika Prasad.	Ditto ditto ...	721	†	
	Baboo Binda Prasad	....	.....	.....	
	Baboo Mathura Prasad.		.....	.....	
.....	Shaik Muhammad Jan.	Section 12, Act XL of 1858.	1,049	169	
.....	Shaik Lahur Mushin	Ditto ditto ...	†	†	Recently brought under Government management.
Patna ...	Sirfiraz Husain Khan	Ditto ditto ...	7,805	2,261	
	Mussamut Sahodara Kunwar.	Ditto ditto ...	1,071	242	
Gya ...	Baboo Nerbhay Prasad.	Ditto ditto ...	5,191	2,199*	Ditto ditto.
	Sayad Abu Salih ...	Ditto ditto ...	†	†	
Shahabad ...	Baboo Despati Singh	Ditto ditto ...	22,189	7,450*	

* These figures have been taken from the returns for 1874-75, those for 1875-76 not having yet been received.

† These columns could not be filled up, as the information is not yet available to Government.

Orissa Division.

The properties under management in Pooree and Balasore are insignificant. In Cuttack there are six estates, against which the aggregate revenue demand was Rs. 1,97,437, of which Rs. 1,71,319 was due from one large property. Kanika collections amounted to Rs. 1,16,862. Kanika is still deeply in debt, though vast sums have been cleared off, and we have now only two or three of the largest creditors to deal with. Kanika is managed by a tehsildar, who is also guardian of the insane proprietor. The estate is remote from the Collector's head-quarters, and difficult of access. It is hoped in a few years to get rid of the incubus of debt, and initiate substantial improvement. The remaining properties are all under one common manager, paid proportionately by each. These estates are all small and scattered, and afford little beyond bare subsistence to the minors and their relatives, and a moderate surplus for clothing and education.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The Asko estate in the Hazareebagh district in the Chota Nagpore Division has been released, owing to the death of the ward in September 1875 and its transfer to the legal heir. At the same time there was during the year an addition to the list of an estate in pergunnah Palamow, district Lohardugga, which was attached and taken charge of under Act XXXV of 1858 on account of the idiotcy of its proprietors. Thus, towards the

close of the year the number of estates under management was the same as last year, *i.e.*, ten in all. Of these, three have come on the hands of Government on account of the idiotcy of their proprietors, and the rest owing to minority.

In regard to the liabilities of these estates, it may be said that six of them are solvent, or nearly so. In Chota Nagpore more than two-thirds of the debts have been paid and the rest will be liquidated as quickly as possible, as funds become available. The Nowagarh and the Supur estates in Manbhoom are very heavily involved. As to the former, there is now an appeal before the High Court in regard to the right of succession to the estate, and consequently there has been some expenditure in law charges.

Waste Lands.

THE waste lands over which the Government of Bengal exercises proprietary control are confined to the Soonderbuns, Darjeeling, Julpigoree (Western Dooars,) the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Chittagong, and the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division. No grants of waste lands were made during the year under the old rules. The grants made in the Soonderbuns up to date under those rules are shown in the following table :—

Grants of Waste Land under the Old Rules.

DISTRICT.	UP TO END OF 1875-76.			
	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.
			Rs.	Rs.
Soonderbuns	146	608,751	58,275	1,76,850

On comparing these figures with those furnished up to the end of 1874-75 differences will be found, which are owing to the resumption of a grant for nonfulfilment of the clearing conditions of the lease, and to a decrease of 150 beeghas in lot No. 14, under a decree of the civil court. The increase in the income is due to the currency of settlements made at progressive rates.

Leases of Waste Lands under the Ordinary Settlement Rules of the District.

DISTRICTS.	IN 1875-76.				UP TO END OF 1875-76.			
	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.	Number of leases.	Area in acres.	Present income.	Eventual maximum income.
			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Soonderbuns ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	20,586	5,918	14,027
Darjeeling ...	1	800	300	600	53	45,574	16,990	26,689
Julpigoree ...	44	2,502	65	1,876	439	26,996	2,787	28,644
Chittagong ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	6	12
Total ...	45	3,302	365	2,476	510	93,172	25,701	69,372

Comparing the totals up to the end of 1874-75, *plus* the current statistics, with those of the present year, an increase will be found in the income caused by the operation of progressive rates of assessment.

Sales of Waste Lands under the New Rules.

Districts.	Up to end of 1875-76.			
	Number of lots.	Area in acres.	Price already realized, including part payments for grants resold and relinquished.	Price remaining to be realized from present grantees.
			Rs.	Rs.
Soonderbuns	6	18,182	46,207	12,977
Darjeeling	41	33,765	2,25,281	.....
Chittagong	33	58,211	1,04,744	63,142
Lohardugga	3	607	1,518	.....
Total ...	83	1,10,765	3,77,750	76,119

There were no sales of waste lands during the year. Here the discrepancies in the figures of 1875-76, compared with those of the year previous, are due to the relinquishment of one lot in Chittagong and the readjustment of the area of another.

Commutation of Revenue of Waste Lands.

Districts.	Up to end of 1875-76.				
	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Government revenue at time of commutation.	Price of commutation paid.	Price remaining to be paid by the present grantees.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Soonderbuns	17	99,337	2,572	2,56,663	8,000
Darjeeling	4	3,827	1,897	17,256	21,021
Total ...	21	1,03,164	4,469	2,73,919	29,021

No commutations took place during the year.

Waste lands for tea cultivation.

Steps were taken during the year to insist upon the lot-holders of waste land used for tea cultivation in Chittagong erecting permanent boundary marks where necessary. But small progress has been made in this matter, and the lot-holders are bound to fulfil their engagements next season, when, if not complete, the work will be undertaken by the Collector at their expense. In Darjeeling there will be no land available for settlement until it has been ascertained by survey what lands are really waste, what belong to private individuals, and what are the property of Government. The new rules for the grant of tea and arable lands in the Western Dooars were fully explained in last year's Administration Report. During 1875-76 seven new applications for land for tea cultivation were received in Julpigoree. Under the Arable

Waste Land Rules 301 applications were made in the Buxa sub-division. Two-thirds of these, covering an area of 10,500 acres, were granted. In the Mainaguri portion of the Sudder sub-division 49 grants, comprising 2,235 acres, have been sanctioned and the land measured. In Lohardugga several applications were made by European gentlemen for villages in Palamow and Burkagurh, required by them for tea and coffee cultivation.

The amount of culturable waste land in Behar and Northern Bengal.

In last year's report the Lieutenant-Governor placed on record that fresh statistics had been called for, so far as they could be obtained, of the amount of culturable waste in Behar and North Bengal. From the replies which have now been received, it appears that no such statistics can be furnished with any approach to accuracy for the districts of the Patna Division. In Mozufferpore and Sarun the area of waste land is inconsiderable, and no relief to the pressure of overpopulation can be looked for from those districts. The case of Shahabad is believed to be different, and the question will be settled there by the completion of the cadastral survey, while the settlement now in progress in the Durbhunga estate will provide detailed information for that part of the country.

Patna Division.

Fuller statistics are given from the Bhagulpore Division. The Collector of Monghyr reports that out of 2,584,320 acres of land in the district, 19,13,272 acres represent the amount annually under cultivation. The total waste amounts to 671,048 acres, by far the larger portion (531,048 acres) being occupied by hills, rivers, and roads, and therefore unculturable. Only 140,000 acres are set down as culturable waste, and the Collector observes that most of this is inferior land, which would require some outlay on drainage and manuring before it would yield a crop. On the whole it appears that the bulk of the land in Monghyr which could profitably be cultivated has already been occupied.

Bhagulpore Division.

Only approximate figures are available for Bhagulpore district. The total area of the district is 2,719,154 acres, of which 455,640 acres are unculturable, 1,310,268 are planted with rice, and 953,246 grow rubbee or spring crops. No estimate is given of the amount of culturable waste. Almost the entire culturable area of Bhagulpore has been taken up for agricultural purposes; and the Collector, who has had much experience of the district, believes that with the exception of portions reserved as grazing-grounds or purposely left fallow, a few square miles of sâl jungle, and tracts of land thrown waste by the action of the Coosy, and other sandy tracts which would long ago have been cultivated had it been possible to do so, the extent of fertile soil in North Bhagulpore uncultivated is insignificant. In South Bhagulpore there are large areas of uncultivated and unculturable lands, composed of very stony soil and covered with small jungle. Small patches are now and then cleared and sown with oil-seeds, but these tracts are unsuitable for the introduction of the surplus population from any other district.

In Purneah, out of a district area of 3,235,374 acres, 2,355,945 acres are returned as under cultivation and 879,429 acres as waste.

This latter area includes 636,877 acres reserved for grazing-ground or allowed to remain fallow, and 242,552 acres which consist of river swamps and unculturable waste. The high-lying sandy plains peculiar to Purneah support in the rainy season large herds of cattle, which migrate in the hot weather to the swamps of the river Coosy, and there find food till the floods rise and drive them back to the high ground. These pastures, therefore, cannot strictly be considered waste land, although large portions of them may probably be brought under cultivation when the pressure of population increases in western Behar.

The Sonthal Pergunnahs contains a total area of 5,510 square miles. Out of this 3,107 square miles are actually under cultivation, and 2,403 square miles are uncultivated waste. The peculiar character both of the country and of the systems of cultivation in vogue renders it extremely difficult to form an accurate estimate of the amount of culturable waste; but the Deputy Commissioner roughly estimates that 800 square miles of the uncultivated area are occupied by rocky hills, roads, and rivers, and that 1,570 square miles, although now covered by jungle, may be utilized for agricultural purposes.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

No precise returns can be given of the area of culturable waste lands in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division. For Rungpore the amount of these lands is given, on the authority of the report on the district by the special Deputy Collector, as 112,706 acres. The Collector of Dinagepore reports that out of a district area of 4,126 square miles 2,673·78 square miles are cultivated, 1,043·97 are culturable, and 444·95 are unculturable waste. In the Doars tract of Julpigoree it is estimated that 600,000 acres of culturable waste land are available for fresh population.

Chota Nagpore Division.

For Chota Nagpore no statistics can be given that are even approximately accurate. By far the greater portion of the Division has never been measured or surveyed. There is a very great deal of land which is uncultivated, but the unculturable portion is very inconsiderable.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

THE Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations continued to sit after the close of the year 1874-75 until the 1st May 1875, and met again on the 29th of the same month, and afterwards on the 7th, 14th, and 21st August. The Council resumed its regular sittings on the 13th November 1875, and continued to meet till after the close of the official year 1875-76, holding several additional meetings for the purpose of discussing and settling the important measures which were under consideration. During the period embraced in these sittings the following Acts were passed and assented to by the Governor-General, while the Bills noted below were passed shortly after the close of the official year.

Act V (B.C.) of 1875, an Act to provide for the survey and demarcation of land. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 25th August 1875, and of the Governor-General on the 23rd September 1875.)

The Bill, which subsequently became Act V (B.C.) of 1875, was introduced on the 2nd of January 1875, and was noticed in the last Administration Report. It had been found that much of the value of survey operations in Bengal was lost owing to the boundaries ascertained by the survey officers not being secured by permanent marks. For many years the Supreme Government had pointed out that in this respect the province of Bengal stood alone; that in all other provinces boundaries were secured by marks, and that the charges for erecting and maintaining these fell upon the land. The survey officers had also insisted upon the erection of boundary marks as a measure necessary for the benefit of the landed classes. The Act therefore provides for the erection of permanent marks to secure the boundaries which may be ascertained by future surveys, and for the apportionment of the cost of erecting and maintaining such marks amongst the landholders benefiting thereby. The Act has retrospective effect only so far as regards the recovery of certain sums which had been expended by Government shortly before the introduction of the Bill in erecting boundary marks on the understanding that they should be recovered from the landholders.

The opportunity has been taken to remove doubts which have hitherto existed as to the legal power of the Government to authorize its servants to enter upon any land in order to make a survey otherwise than for the purposes of a settlement. The Act also provides that the

Lieutenant-Governor may order a survey of any land to be made for any purpose.

Act I of 1876, an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 23rd November 1875, and of the Governor-General on the 11th January 1876.)

The reasons for the introduction of this Act, and the good it is expected to effect, as well as its scope and the nature of its provisions, are fully set forth in last year's report, and it is not necessary to repeat what was then stated. The passing of the Act has been received with general satisfaction in the districts of the Dacca Division, which are principally affected by its operation.

Act II (B.C.) of 1876, an Act to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, and Act IV (B.C.) of 1866. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th August 1875, and of the Governor-General on the 5th February 1876.)

The primary object of this Act is to remedy certain defects in Act XI of 1849 (for securing the abkaree revenue of Calcutta) and Act XXI of 1856 (the Bengal Abkaree Law), and to introduce certain improvements in procedure. The opportunity was taken to repeal the short Act III of 1856 and re-enact its provisions. Sections have been introduced embodying the provisions of section 12 of 24 Geo. II, c. 40 (the Tippling Act), and of 25 and 26 Vic., c. 38. The object of these sections is to discourage tavern-keepers from giving credit for small quantities of liquor consumed on the premises, and so to put a check on what is known as tippling, an exception being made in favour of hotel-keepers suing for the price of liquors consumed by persons residing on the premises. These sections apply only to Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Howrah. Provisions were also inserted with a view to check as far as practicable the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, not *bonâ fide* medicated, by chemists and druggists within the same limits, and for subjecting chemists' shops and dispensaries to supervision and inspection for such purpose.

Act III (B.C.) of 1876, an Act to provide for irrigation in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 22nd December 1875, and of the Governor-General on the 24th March 1876.)

This Act re-enacts in a general form, with such amendments as experience has shown to be necessary, the provisions of Bengal Acts VIII of 1867 and VI of 1869, which applied only to the irrigation works executed in Orissa. Where applicable, the provisions of Act VIII of 1873 (the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act) have been incorporated. One of the most important features in this Act is the part which provides for the construction and maintenance of village channels at the expense of private persons, and specifies the rights and obligations attaching to the ownership and use of such channels. The object of this part was to encourage those whose lands might be improved by irrigation, whether they were landlords, middlemen, or ryots, to combine in constructing channels by which water might be led from the canal to their own villages. Every assistance has been afforded by the Act to such co-operation. Power has been given of taking over land under the Land Acquisition Act for the construction of village channels, and the projectors of these works have been authorized, if they require it, to seek the assistance of the canal officers. As the scheme is new to the people of the Bengal districts, these sections have been

drafted in considerable detail, in order to furnish a complete exposition of the whole system as regards private channels. In the event of the water supplied through a village channel being used in an unauthorized manner, and it being impossible to detect the wrong-doer, a certain joint responsibility is imposed by the Act upon the persons whose land has derived benefit from the water, or upon the persons who may have undertaken the charge of the channel.

When the Bill, which subsequently became Act IV of 1876, was introduced, its scope was confined chiefly to the consolidation of the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta, which in some instances had been found difficult of interpretation, the provisions of all the Acts comprising that law, some ten in number, not being quite consistent with each other. The only material alteration at first proposed and retained in the Act was the increase of the water-rate from five to six per cent., the increased rate being confined to houses and lands situated in streets supplied with filtered water, the rate for the rest of the town being retained at the maximum previously in force, namely, five per cent.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta. (Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 25th March 1876, and of the Governor-General on the 6th April 1876.)

As the Bill passed through the Council the constitution of the corporation was materially altered, Municipal Commissioners, partly elected and partly nominated by the Government, being substituted for the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace constituted by Bengal Act VI of 1863 and the Acts amending it; and a certain power of control, considered necessary in the case of a new and untried body, was reserved to the Government.

Other alterations of a more or less material nature were introduced, amongst which may be mentioned (*a*) the giving an alternative appeal to the Court of Small Causes at Calcutta from assessments made by the executive body; (*b*) the levy of the water-rate in advance from the occupier, he being empowered to deduct one-fourth from the rent payable by him to the owner; (*c*) removing from the Corporation the power of modifying or rejecting the police budget, their functions in regard to it being confined to a scrutiny of its contents and a power to submit such remarks as to them may seem fit, it being left to the discretion of the Government to pass or to reject or to modify the estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Police; (*d*) the introduction of what are known as the *bustee* provisions of the Act, giving a power to the Government to appoint a Commission and act upon its report in case the Municipal Commissioners fail to carry out the provisions of the Act in respect of any block of huts which, by reason of the manner in which they are constructed or crowded together, or of the want of drainage and the impracticability of scavengering, involve risk of disease to the inhabitants or the neighbourhood.

This Bill is intended to effect what was proposed to be carried out by the Bengal Municipalities' Bill of 1872, from which the assent of the Governor-General was withheld, namely, a consolidation of the law relating to municipal matters in towns in Bengal. Three laws were then, practically speaking, in

A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities. (Passed by the Council on the 8th April 1876.)

operation—the Chowkeedaree Act XX of 1856, the District Municipal Improvement Act III (B.C.) of 1864, and the District Towns' Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, which provided for places a little more advanced than those to which Act XX of 1856 was applicable. While the two Acts of 1864 and of 1868 were working side by side, they brought to light various new requirements. Municipalities under the higher Act of 1864 wished to adopt something which their Act did not allow, and towns under the Act of 1868 were desirous of powers conferred by Municipal Act of 1864. Thus it became evident that what was required was to weld the two systems together into one, which should embrace all Municipalities, and leave each Municipal body to select such provisions out of those which the law provided as were good for its own purposes. In 1872 a Bill was passed by the Council, which formed one general law for all Municipalities, and provided for the repeal of no less than fourteen Acts scattered about the Statute Book. It further provided for certain other points which did not meet the approval of the Governor-General, and the Bill was therefore vetoed. His Excellency, however, took the opportunity to mention that certain amendments might with advantage be made in the existing law. During the past year the Government decided to undertake the task of consolidating the Municipal law. It has been the object of the present Bill to avoid the general objection taken to the vetoed Bill, on the ground that its tendency would be to increase municipal taxation, and to adopt those taxes only which are familiar and in force in different places already. As regards the one principal tax which will provide most of the funds in the Municipalities, an alternative has been allowed. Each Municipality may elect whether it will have a tax upon the value of holdings, as in the District Municipal Improvement Act, or a tax upon persons according to the circumstances and property to be protected of those liable to the tax. In regard to other matters the Bill is, generally speaking, a consolidation and reproduction of existing provisions.

A Bill to make better provision for the partition of estates. (Passed by the Council on the 8th April 1876.)

The principle of allowing the partition of estates paying revenue to Government dates from the legislation of 1793, and the various enactments on the subject were consolidated for the last time in the Bengal province by Regulation XIX of 1814, the provisions of which have not since been materially changed except by Act XX of 1836, which empowered the Board of Revenue to quash a partition case, after giving six months' notice of their intention to do so. So long ago as 1848 the defects in the law, and the difficulties experienced in carrying it out, were brought prominently to notice, and it had ever since been admitted that amendments were urgently required, both to provide remedies and to determine certain important points which the law left in doubt. In the North-Western Provinces Regulation XIX of 1814 was repealed in 1863, and legislation on the subject had been repeatedly contemplated in Bengal since that date. The present Bill effects a material change in the position of the ameen, who discharged various important functions under the old law. He is reduced to the status of a mere executive officer for the measurement of the land under the orders of

the Deputy Collector, and it will rest with the latter officer to suggest or the Collector's approval the manner in which the estate should be divided. Doubts are also cleared up as to the position of sharers in certain specific parts only of an estate under partition; lands held in common between the proprietors of two separate estates are made liable to partition; and provision is made for permanent tenures created by one of the proprietors of an estate while it was still held in joint tenancy. In order that the law might not result in the excessive multiplication of petty estates, it was provided that no partition should be allowed if the separate estate of the applicant would be liable after partition for an annual amount of revenue less than Rs. 20, unless the proprietor agreed to redeem the amount of revenue for which his estate would be liable. The Governor-General, however, pointed out that the principle embodied in this section was opposed to the course which had been prescribed by the Secretary of State for dealing with the redemption of the land revenue, and the limit down to which partition is allowed has therefore been reduced to one rupee.

A Bill to provide for the registration of revenue-paying and revenue-free lands, and of the proprietors and managers thereof. (Passed by the Council on the 15th April 1876.)

The necessity of causing, in the provinces under the Government of Bengal, an authoritative registration of landed tenures to be made by the land revenue authorities has been recognized from a very early period of British rule. A regulation of 1793 made it compulsory on all proprietors of land to register their names, that is, the Regulation directed that the name or names of the proprietor or proprietors of every estate should be inserted opposite to the estate. This Regulation was to some extent obeyed. The skeleton at least of a register of landed tenures was then made, and has ever since been kept up in all, or nearly all, the districts. In some districts the register will be found to be more, in others less complete; in few or none will it be found fully complete; and in most it is defective, in not a few it is even very defective. The definition of the shares in each estate in the register has always been deficient. This deficiency has more and more perceptibly detracted from the usefulness of the register, as the subdivision of landed property has increased in the country generally. Besides this cardinal defect, another main cause of incompleteness has been the failure or omission of the land-owning classes to register successions to, and transfers of, proprietary right. No doubt it was legally in the power of the revenue authorities to insist on all proprietors coming forward to register. But evidently there were doubts as to the expediency of compelling registration after it had once fallen into partial disuse, for fear of the disputes and difficulties which might be engendered by any renewal of the attempt to ensure a complete and general registration. The expediency or otherwise of renewing the registers was much discussed during several years following 1837. The result was that the Government proposed fresh legislation on the subject. Serious difficulties were, however, pointed out by high authority, and the project was for a time abandoned. Subsequently the Board of Revenue resumed the consideration of the matter, pointing out that the legislature had been during recent years imposing many new duties on the proprietors of land, and that the authorities could not procure obedience to the law in

these respects without knowing exactly the person or persons who, being in actual possession, were really answerable for the discharge of these duties. As a general reply to the objections which had been so often raised, it was explained that if, in event of dispute as to the person entitled to be registered as in possession, the revenue authorities were empowered to decide the possession, provisionally and summarily, there would be no interference with the existing law regarding the prosecution and decision of all questions of right in the civil courts.

The Lieutenant-Governor therefore, on the 19th December 1874, intimated to the Legislative Council of Bengal his intention of asking its consideration to a Bill on the subject of the compulsory registration of the possessory titles in land. The Bill was shortly afterwards introduced into Council in the beginning of 1875 by the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, and after lengthened discussion and inquiry under his supervision was passed by the Council in April 1876, received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, and after rectification of one matter of detail received the assent of the Governor-General on the 9th August.

In 1874 and 1875 it was in contemplation to bring before the legislature a Bill for the appointment of managers in joint undivided estates, in order to prevent the tenantry being harassed by several collections of rent being made by the various sharers—a grievance of which there had been much complaint. But it became evident that this measure would be distasteful to the proprietary classes; and, while adhering to his desire to protect the tenantry in this respect, the Lieutenant-Governor was disposed to seek for some other means of fulfilling it. As the Bill for the registration of possessory titles advanced towards maturity, it appeared that some sections might be introduced protecting the tenantry of such estates against the chance of being troubled to pay rent more than once to several sharers in the estate; and that if sections to this effect should be passed, the necessity of enacting a law for the appointment of managers in the joint undivided estates might be obviated. Opinions tending in this direction were specially urged by some of the native members of the Legislative Council. After some discussion, and with the assistance of the Advocate-General, some sections with this view were inserted in the Bill and passed. Consequently the Government has relinquished the intention of proposing a Bill for appointing managers in these estates, for the present at all events—until it can be seen whether the desired protection is afforded to the tenantry by this Land Registration Act. The Bill then, for the registration of possessory titles, has become law under the title of the Land Registration Act VII (B.C.) of 1876. It remains to cause it to be carried into effect with promptitude and completeness. The object of the Act is nothing less than the registration of all proprietary titles in the lands of these provinces, not only of the lands paying revenue, but also of lands declared to be revenue-free. The importance of such a registration in these extensive provinces, where the landed interest is the greatest of all interests, is too manifest to need any exposition here. The magnitude of the task will be understood when it is recollected that there are in these provinces more than 150,000 estates on the revenue-roll. Besides, there are numerous revenue-free estates, mostly very small,

the total number of which cannot be exactly stated until this registration shall have been completed.

A Bill to provide for inquiry into disputes regarding rent, and to prevent agrarian disturbances. (Passed by the Council on the 15th April 1876.)

This Bill is intended to afford a speedy and effectual means for the settlement of disputes regarding rent, such as recently arose in Pubna and other Eastern districts. As soon as the Act is declared to be in force in a tract of country, the Collector proceeds to inquire into any matter of fact specified in the instructions of Government, makes a report thereon through the Commissioner to the Board of Revenue, and eventually determines the matter so specified in accordance with instructions given by the Board. The cardinal point of the Bill is that from the receipt of these instructions the Collector, and not the civil court, is empowered to try all suits (relating to the tract of the country) of the nature of those specified in section 23 of Act X of 1859. During the passage of the Bill through Council certain rules for the determination of the rates of rent in enhancement suits were introduced to assist the Collector in arriving at a correct conclusion. It is left entirely optional with the Collector to apply the principles laid down in these rules. The Act will remain in force only for three years.

At the meeting of the 24th April 1876 the President made a statement of the course of legislation during the past year, and laid before the Council a programme of the further measures which it was proposed to introduce, and which may be briefly stated as follows:—

Of the measures referred to in the programme for the previous year, there yet remained the consolidation of the laws relating to excise or abkaree, a Bill for which, it is hoped, will be prepared during the recess; and a Bill for the alteration of the rent-law in the Chota Nagpore province, which has been referred to the Commissioner of that province with reference to some practical details. Of new measures there were some improvements in the law for the management of estates under the Court of Wards; a measure regarding ghatwal tenures in parts of Burdwan, Bankoora, Midnapore, and Singbhoom districts; the consolidation into one law of the various regulations relating to the land revenue, which it is thought, owing to the frequent repeal of obsolete enactments, will not be very difficult to effect, and which, if passed, will provide a short and available manual for authoritative guidance in revenue affairs, the framing of some definite rules for the determination of the rate of rent in Bengal; and finally a small measure proposing the extension of the Hooghly and Burdwan Drainage Act (Act V of 1871) to all drainage schemes in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts.

Of all the pending Bills very much the most important is that proposing some definite rules for the determination of the rate of rent in Bengal. A short account of the reasons for the introduction of this Bill, and of the principles on which the Bill is based, will be found in the chapter of this report on Changes of Administration.

Police.

THE system adopted in administering the Police Department was the same in the past year as in those immediately preceding it, and but few changes occurred in the *personnel* of the force in its higher grades. The chief event of the year was the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Calcutta. The excellence of the police arrangements then made elicited at the time the approbation of Government. Of the extra duties incidental to the occasion, the Bengal police undertook a fair share, and performed the work required from them with zeal and efficiency.

There were no exceptional circumstances during the past year to affect crime, such as the famine and scarcity which prevailed in many parts of these provinces in 1874. Nor were the police required, as during the previous year, to undertake miscellaneous duties of various descriptions connected with the guard and transport of grain, and the general operations of relief which were for several months so extensively carried on, and which deprived the Police Department of the services of many of its most efficient members. In the absence of any general or special causes which have affected crime, or which have interfered with the ordinary duties of the police force, the past year affords on the whole a fair criterion of the normal state of crime in these provinces, and of the general degree of efficiency which has been attained by the police.

In so far as the police may be judged by their success in obtaining convictions in those classes of crime which are usually committed by professional criminals, and which require detective ability to repress, by the diminution of such crimes as are for the most part deliberately planned and are not the result of sudden impulse, and by the decrease in the number of cases of proved misconduct which have called for judicial or departmental punishment, it must be held that on the whole there has been an improvement in the general conduct and efficiency of the force. In some districts this improvement has been marked, while in others it has not been so conspicuous. As noticed in the report for 1874-75, the efficiency of the police is dependent on the exertions of District Magistrates and of the Superintendents of Police who are placed in immediate charge; and the results attained in each district are shown to correspond very closely with the amount of interest and labour taken by the local officers in superintending and directing the proceedings of the police, with the efforts made to instruct, utilize, and improve the status of the village police, and with the

degree of watchfulness and control which has been exercised over the local bad characters.

Petty crime, it is true, has been shown to have slightly increased during the past year—a result which must be looked for as the people become gradually accustomed to look to our courts for the redress of petty injuries, and as with the progress of education they become more keenly alive to their individual rights. But in serious crime, and especially in that class of crime which it must be the first care of an efficient police administration to repress, there has been a very marked decrease. The figures of 1874 were no doubt swelled to some extent by offences attributable to the scarcity which then prevailed; but making every allowance for this, the general results obtained during the past year afford just ground for congratulation and hope for the future.

The harmony which throughout the year has characterised the relations of the superior officers of the Police Department with the Magistracy is to the Lieutenant-Governor a matter for satisfaction. The instances in which he has had to take notice of any misunderstandings or disagreements have been extremely rare and very exceptional in their circumstances.

Under the police system which was discredited and abolished some fifteen years ago, a chief matter for complaint was the want of some one to intervene between the investigating officers and the District Magistrates. It was found that no efficient control could be exercised over the former officers when they were not liable to be visited at frequent and unexpected intervals. The appointment of selected European officers to every district to superintend the police to some extent supplied the want; but it was never intended that on them the whole burden of inspection should fall. It was primarily, though not exclusively, with a view to securing better supervision that inspectors were appointed. This matter is noticed, as there is an increasing disposition on the part of district officers to require inspectors to perform the duties of investigating officers. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the result of such a practice must necessarily be to identify the interests of inspectors with those of their subordinates, and to deprive inspections made by them of much of their value. It further subverts to some extent the principle on which the several grades of the organised police force were constituted. District officers, it is true, have much difficulty to contend with, owing to the inferiority of the pay and status of the lower ranks of sub-inspectors and head constables, as compared with the responsible duties which they are required to perform. The raising of the status of the lower grades of native officers is the most important requirement of the department, and will receive attention on a favourable opportunity.

Cost of the police.

The total expenditure on police during the past year was Rs. 37,72,741, against a budget grant of Rs. 39,51,294. While this statement includes a contribution of Rs. 37,130 made by Government towards the cost of the police employed in some of the larger municipalities in the interior, it does not include the further sums of Rs. 2,34,834 paid by Government, and of Rs. 4,00,000 paid by the Commissioners of the Town

of Calcutta and its Suburbs and of the Port to meet the cost of the police employed at the presidency, as this police is not under the control of the Inspector-General, but of the Commissioner of Police. Similarly, the contributions made by the municipalities in the interior and from other local sources towards the cost of their police, and amounting to over Rs. 5,00,000, have been excluded from the statement.

Strength of the police.

The total sanctioned strength of the regular police under the control of the Inspector-General during the past year was 86 superior officers and 19,447 inferior officers and men. The distribution of the rank and file of the force during the past two years was as follows:—

	1874.	1875.
General police duties	15,294	15,519
Jail guards	1,656	1,658
Magazine guards	210	210
Treasury, salt, and opium guards ...	1,430	1,425
Frontier guards	613	635

There is no variation between the figures of the two years calling for any special remarks. To the above must be added the force of municipal police employed in the several municipalities in the interior. The strength of this police is stated to be 6,436.

Introduction of new chowkidaree law.

Special instructions have been issued during the past year for the introduction and working of the chowkidaree law, Act VI of 1870, into a large number of districts. The importance of this measure, which has been undertaken with a view to improving the status of the village police, on whom so much depends for the detection and prevention of crime, cannot be overestimated. The reports which have been received from the Divisional Commissioners, showing the progress which has been made in each district in introducing the measure, have been separately dealt with, and prove that, where the matter has been taken up with interest and energy, it has been accepted by the people, and cannot fail to conduce to the general improvement of the police administration of the province.

Dissatisfaction is expressed at the existing police arrangements in the cantonments of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum. This is a matter which will be considered on separate representation. Nothing in the working of the railway, road, and river police appears to call for any present orders. But the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that it is stated by Mr. Hankey that the high-roads throughout these provinces, as well as the principal waterways of Southern and Eastern Bengal, are now in a remarkable degree free from crime, and that highway robbery, which was so prevalent in the Manbhoom and Hazareebagh districts, has altogether ceased since the introduction of a more complete system of road patrol. Judging by results, the policy of stationing a large body of police on the Lushai border of the Chittagong Hill Tracts district has been successful. Not a single raid or disturbance is reported to have occurred on the frontier during the past year.

Extra punitive police.

Considering the difficulty of putting down the crime of rioting in the Eastern districts, the Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether sufficient recourse has been had to the preventive measures authorized by law in the quartering of extra

police in the disturbed districts. Two parties of such police were during the year entertained in the district of Backergunge, and two also in the district of Tipperah, with the best results. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs a large party of extra police was stationed, but the cost was borne by Government.

Education.

The number of the regular police returned as able to read and write is given as 8,808, besides 109 in the Government railway police, making a total of 8,917, as against 8,776 of the previous year, and it is stated that in addition 2,979 men were under instruction. These figures indicate some improvement; still the fact that nearly half the men in the entire force are wholly wanting in education must be very detrimental to efficiency. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, notwithstanding the difficulties mentioned, the Inspector-General will use his best endeavours to promote education among the men, and will impress all District Superintendents with the importance of this matter.

In reviewing the report for the previous year, the Lieutenant-Governor noticed that it was a reproach to the Police Department that any of its members should be concerned in cases of torture at all, even in the slightest degree, and called upon all officers to do their utmost to extirpate the evil. It is satisfactory to notice that the returns for the year now under review show that not a single charge of torture which could bear the test of judicial examination was preferred. It appears, however, that although in as many as 25 districts no charges of extortion or bribery were brought against the police, in others several native officers and men were convicted of these offences. These are grievous faults, and must be equally repressed. The Lieutenant-Governor would again repeat the instructions which have been issued, impressing upon all superior officers the necessity of exercising a vigilant control over their men.

Punishment and rewards.

As regards the general conduct of the police force, it is satisfactory to observe that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of cases in which it was found necessary to inflict punishment, either judicially or departmentally. The number punished judicially and departmentally has been 600 and 3,973 (including dismissals and excluding railway police) respectively, as against 688 and 4,028 during the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor records with pleasure that as many as 643 native officers and men were especially rewarded for more than common ability, address, and courage exhibited in the execution of their duties. He hopes earnestly that each year's returns will show an increasing number in this happy respect. In all 4,149 men now wear one or more good-conduct rings, and this number exceeds the number thus decorated at the close of the previous year by 1,063.

Process-serving.

The relief afforded to the police in the matter of process-serving by the rules lately introduced for the entertainment of special process establishments by Magistrates continues to be very marked. The following figures, taken from the report, would seem to indicate that increased attention

is now shown to the instructions which have from time to time been issued on the subject:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Warrants served by the police	52,072	47,464	32,026	31,549
Summonses	412,290	354,504	181,182	164,726
Other orders	232,805	225,712	216,777	185,035

This table shows that in the course of three years the work of the force in this particular branch has been reduced by nearly one-half.

Inspections.

The amount of inspection work performed by the superior officers of the department during the year was considerable. In a large number of districts the stations and outposts are said to have been most thoroughly inspected by the District Superintendents. The Lieutenant-Governor is disappointed, however, to observe that the duty of inspection was insufficiently performed in no less than eleven districts, some of them important as regards the amount of crime committed. These omissions have not been explained. In reference to the remarks which were recorded in the last year's report, the Lieutenant-Governor has again drawn attention to the importance of these duties, and reminded the District Magistrates as well as the police-officers concerned of their responsibilities in this particular.

Strength, cost, and constitution of the Calcutta police.

No change was made in the strength or cost of the town or river police in Calcutta during the year. In the suburbs reductions were made in the salaries of officers and in the number of constables, under a scheme previously approved by Government. The number of dismissals continues to show a satisfactory decrease. On the whole the conduct of the force, with the exception of the European sergeants and constables, appears to have improved. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, regrets to observe that it was found necessary to fine so many as 507 constables. He would prefer to see offenders subjected to extra drill or to some other punishment not involving loss of stipend. It is satisfactory to observe that some advance continues to be made in raising the number of Bengali constables in the force. The superiority of up-country constables over Bengalis for purposes of watch and ward is undoubted; but the attempt to procure intelligent Bengali recruits, who will submit to discipline, is of vital importance to increasing the popularity as well as the efficiency of the force, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that it may not be relaxed.

Cognizable Crime.

The general result of the figures given below is to show that, as regards cognizable crime, there was a considerable decrease in the number of cases reported, and a proportionate decrease in the number of cases declared

false and not inquired into in the past as compared with the previous year.

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Number of cognizable cases reported	114,828	126,122	120,838
„ declared false	26,822	26,931	26,055
„ not inquired into	13,229	14,325	13,439
Balance for inquiry	74,777	84,866	81,344

The decrease in crime is ascribed to the absence of the exceptional causes which were at work in 1874, and which had their origin in the famine. This conclusion is borne out by the fact that it is in those districts where the famine appeared to have had the effect of increasing petty crime that the decrease is now observable, and notably in the districts of the Patna, Rajshahye, and Bhagulpore Divisions. Apart from this, the Inspector-General remarks that he canont understand on what principle a diminution in crime can be expected, seeing that the tendency of petty crime is to increase, while it is only in serious offences that deterrent sentences, coupled with police efficiency, can be expected to have any effect. Without altogether assenting to this view, the Lieutenant-Governor is willing to admit that it is the more serious types of crime which demand the chief attention of the police, and that it is therefore on a comparison of the results of their action in respect to those crimes in successive years that a conclusion as to the efficiency or otherwise of the force must be chiefly based.

False cases.

The following table shows the proportion in which the cognizable crime reported and accepted as true has been distributed under the several recognized heads of crime during the past three years:

Class of Crime.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Class I.—Offences against the State, &c.	2,929	2,606	2,755
„ II.—Serious offences against the person, &c.... ..	4,392	3,905	4,184
„ III.—Ditto ditto against person or property, &c.,	24,531	28,615	23,957
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person	4,126	6,495	9,862
„ V.—Ditto ditto property	40,267	43,343	38,093
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above	13,765	13,272	15,206
„ VII.—Offences under special laws	872	951	726

From the above it is apparent that against a large decrease in offences against property, both serious and minor, there has been an increase of 3,367 cases in minor offences against the person, and an increase of 279 cases in serious offences against the person.

If the relative criminality of the different districts can be judged by the number of true cases to population, it appears that the largest proportion of cognizable crime occurred in the districts of Darjeeling, Pooree, Patna, Moorshedabad, Hooghly, and the 24-Pergunnahs, and that within the past three years there has been, according to this test, a very large increase of crime in the two districts last mentioned. The proportion of true cases to population was, on the other hand, the smallest in the districts of

Bhagulpore, Lohardugga, Mymensingh, Cuttack, Rungpore, Sarun, Chumparun, and Purneah. In considering these figures, however, it is material to notice that all the percentages greatly depend on the number of cases which may have been declared to be false, and it is a subject for remark that in no district was there a larger proportion of cases struck off as such during the past year than in Mymensingh, and that in Bhagulpore and Cuttack the increase in the percentage of cases so treated has been very marked. Taking the province as a whole, it is observed that the percentage of cases declared to be false and never to have occurred was precisely the same in the past as in the previous year; and that both these years have exhibited a slight improvement as compared with 1873, as shown in the margin. The constancy of these results has often been remarked. In last year's administration report it was said, however, that the fluctuations in the figures for individual districts in successive years led to the inference that exaggreation was accountable for the rejection of many complaints. The Inspector-General now suggests that many of the cases entered as false would have been more accurately described as "non-cognizable."

	Percentage of cases declared to be false.
1873 ...	23
1874 ...	21
1875 ...	21

From a consideration of the figures now submitted, which again show the same fluctuations as previously remarked upon, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it necessary again to caution officers against too readily declaring an offence to have been falsely charged and not to have occurred. This should never be done unless distinct grounds can be assigned for the conclusion arrived at; and when it is merely considered that a case is insufficiently proved or possibly false, it would not be correct to strike it out as really false. Although so large a number of cases were declared to be false, the Lieutenant-Governor has again to notice the small number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted against the offenders, and the still smaller number in which convictions were obtained. He must regard these results generally as unsatisfactory, and as showing that cases are too frequently declared to be false without sufficient warrant.

Proportion of cases inquired into by the police.

The similarity of the results in successive years in respect to the proportion of offences reported and not inquired into is very remarkable, while the discrepancies in the practice as regards different districts continue to be as marked as ever. For the past year the proportion of such cases for the whole province was 11·1, against 11·3 in 1874 and 11·9 in 1873. In Sarun the laxness of practice which was animadverted on last year has been reformed. In Pooree, however, the results of the past year are altogether out of proportion to those of the previous year, the percentage of cases not inquired into having risen from 1·2 in 1874 to 44·1 in 1875. The proposal made by the Inspector-General that, with a view to secure uniformity of practice, it should be laid down as a rule that attempts merely should not be inquired into, does not commend itself to the Lieutenant-Governor. The recognition of such a principle might very possibly lead, without necessarily any collusion on the part of the police, to the concealment of crime which would be reported under the head of an attempt merely. The matter is one in

which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that any hard-and-fast rule would be inadvisable, and that a discretion must be left in the hands of the local authorities.

Percentage of convictions and acquittals.

Adding to the cognizable cases reported during the year those which occurred in previous years but brought under inquiry in 1875, the total number of cognizable cases to be accounted for was 122,361. Deducting false cases and those not inquired into, the balance of cases for trial was 82,867. Convictions were obtained in 32,270 cases, or 38·9 per cent., against 39·8 per cent. in 1874 and 38 per cent. in 1873. The total number of persons arrested during the year was 91,531. Of these 59·5 per cent. were convicted, against 60·2 per cent. in 1874 and 57·8 per cent. in 1873. The number of persons actually put on trial was 88,979. The percentage of such persons acquitted and convicted respectively during the past three years has been as follows:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Convicted	59·9	61·7	61·3
Acquitted	41·1	35	34

The following table shows the percentage of convictions obtained as regards each class of cognizable crime during the past two years:—

	Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained in cases decided.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Class I	61·4	56·6	57·8	58·9	59·8	61·4
„ II	50·3	48·5	45·3	42·4	47·5	44·7
„ III	38·1	30·3	46·1	42·2	51·3	49·6
„ IV	39·8	39·3	49·6	51·4	51·5	53·6
„ V	54·1	48·5	54·7	50·2	58·5	54·3
„ VI	84	86·1	83·9	85·5	84·7	86·2
„ VII	80·1	92·3	91·6	89·0	92·5	89·2
Total ...	58·2	56·3	58·4	57·7	61·7	61·2

From the above it is shown that the proportion of persons convicted to persons brought to trial was unfavourable in cases coming under classes II and III, *i.e.* as regards the more serious offences against person and property. The results are still more unfavourable under these heads if persons arrested, and not persons brought to trial, are taken as the standard for comparison. On the other hand, it is apparent that, as compared with 1874, there has been some improvement during the past year in classes I, IV, and VI. It appears that the districts where results have been most unfavourable are Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Cuttack, Backergunge, Burdwan, and Rungpore, all districts in which the results were also unsatisfactory in the previous year. The districts which are mentioned by Mr. Hankey as continuing to show good results are Howrah, Singbhoom, Darjeeling, Dinagepore, and 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. Hankey draws attention, and with apparent reason, to the unfavourable manner in which the Bengal police returns contrast in

certain particulars with those of other provinces. The following results deserve attention :—

	Bengal.	Central Provinces.	Oudh.	Punjab.
Number of cases investigated	88,962	25,458	29,306	44,459
Ditto in which conviction was obtained...	32,270	13,003	.....	26,923
Number of persons arrested	94,461	23,770	31,722	51,211
Ditto brought to trial	88,979	20,167	31,054	41,702
Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided ...	56·0	93·0	77·68	93·0
Ditto of persons convicted to persons arrested	57·7	76·0	70·14	75·0
Ditto ditto ditto brought to trial	61·2	90	71·72	91

In view of the very marked difference in the percentages of cases successfully dealt with in Bengal, as compared with the other provinces mentioned in the above table, it is impossible not to suspect that there is some difference either in the manner in which complaints of certain classes are dealt with, or in the instructions issued as to the method of preparing the returns in the several provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor has separately requested the Inspector-General to place himself in communication with the police authorities of the provinces noted with a view to ascertaining definitely whether there are any such considerations to be allowed for previous to drawing deductions from the figures. Taking them as they stand, they certainly show some weak points in the administration of criminal justice in Bengal; for, as Mr. Hankey remarks, they indicate either that arrests are inconsiderately and injudiciously made, or else that offenders are improperly acquitted. On the other hand it might be said that, owing to the advance in education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the people are more alive to their rights and better able to maintain them. Some part of the result may also be due, as suggested by Mr. Hankey, to the acquisition of forensic skill among the upper and middle classes of society.

But to whatever cause the difference in the results in Lower Bengal, as compared with other provinces, may be attributable, the larger proportion of presumably innocent persons who are year after year arrested by the police is a matter for grave consideration and regret. Though some improvement in this respect is apparent, if the figures of former years are examined the present proportion of arrests to convictions must still be held to be unduly large. Sir Richard Temple has previously noticed this fault, and he has now positively insisted on such measures being taken immediately by the Magistracy and the Police Department as shall ensure a remedy being applied. He has always considered that the making of arrests on insufficient grounds is one of the worst failings of the police, and that the unfavourable estimation in which the Police Department is held among some sections of the native community is perhaps more owing to their proceedings in this

particular than to any other cause. These unnecessary arrests are chiefly attributable to ignorance, and improvement can only be looked for as the police become better educated and instructed, and are made to understand more clearly their duties and responsibilities. There is much to be done in this respect. If errors of procedure are always carefully pointed out by all District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police, and if proper notice is taken of all instances in which the police exceed their powers, the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that future returns will show a far smaller proportion of arrests to convictions. He has warned every Magistrate and every District Superintendent that in each district from time to time the returns will be jealously scrutinised with this view.

Sessions acquittals.

The large number of persons acquitted by the Sessions Courts is again very noticeable, and prominent attention has been drawn to the matter by the Inspector-General. For the past three years the percentages of acquittals to persons tried has gradually increased, and has amounted to 43, 45 and 47 per cent. in each year. The results have been most unfavourable in the Pooree, Patna, Noakholly, Hooghly, Burdwan, and Bankoora districts, while the results were very successful in the Manbhoom, Purneah, Chittagong, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Furreedpore districts. The Inspector-General now specially points out the unfavourable results of sessions trials where juries are empannelled. He thinks that the suitability of the jury system for certain districts where it has been introduced has been brought into grave question. It is to be observed, however, that it does not necessarily follow that because a case is thrown out by a jury the jury are wrong; nor even should it so happen that this frequently occurs. The case may have been improperly committed, or the commitments may have been badly made. The whole question is one, however, which will receive separate consideration in the Judicial Department.

Proportion of stolen property recovered.

One of the accepted tests of the efficiency of a police, though often a very fallacious one, is the proportion borne by the value of the stolen property recovered by them to that which has been lost. The amount so recovered in 1875 was Rs. 2,98,907, against Rs. 9,25,681 stolen. The ratio of recovery was thus 32·3 per cent., or slightly better than in 1874, when it was 32 per cent., and considerably better than in 1873, when it was only 25·1 per cent. The districts where results have been conspicuously unfavourable are Dacca, where the ratio of recovery was only 9 per cent., and Bankoora, where it was only 5 per cent. In the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Durbhunga, and Balasore the ratio of success has been very much above the average.

Offences against the State, public tranquillity, and justice.

The number of offences reported and recorded in this class during the past year was 3,538. Of these 2,755 were accepted as true, or more by 149 than in the previous year, and less by 174 than in 1873. The chief offences under this head, and the only ones calling for remark, are those of rioting and unlawful assembly. The number of true cases appearing under these heads was 2,044, against 1,810 in 1874 and 2,108 in 1873. That a very undue proportion of these offences

continues to be contributed by the districts of the Dacca Division is shewn by the following table:—

Districts.	True cases.		Cases detected.		Persons convicted.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Dacca	131	120	59	57	332	356
Furreedpore	119	151	61	65	261	310
Backergunge	171	178	66	81	276	323
Mymensingh	90	102	24	26	172	183
Tipperah	104	128	75	73	461	506
Total ...	615	679	258	302	1,502	1,678

In Mymensingh, although more than half the complaints made were eliminated as false, convictions were obtained in little more than one-fourth of the remainder. In Backergunge, with a little increase in the crime and a large decrease in the number of cases struck off as false, there was a great improvement in the number of cases detected. In Tipperah the comparative proportion borne by the large number of persons convicted to true cases is very noteworthy. Outside of the Dacca Division the districts where riots appear to be most frequent is Jessore, where the true cases in 1875 were 137, against 143 in 1874. In Nuddea the number of true cases increased, as compared with the previous year, from 83 to 103; in Pubna from 51 to 98. The two former districts are mentioned by the Inspector-General among those where the results of prosecutions have been satisfactory. In Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Cuttack, and Dinagepore they appear, as pointed out by him, to have been eminently unsatisfactory. From the general tenor of the Inspector-General's remarks respecting the comparative prevalence of rioting in the districts of the several Commissioners' Divisions, it is to be inferred that there has been a marked decrease in the number of serious cases, such as even in recent times were of frequent occurrence. The difficulty of obtaining convictions in cases of rioting, owing to the usual conflict of evidence, is an undoubted evil; for, as is observed by the Magistrate of Mozufferpore, every instance in which there is a failure of justice materially diminishes fear of the law. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, apprehends that but few cases of rioting occur where the matter in dispute has not been for some time agitated. A Magistrate who keeps himself acquainted with what is going on in his district should have speedy information of such matters, and be able to interfere before the mischief happens. Where the inhabitants of any village are habitually turbulent, the good results to be obtained by quartering extra police on them have been amply proved by experience; and the Lieutenant-Governor doubts, as already noticed, whether Magistrates take sufficient advantage of the provisions of the law on this subject.

Serious offences against the person.

Under this class the offences recorded during the past year amounted to 4,184, against 3,905 in 1874 and 4,392 in 1873. The number of persons convicted of such offences amounted to 3,004, against 2,987 in 1874 and 3,245 in 1873. As may be observed from the

table given above, the percentages showing the result of the action of the police in regard to crimes of the class indicate that there has been some want of success in dealing with them as compared with the previous year. The details as regards the chief heads of crime in this class are as follows :—

Crime.	True cases.		Cases detected.		Persons convicted.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Murder	203	302	125	121	231	243
Culpable homicide	195	216	91	108	148	229
Causing death by rash actions	57	75	43	59	50	75
Rape	218	231	30	48	68	73
Unnatural offence	39	41	11	9	15	10
Administering stupefying drugs	24	29	7	7	13	8
Grievous hurt to cause confession, &c.	4	6	...	2	...	2
Hurt to cause confession, &c.	28	34	8	6	30	28
Kidnapping and abduction	186	216	55	71	116	123

While the number of cases of murder accepted as true was precisely the same as in the previous year, there was a slight falling off in the number of cases in which convictions were obtained. At the same time the number of cases rejected as false was 77 only, against 85 in the previous year; while, as in the previous year, every third case of culpable homicide reported was struck off as false. There was an excess of 21 in the residuum of true cases in 1875 as compared with 1874. There was at the same time an increase of 18 in the number of true cases of causing death by a rash or negligent act. How many cases of causing death are included in the cases reported under the head of hurt or grievous hurt has not been stated. This information should be given in future.

Murder.

In murder cases, with a somewhat smaller number of cases detected, the number of convictions obtained was slightly in excess of the figure for the previous year. Still this figure shows a lamentable want of success in tracing out offenders, or in establishing their guilt. In the Behar districts 34 persons only were convicted out of 240 arrested. In Orissa 4 only out of 24. Taking these provinces as a whole, it appears that but one person out of every four charged with murder was convicted. The general percentage would have been much worse but for the comparatively successful results of trials in the Chota Nagpore Division. A most satisfactory feature is the rapid decrease since 1872 in the number of murders committed by dacoits. In the past year there were but two cases of this kind, and in both convictions were obtained. As

regards murders by robbers, convictions were obtained in eight cases out of 18, against seven out of 19 in the previous year. One such case occurred in each of the districts of Beerbhoom, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Bogra, Backergunge, and Furreedpore, with the result of a conviction on each. In other districts the results were less favourable, notably Burdwan and Dacca. As regards cases of murder by poison, of which there were 12 accepted as true in the past year, there is nothing noticeable except the want of success in dealing with the crime in the north-eastern districts of the Rajshahye Division, and the fact that of six cases reported in Backergunge five were reported to be false. As regards other murders, there is the common, though most sad, tale of wives murdered by their husbands, and of husbands murdered by their wives or their wives' paramours. It is satisfactory to notice the large decrease of men killed in land disputes or other riots, as already referred to, and of children killed for their ornaments.

Other heinous crimes against the person.

In connection with the increase noticed above in the number of cases of culpable homicide, the marked want of success in the matter of obtaining convictions in the Burdwan, Chittagong, and Patna Divisions forms a just subject for observation. The fact that in the Chota Nagpore Division, with 24 true cases, convictions were obtained in 20, may be in part due to the simple nature of the people in the jungle districts. They are easily excited to passion, and not unfrequently acknowledge crimes committed under its influence. As is usual, one-half of the charges of rape made in the course of the year were decided to be false. Such charges are doubtless easily brought and substantiated with difficulty. Of three persons tried, if one is convicted the result is considered good. Judged by this standard, the results obtained in the Dacca, Presidency, and Chota Nagpore Divisions were better than usual. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with regret that a system of what has been called gang rape is reported to exist. Backergunge is the district where the crime in this form has been specially noticed. The comparative impunity with which the crime of drugging continues to be practised is discouraging. In the Patna Division convictions were obtained in 2 cases only, against 12 reported, and in the Dacca Division in one only, against six reported. The same number of cases of grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting confessions were reported in the past as in the previous year; but in 1875 all six cases reported were accepted as true, against 4 only in 1874. Although convictions were obtained in two cases, as against no convictions in the previous year, it is a lamentable result that the crime should have gone wholly unpunished in Howrah, Malda, Rungpore, and Purneah, in each of which districts one case occurred. Since the close of the year under report the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act has been introduced into most of the districts of Eastern Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor will await with interest reports showing what effect this measure has had in reducing the number of complaints of kidnapping and abduction. At present about one-half of such complaints are rejected as false, while barely one-third of the remainder are proved to conviction—a fact which has long been indicative of a defect in the law.

Serious offences against person and property.

The total number of true cases recorded in this class during the past year was 23,957, or less by 4,658 in the previous year, and by 574 in 1873. Omitting cases of burglary, which it will be convenient to consider separately, the results under the chief heads were as follows:—

Crime.	True cases.		Cases detected.		Persons convicted.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Dacoity	421	236	141	71	756	347
Robbery	255	171	81	60	171	106
Serious mischief	1,250	1,093	344	300	605	498

Dacoity.

The remarkable decrease in the number of cases of dacoity observable from the above figures is, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, the most favourable feature in the report for the year. Not only was there a decrease of 45 per cent. in the number of true cases, but at the same time the number of false cases was 99 only, against 160 in the previous year. The proportion borne by cases detected and persons convicted to cases accepted as true was not quite up to the standard of 1874; but on the whole the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to look upon the results obtained as satisfactory except in Burdwan, where one case only was prosecuted to conviction against seven which were reported and accepted as true; in Dinagepore, where similarly there was only one case as against 18; in Dacca, where with 12 true cases none were detected; and in Manbhoom, where two only were detected out of 15. In Midnapore the figure test is admittedly unfavourable. The number of dacoities has increased from 17 in 1874 to 26 in 1875, while convictions were obtained in only 7 cases, against 15 in the previous year. It is explained, however, that the arrangements made by Mr. Macaulay, C.S., for detecting this crime while he was Superintendent of Police in the district in 1874 are working admirably and have been productive of the best results, which will be more apparent in the report for the current year. The districts mentioned last year as those in which the crime of dacoity was specially prevalent were Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, and Julpigoree. In each and all of them the diminution in the number of cases reported has been very satisfactory. It is not satisfactory, however, that in the district last named, with ten true cases in the past year, not a single one should have been prosecuted to conviction. In Moorshedabad and Beerbhoom the crime has been more successfully dealt with, but there also the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the local officers will perceive that there is much room for improvement. The district, however, in which the most marked improvement is observable is Purneah. There the number of cases reported in 1874 was 42, of which 30 were accepted as true, and the number of persons convicted was 34. In the past year the number of cases reported was 7, of which three only were accepted as true, and the number of dacoits convicted was 13. The measures, says Mr. Hankey, which have led to this very satisfactory result are as follows:—First, the determined and energetic

action of the Magistrate of the district against the bad characters and suspected persons of the district; secondly the apprehension and conviction of two of the most notable dacoits who had long escaped with impunity, and the conviction of an influential and well-connected Brahmin who had long been suspected of being a receiver of stolen property, and was at last detected in the attempt to organize a dacoity; thirdly, the encouragement given to villagers to protect themselves against dacoits. Two of the three cases recorded in the past year, it appears, were attempts only; the villagers, on the advent of the dacoits, having turned out and put them to flight. In Pubna and Bogra the results of police action in dacoity cases have been favourable. In the former district the good effects resulting from the punishment of four receivers of stolen property are mentioned. In Mozufferpore the assistance derived from certain ghât ticcadars in the matter of arresting dacoits is prominently acknowledged. In the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Tipperah, and Backergunge districts also the results were satisfactory. There is nothing calling for remark as regards the cases of robbery and serious mischief recorded, except the satisfactory decrease in the number under each head.

Burglary.

Taking together the heads of crime which comprise the offence of burglary, as understood by the Inspector-General of Police, we have the following results :—

Crime.	True cases.		Cases detected.		Persons convicted.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Heading No. 35	26,327	21,899	1,847	1,294	2,742	1,942
Do. „ 36	278	286	98	130	146	222
Do. „ 42	1,629	1,563	237	241	299	300
Total ...	28,234	23,748	2,182	1,665	3,187	2,464

While there was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases which occurred, there was no improvement in the matter of detection. Mr. Hankey, in extenuation of these results, calls attention to the fact that it is not in Bengal alone that the police fail to deal effectually with this crime. On the other hand, the nature of the houses in which the people live in Bengal, and the luxuriance of the vegetable growth around every homestead, afford great facilities for the crime and a ready means of escape to the thieves. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that one of the first fruits of the improved position which the village police will hold under the operations of the Chowkeedaree Act will be the reduction of crimes of this nature.

Minor offences against the person.

The number of true cases recorded in this class was 9,862 in the past year, compared with 6,495 in 1874 and 3,508 in the previous year. This rapid increase in crime is to a great extent apparent only. It was not till after the commencement of 1874 that hurt was made a cognizable offence, and the fact that in the past year 6,861 cases of this kind are included in the total of 9,862 shown sufficiently accounts for the difference. As regards other offences under this head, there is a very

marked decrease in cases of wrongful confinement and restraint in the Pubna district, where some success was obtained in dealing with a a very bad case of the kind.

Minor offences against property.

Under this class there was a decrease of 5,250 true cases as compared with 1874, and of 2,174 true cases as compared with 1873. Out of 38,093, the total number of offences recorded in this class, 1,563 have been included above among burglaries. The remaining chief heads of crime are as follows:—

Crime.	True cases.		Cases detected.		Persons convicted.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Cattle theft	2,795	1,999	1,460	950	2,194	1,435
Ordinary theft	28,434	24,450	10,117	7,348	15,079	10,989
Criminal breach of trust	1,801	1,626	395	298	547	475
Receiving stolen property	2,776	2,277	2,179	1,733	3,796	2,789

In 1874 the enormous number of 12,957 cases of theft of all kinds were rejected as false; in the past year the number was only slightly less, being 12,235. At the same time there was a diminution of 5,502 in the total number of complaints lodged. The net result has been a decrease of 4,780 in the number of true cases. As may be observed from the figures given in the table above, there has been a marked falling off in the number of cases successfully investigated, and in the number of convictions obtained under each of the heads of crime. Cattle theft is said to have increased in the Chittagong Division, and to have decreased in the Chota Nagpore and Bhagulpore Divisions. It continues to be very prevalent in the districts of the Patna Division, especially in Mozufferpore and Durbhunga. In the grazing lands of the Bhagulpore Division, which lie contiguous to the latter district, and between it and the district of Dinagepore, cattle theft has decreased. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the stricter watch to which this result is said to be attributable in Purneah will be extended also to the other parts of this tract of country.

Other offences not specified above.

The figures showing the number of cases during the past three years which have been entered under this head with their results are as follows:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cases	13,304	13,272	15,206
Number detected ...	10,869	10,968	12,582
Persons punished ...	13,438	13,775	16,501

The increase shown by the above figures is due to an increased number of vagrancy, excise, and nuisance cases. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the increase in the number of prosecutions for vagrancy and bad livelihood, as indicating that more general effect has been given to the instructions which have been so frequently issued on the subject. During the past year the number of prosecutions under this head increased from 2,459 to 3,387, and 2,480 persons

were convicted as against 1,667 in 1874. In seven districts mentioned by the Inspector-General but little action appears to have been taken against bad characters, but it is satisfactory to notice the energetic measures which have been apparently adopted in Manbhoom, Rungpore, Mozufferpore, Jessore, Chumparun, Monghyr, and Purneah.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

The total number of non-cognizable cases instituted by complaint during the year or taken up by the Magistrates of their own motion was 95,766, or 1,541 in excess of the number in 1874. The number of cases in which process issued was 70,637, against 70,881. These figures are considerably less than those for 1873—a result due to the transfer of cases of simple hurt from the non-cognizable to the cognizable list. The number of persons convicted during the past year was 42,708, or 777 more than in 1874, although the number of persons who actually appeared in court was 73,471, or 2,058 less than in 1874. These results are not unsatisfactory. In forming an opinion on the subject, it is important to bear in mind that petty cases, when true, are not unusually compromised out of court.

The number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were required to make an inquiry was 5,569 only, against 6,997 in 1874. This is a marked improvement. With reference to an order passed by the late Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, now Commissioner of the Presidency Division, requiring the submission to him of a special report in all cases where a police inquiry is ordered in non-cognizable cases, Mr. Hankey remarks on the danger of proceeding too far in a contrary direction. In his remarks generally the Lieutenant-Governor concurs. At the same time he would observe that the control to be exercised by a Commissioner in such a matter would depend very much upon the acquaintance he possessed of the officers serving under him, and the amount of confidence he placed in their discretion. As was observed in last year's report, it is essential, with reference to financial considerations, that the police force should be utilised to the fullest extent for its more legitimate duties, and should as far as possible be relieved from miscellaneous work. In this view the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to interfere with the action taken to secure these ends. The ratio of convictions to persons tried in non-cognizable cases is highest (80 per cent.) in the district of Howrah, where the number of municipal cases is very large. It is also good in Dinagepore (71 per cent.), Pubna (66 per cent.), Gya (65 per cent.), Purneah (63 per cent.), Maldah (62 per cent.), Patna (61 per cent.), Jessore, Pooree, and Backergunge (60 per cent.), and in the districts of the Chota Nagpore Division.

In reviewing generally at the close of his report the conduct of the police during the past year, Mr. Hankey, the Inspector-General, remarks as follows:—"On the whole, I think the police are fairly entitled to a good modicum of praise. The verdict of the local officers is decidedly favourable, and, judging from the paucity of complaints that find expression in the public press, the general public are tolerably satisfied with these guardians. The police is nowhere a very popular department, and usually comes in for more than its fair share of stricture. Complaints will of course arise, and it is right and proper that, when made with justice, they should be made public and opportunity of

investigating them afforded. *Per contra*, however, I frequently receive native petitions praying for the retention of some outpost on the ground of immunity from crime and the general security it has afforded to the inhabitants." In these remarks, based as they are on the opinions of the several Commissioners of Divisions, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to concur generally. He observes, from the abstract given of the remarks made by local officers, that a few districts excepted, where circumstances are against the police, the force is said to be efficient and well behaved. Sir Richard Temple has already recorded his opinion that to a very large extent the character and efficiency of the police depend on the zeal, discretion, and ability of those placed in authority over them; and where a Magistrate and a District Superintendent have been long enough in a district to make their mark on the administration, the Lieutenant-Governor will not fail to hold them responsible for results.

The Lieutenant-Governor has but little to add to the observations he placed on record in last year's report regarding the condition and efficiency of the Bengal police. Although progress is apparent, there is still room for much more rapid and considerable improvement. The most important agents of the police administration are the petty officers of the force, the head constables and sub-inspectors, by whom all criminal investigations are ordinarily held; and it is amongst this class of officers that there is the widest scope for improvement. The attention of Government has long been devoted to considering the means whereby the status of head constables especially may be ameliorated, and it is a matter of regret that financial necessities have hitherto rendered it impossible to give effect to any of the proposals that have been made. The Government is fully aware that this is the most urgent need of the department, and that the only certain means of securing a higher order of efficiency is by raising the status and salary of the petty police-officers. It is feared that until this can be done the undeniable unpopularity and venality of the police must continue. Much, however, may be done in the direction of improvement by the inspectors and District Superintendents of Police, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to say that owing to the exertions of the superior police officials, both European and Native, the results of the past year's administration do show that upon the whole crime has been creditably repressed and offenders brought to justice. It may be added that the gradual introduction of the new Chowkidaree Act, which is now in force in portions at least of most of the districts in Bengal, has established the village watch as a more valuable auxiliary to the district police administration than was formerly the case. The extension generally throughout Bengal of the provisions of the Village Chowkidaree Act, of the Criminal Tribes' Act, of the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act, and of the Reformatory Schools' Act, will, in many matters of criminal administration, mark as it were a new era. The Lieutenant-Governor entertains a confident hope that through the operation of these provisions the hands of the local executive will be much strengthened, and that ere long the beneficial results will be shown by a large diminution of offences recorded under certain heads of crime.

Criminal Justice.

Working of the system of summary trials.

WHEN the new Code of Criminal Procedure, which provided for the summary trial of petty cases by magisterial officers, was introduced in 1872, the Government was not without some apprehension that while the system of summary trial would be undoubtedly attended with many advantages, it was still liable to chance of partial failure if not well guarded, and might possibly in some cases result in trials being held in a hurried and imperfect manner. The Government, therefore, in introducing the system, deemed it necessary to proceed with care and caution, and those officers only who were shown to be of proved experience and judgment were vested with the power of holding summary trials. It was also arranged that summary trials should be held by certain benches of Honorary Magistrates, presided over by salaried Magistrates, as it was deemed that such a course would be calculated to win the public confidence. At the same time the District Magistrates were required to exercise a careful supervision over the proceedings of their subordinates, and to bring to notice all instances in which the powers of summary trial were indiscreetly exercised. Similarly, the Commissioners of Divisions were required to examine when on tour the files of each court, and to submit periodical reports on the manner in which the powers conferred on the several officers within their respective jurisdictions had been exercised.

These precautions, with reference both to the investing of officers with the power of holding summary trials, and the supervision to be exercised over their proceedings, have since been strictly adhered to. But few instances have been brought to notice in which the powers accorded have not been exercised with care and discretion, and the reports which have been received from time to time from the District Magistrates and the Commissioners of Divisions have shown that the summary provisions of the law have been worked successfully; that the proceedings of all officers have been carefully watched; that there has been a marked absence of any complaints; and that the system has resulted in the greatest possible convenience to the public as well as to judicial officers. The people have had their complaints disposed of rapidly and without involving the necessity of irksome and prolonged attendance at the courts; and judicial officers have been enabled to devote more of their time to duties of greater importance than the disposal of petty criminal charges. In short, it has been shown by these reports that the disfavour and apprehension with which the measure was at one time regarded by some important classes of the

community, when the summary procedure was first introduced, have no longer any shadow of foundation, and that the benefits of the system are now generally admitted.

The total number of cases disposed of summarily during the first-half of the year 1876 was 10,279, and convictions were obtained in 7,485 cases, of which, with reference to the sentences passed, 1,532 cases were appealable and 5,953 cases were not appealable. Notwithstanding the large number of cases disposed of, the total number of cases in which appeals were filed, or in which the proceedings were called for by the superior courts for purposes of revision, was 145 only. This result, even considering that the cases disposed of were for the most part of a petty nature, cannot but be looked upon as very satisfactory. It is still more satisfactory to observe that on appeal and revision the decisions of the lower courts were reversed in 17 and modified in 14 cases only. This result the Lieutenant-Governor considers to be eminently creditable to the discretion and judgment with which the large and very responsible powers vested in the several Magistrates and Benches of holding summary trials have been exercised.

Again, it is very creditable to the proceedings of the Magistrates to notice the large proportion of persons convicted to acquitted, and that although the total number of persons tried summarily during the first-half of the current year was so large as 15,091, of whom 10,562 were convicted, 22 persons only were released or acquitted on appeal, or on revision of the proceedings of the lower courts.

The Bench system.

The Lieutenant-Governor is also glad to notice that 3,312 cases, or about one-third of the whole number, were disposed of by Honorary Magistrates sitting with salaried Magistrates. Although the work performed by the Benches during the period in question is still small, it is far in excess of what has been reported to have been done by them in previous years; and the figures given in the statement also show that the Bench of Magistrates have exercised the special powers entrusted to them with the greatest care and discretion. Out of a total number of 2,164 cases tried by them, in which convictions were obtained, the decisions in five cases only were reversed or modified; and of 2,718 persons convicted, four only were acquitted or released on appeal, or revision of the sentence passed.

The Bench system has now been fairly organized and brought into working order in each district, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that future returns will show that a far larger proportion of the summary trials have been held by Benches of Magistrates. The method of trial by Benches has already proved a success, and has met with the general approval and confidence of the native public. Although, owing to the various difficulties which have arisen, there has been some delay in the general extension of the system, 128 separate Benches have now been established, and there has been a gradual and marked improvement in the outturn of work performed by them. For the most part the Benches now sit regularly and perform a fair share of the work in each district. During the first-half of the past

year 2,594 cases of all kinds were disposed of by Benches of Magistrates, in the second-half of that year 4,745 cases were disposed of, while in the first-half of the current year the number has risen to 6,426. In the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment it would be hard to over-estimate the moral importance of native gentlemen, whether belonging to the landholding, the commercial, or the professional classes, or living on fixed incomes of any sort, undertaking magisterial functions more and more—functions which they ought to be pre-eminently qualified to discharge to the satisfaction of their countrymen. He is confident that the native gentry of Bengal will be brought to regard the matter in this light. The Lieutenant-Governor has every confidence that the several Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates who have been entrusted with the powers of summary trial will continue to exercise these powers with the marked degree of judgment and discretion which has hitherto generally characterised their proceedings.

Process fees in noncognizable cases.

Nothing has occurred during the year under review to induce the Lieutenant-Governor to modify the opinion expressed in last year's Administration Report as to the good effect of the system of charging process fees in noncognizable cases in repressing false and frivolous complaints, and in making parties produce their own witnesses, when this is possible, without the issue of process at all. The relief to the police has been great, and process being more speedily served, the early disposal of cases has been much facilitated.

It may be said that the general administration of criminal justice, both as evinced by the statistical returns and by the general testimony in its favour as compared with former times, shows satisfactory results. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to reproduce on this subject the remarks of a Collector of ability and wide experience. Sir William Herschel writes:—"The great increase in respect for personal rights, the immense improvement in the personal behaviour of the police, especially in municipalities, the astonishing change in the style of evidence given in courts, the comparatively truthful, fearless, and untutored bearing of the common rustic when put on his affirmation, the disuse of false defences under a system of wholesome cross-examination of the prosecution, the large decrease in cases wholly artificial, the development of individual activity in the protection of public rights, the enlarged familiarity with the machinery of our judicial administration which the people show,—all these things, but most signally the hopeful change in the character of the evidence laid before the court, afford me the strongest assurance that the system we are pursuing is radically affecting the character of the people in favour of truthfulness and right-minded self respect." These remarks the Lieutenant-Governor believes reflect the opinion of officers in all parts of the Bengal province.

In the police chapter of this report it will be found that a full account has been given of the criminal administration during the year. It will only be necessary in this chapter to make such general observations regarding the punishments for offences as may be necessary to supplement the subject.

Increase and decrease of imprisonments in different districts.

As compared with the year 1874, the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Nuddea, Noakholly, and Manbhoom, showed a considerable increase in the number of convictions that were followed by imprisonment. The decrease of such convictions, on the other hand, was most remarkable in Beerbhoom, Dinagepore, Julpigoree, the districts of the Bhagulpore Division, and those of the Patna Division south of the Ganges. In the districts of the latter Division north of the Ganges the number of imprisonments on conviction was much the same as in the previous year. As compared with the average of the four years from 1870 to 1873, nearly every district shows an increase, the only districts in which such imprisonments have fallen off to any great extent being Bankoora, Backergunge, Bhagulpore, and Singbhoom. The total number of females imprisoned after conviction during the year was 2,109, against 2,263 in 1874. This is equivalent to 1 in every 14,332 of the female population.

It seems unnecessary to give again the number of convicts of each caste amongst Hindus. It will suffice to mention that the caste of which the largest proportionate number was in jail was the Ahir caste, the ratio being 8·3 per cent. Of Sudras, without further specification of caste, 3·2 per cent. were in jail; of Nats, 4 per cent.; of Domes, 1·9; of Mehters, 1·7; of Chetrees, 1·6 per cent. Of no other single caste were as many as 1 per cent. in prison during the year.

Of the total number in jail during the year, 516 males and 52 females were under 16 years of age; 36,180 males and 1,761 females between 16 and 40; 8,771 males and 426 females between 40 and 60; and 3,023 males and 164 females over 60.

The following table shows the ages of those convicts who were admitted during the year:—

Prisoners admitted during 1875.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of females to total per thousand.
Under 12 years of age	56	8	64	125
12 and not exceeding 16 years	311	38	349	108
16 ditto ditto 20 „	1,544	143	1,687	84
20 ditto ditto 30 „	10,904	668	11,572	57
30 ditto ditto 40 „	10,029	455	10,484	43
40 ditto ditto 50 „	4,296	228	4,524	50
50 ditto ditto 60 „	1,979	128	2,107	60
Above 60 years of age	653	21	674	31
Total ...	29,772	1,689	31,461	53

Juveniles.

Of the boys under 12 years of age, 21 were admitted into the Presidency Jail, 4 into the Dacca Jail, and 3 each into the jails at Burdwan, Alipore, Mozufferpore, and Purneah. Of boys between 12 and 16, 56 were admitted into the Presidency Jail, 41 into the Alipore Jail, 23 at Meetapore (Patna), 18 at Mozufferpore, 16 at Dacca, 14 at Midnapore, and 13 at Noakholly. In no other jail did the number exceed 10.

The Presidency and Alipore jails have an arrangement by which juveniles are transferred to the former and adolescents to the latter for incarceration, and such an arrangement is no doubt conducive to the better observance of a suitable penal discipline for these respective classes.

The Reformatory Schools' Act (V of 1876) was passed during the last cold weather, and the Lieutenant-Governor has lately sanctioned the establishment of a juvenile reformatory in the premises now occupied as the Alipore Jail hospital.

Re-convictions.

The total number of convicts who had been previously convicted, it will be seen, was 6,220, or 12·22 per cent. of the whole. Of this number 3,783 had been convicted once before, 967 twice, and 1,470 more than twice. Of the total of 413 juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age, 63, or over 15 per cent., had been previously convicted. In 1872 the number of re-convictions was returned as 1,377; in 1873 it was 1,695; in 1874 it was 2,757; and in 1875 it was 3,075. In other words, the re-convictions have apparently increased in the short space of four years by no less than 123 per cent.

Whipping.

The total number of persons sentenced to whipping was—

	For first offence.	For second and subsequent offences.	Total.
1872	3,163	387	3,550
1873	3,430	450	3,880
1874	5,921	581	6,502
1875	3,169	496	3,665

Of the 3,169 whipped for their first offence, 3,114 were convicted of theft, the dishonest receipt of stolen property, or criminal trespass; and of the 496 whipped for a second or subsequent offence, all except two were convicted of those offences. In 109 cases the number of stripes awarded was less than 5, in 564 cases the number was under 10, in 875 under 15, in 866 under 20, in 553 under 25, and in 698 under 30. The number of stripes awarded was naturally greater in the case of re-convictions, three-fifths of such cases receiving 20 stripes and upwards. Sentences of whipping were inflicted on 330 persons under 16 years of age and on 51 persons over 50. Imprisonment in addition to corporal punishment was awarded in 539 cases, of which 376 were for second or subsequent offences.

Of the 3,665 persons flogged, 36 only were able to read and write.

Daily average number of prisoners.		1875.	1874.	Increase or decrease.
Civil	Jails	117	127	10 D
	Lock-ups	7	5	2 I
	Total	124	132	8 D
Under-trial	Jails	*780	919†	139 D
	Lock-ups	499	638	139 D
	Total	1,279	1,557	278 D
Convicted	Jails	‡19,563	19,547	16 I
	Lock-ups	415	465	50 D
	Total	19.978	20,012	34 D
Total	Jails	20,460	20,593	133 D
	Lock-ups	921	1,108	187 D
	Total	21,381	21,701	320 D

CRIME IN CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.

The administration of the police in the town and suburbs of Calcutta during the year 1875 was fairly successful. Although the total number of offences reported exceeded that of the previous year by 114 cases, this increase is shown to have occurred in offences of a petty character under local and special laws, while, as regards serious crime, punishable under the Penal Code and cognizable by the police, there was a large decrease of 983 offences. This decrease is specially marked under the head of offences affecting property, which, as well as offences against the person, were fewer than during the previous year. No extensive robbery took place by night either in the European or native quarter of the town throughout the year, nor was a single grave act of violence committed in the public streets. As compared with the previous year also there was a decrease of 1,413 in the number of persons summoned or arrested; and the percentage of persons convicted to those arrested shows that henious offences were dealt with by the police with more than average success.

The following table exhibits the number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported in the town and suburbs during the past four years:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Town	38,879	39,169	29,833	30,528
Suburbs	8,659	9,153	7,821	7,240
Total	47,538	48,322	37,654	37,768

The improvement which was observed in the statistics of 1874 has been sustained during the year under review.

* Including 50·50 hajut prisoners confined in the Magistrates' hajut.

† Ditto 35 ditto ditto ditto.

‡ Ditto 2 convicted prisoners ditto ditto.

Distinguishing cognizable from noncognizable crime, and miscellaneous offences from offences punishable under the Penal Code, the comparative results of police action for the years 1874 and 1875 were as follows:—

		Cognizable.		Noncognizable.		Total.
		Penal Code.	Miscellaneous.	Penal Code.	Miscellaneous.	
Cases reported	1874 ...	6,706	11,912	5,957	13,079	37,654
	1875 ...	5,723	13,365	6,085	12,595	37,768
Persons summoned or arrested	1874 ...	6,418	15,618	6,467	9,840	38,343
	1875 ...	5,339	17,201	6,045	8,345	36,930
Persons convicted	1874 ...	3,405	8,312	3,775	9,032	24,524
	1875 ...	2,685	8,448	4,314	7,345	22,792

As during the previous year, the proportion of persons convicted to those who appeared before the courts charged with noncognizable offences under miscellaneous Acts is favourable, and shows that good discretion was exercised in instituting prosecutions under those Acts. But the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the proportion of persons acquitted to those shown to have been arrested by the police in miscellaneous cognizable offences still continues to be very large, and is much in excess of the previous year. This is becoming a serious matter, regarding which the Lieutenant-Governor will presently make further remark.

The total number of cases and persons dealt with in the courts of the Police Magistrates of Calcutta, and the results, are abstracted in the following table:—

	Number of cases instituted.	Total number of persons put on trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed.
Northern Division	5,729	7,451	1,501	5,821	105
Southern "	8,071	7,616	662	6,953	82
Total ...	13,800	15,067	2,163	12,774	187

Comparing these figures with those of the previous year, they show an increase of 1,530 cases, which has chiefly occurred in the Southern Division, with an increase of 58 only in the number of persons brought to trial. The results also are more favourable, as 86 per cent. of the persons placed on trial were either convicted or committed, as against 83 per cent. in 1874.

Cognizable crime.—Town.

In Calcutta serious offences, both against person and property, have fallen from 222 to 179; but there has been an increase in the total number of cognizable offences which were accepted as true, the number being 14,894 as against 13,561 in 1874. The case of trading in defaced Government stamps was one of considerable importance. Only one petty case of rioting was reported. Of offences against the person, 279 cases were

reported as against 281. There were three murders, against two in 1874 and seven in 1873. Convictions were obtained in two cases: in the third the difficulties in the way of detection were almost insuperable. Offences against property, on the other hand, decreased in number from 3,705 to 3,055. Burglaries and attempts at burglary show satisfactory decrease from 170 to 103. The action of the police also in these cases was successful, convictions having been obtained in 30 cases. There is perhaps no class of offence which in all countries presents such difficulties to successful detection as burglary; and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Calcutta police have shown creditable results both in the prevention and detection of this crime. Convictions were obtained in 32 per cent. of the theft cases reported, and property valued at Rs. 35,410 was recovered out of a total value of Rs. 93,686 said to have been stolen. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Commissioner in absolving the police from blame for failure to detect the majority of thefts by servants. The practice of hiring utter strangers as servants, and giving them access to the valuables of the house, is understood to be too prevalent in Calcutta, and the police cannot be held answerable for all the results which ensue. It is noticeable, however, that not a single theft of importance was reported to have occurred in houses occupied by Europeans.

Turning to the heading of miscellaneous cognizable offences, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that an increase of 1,453 cases has been attended by an increase of 136 only in the number of convictions obtained. This doubly unsatisfactory result is generally attributable to three causes—(1) the continuance of the practice of summary arrest by the police for miscellaneous offences in the streets; (2) the serious indiscretion evidenced by the results of the action of the police in arresting persons suspected of possessing stolen property; and (3) the very large number of persons arrested under the Contagious Diseases' Act who were subsequently discharged by the Deputy Commissioner. The first subject was prominently noticed in the report for 1874; and the Lieutenant-Governor must therefore express his dissatisfaction at the results, as the number of persons thus arrested has only decreased from 4,675 in 1874 to 4,184 in 1875, and of these no less than 1,135 were discharged without trial. The Lieutenant-Governor is willing to suppose that in most of these cases the commission of the offence was established, and that the offender was discharged with a warning by the Deputy Commissioner; but a short period of police custody and appearance before the Deputy Commissioner is not a recognized punishment under the law, and it is evident that a very large number of persons were needlessly arrested. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently had occasion to point out the danger of hardship to individuals which this tendency to indiscriminate arrest involves, and he must now insist on the observance of the rule laid down in the report for 1874, viz. that the police should be permitted to resort to arrest in these petty cases only in instances where the offence is committed in their view, and the name of the offender is unknown and cannot be ascertained. The great majority of these cases should therefore be entered under noncognizable crime in future reports. Of 563 persons arrested in the town with property suspected to be stolen, all were

subsequently discharged by the police. In no case, apparently, were sufficient grounds found to exist for placing any of the persons thus arrested before the Magistrate. These results are far from creditable to the police. They have not been explained by the Commissioner, but demand his immediate attention; for such a general and injudicious exercise of the powers of arrest must have been attended by much individual hardship to innocent persons, and is calculated to render the police an object of apprehension and distrust to the public. Again, of 4,954 persons arrested under the Contagious Diseases' Act, no less than 4,749 were discharged by the Deputy Commissioner. In reviewing the report on the working of this Act during the past year, the necessity which exists for more vigorous action in dealing with established offences against the law has been pointed out. The Lieutenant-Governor is confident that if flagrant offenders were more frequently prosecuted and punished by the Magistrates, there would be fewer offences and fewer occasions for arrest. Sir Richard Temple trusts that the Commissioner will be able to show a marked diminution of unnecessary arrests under each of the heads above noticed in the report of the current year.

Cognizable crime.—Suburbs.

The returns show a large and satisfactory decrease of crime in the suburbs, which is noticeable under each head except that of minor offences against the person. In all, 2,845 cognizable cases only were accepted as true, against 3,179 in 1874; offences punishable under the Penal Code decreased from 1,685 to 1,259; while the number of persons convicted rose from 757 to 804. In burglary cases, however, the action of the police was far from successful. Only 26 cases were detected out of 120 reported, and only property of the value of Rs. 223 was recovered out of the total value of Rs. 4,777 reported to have been stolen. In theft cases the results were better, success attending the investigation of 314 out of 783 true cases. The result of the inquiry in the case of the theft of the jewels of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore was particularly creditable, and the action of the inspector has already met with an appropriate reward under the orders of the Supreme Government. In the suburbs, as in the town, the statistics of miscellaneous cognizable crime again point to injudicious or ignorant action on the part of the police, more than half of the total number of persons arrested having been discharged without trial.

Noncognizable crime.

Reported crime under this denomination shows a decrease in the number of cases both in the town and in the suburbs.

Shipping Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes with much concern that convictions under this Act rose from 247 in 1874 to 319 in 1875. The question of the survey of cargo vessels, which is intimately connected with this subject, and was referred to in the past year's report, is, it is understood, included in a measure now under the consideration of the imperial legislature.

Arms' Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts Sir Stuart Hogg's assurance that the rules in force under the Arms' Act have worked well, securing, on the one hand, complete control over all transactions connected with the trade in arms, and, on

the other, causing no inconvenience to such trade in its legitimate branches. The figures given show a moderate increase of all fire-arms as compared with 1874, but a large decrease as compared with the importations of the two previous years. There is considerable weight in the observations of the Commissioner regarding the seemingly imperfect guage which the inland transport figures give of the actual quantity of arms and ammunition imported into the provinces beyond the north-western frontier of Bengal.

Fires.

It is satisfactory to note that no extensively destructive fire broke out during the year. It is observed that 11 out of the 16 fires which occurred in the suburbs happened during January and February. In only five cases, however, did the conflagration last beyond one hour; and as they were all fairly distributed over the different sections, there seems to be no reason to suppose that their origin was other than accidental.

Old offenders.

The registers of previous convictions appear to have been compiled with care, and the movements of noted bad characters have been attentively watched. Twenty-four habitual thieves were committed to the High Court and severely punished.

As already remarked, the results of the past year are on the whole satisfactory, and indicate fair progress and improvement in the prevention and detection of heinous crime. The lower grades of the police, however, have much to learn. In dealing with them, the issue of general orders, which necessarily leaves much to a discretion which they are not in a position to exercise, must be avoided. They are fully capable, however, of receiving all the simple instruction which is necessary, and means must be adopted to make them understand their legitimate duties and powers, and the responsibilities which they incur by exceeding these powers in making unnecessary and indiscriminate arrests. It often happens that orders in themselves good are spoilt by the thoughtless execution of them by individual policemen; and the fault is too often attributable to their want of respect and consideration for the people with whom they come in contact. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot but think that this fault would be mitigated at least, perhaps even disappear, if the superior officers of the police would carefully instruct their men in regard to this.

During the year the metropolitan police specially distinguished themselves in the varied arrangements which had to be made during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Calcutta. The good service rendered by them on that occasion has been separately acknowledged.

Prisons.

In the Administration Report of last year the Lieutenant-Governor gave prominent expression to his appreciation of the services rendered to the Jail Department by Mr. Heeley, who had been obliged by ill health to take furlough to Europe; and favourable notice was also taken of the great promise of success in administering the department which had been shown by Major Bowie, who had succeeded to its charge. Since the close of the past year the Government has had to regret the death of both Mr. Heeley and Major Bowie. By their untimely deaths the Government has been deprived of the services of two distinguished and zealous public servants. Mr. Heeley was an officer of high talent and varied acquirements. Many and great improvements in the general administration of the Bengal prisons were initiated and carried out by him during his tenure of office, and the measures of reform which had been inaugurated by him were ably taken in hand, and in many respects completed, by his successor. Major Bowie was in charge of the department during nearly the whole of the past year, but owing to failing health he was unable to draw up the report on his administration before he was compelled to leave the country in July last. Both Mr. Heeley and Major Bowie sacrificed their health to the interests of the department. They may be said to have fallen victims in a great measure to the zeal displayed by them in the discharge of their public duties, and both have deserved a special tribute to their memory from Government.

The report on the administration of the jails for the past year has been drawn up by Mr. Beverley, who was selected by the Government to succeed Major Bowie as head of the department. Although Mr. Beverley has laboured under the disadvantages incidental on having so recently taken charge of a new office, and in having been personally unacquainted with the events of the year under review, he has succeeded in submitting a very full and interesting report, and in shewing that the experience which he has gained in the various appointments which he has hitherto held has fully qualified him to discharge the duties of his present charge with ability and success.

Inspections.

The information given under this head is necessarily meagre. Major Bowie left a memorandum showing that during the year under review he had visited a very large proportion of the jails in these provinces as well as several lock-ups, but the results of the inspections made were not recorded by him. Under the jail rules it is not now necessary that the Inspector-General should in every instance report to Government the observations

made by him on visiting a jail: he is required to do so only in case there may be any necessity for the interposition of Government. It is all the more desirable, therefore, that the results of the inspections held by the Inspector-General, the matters prominently noticed by him, and the action which may have been taken in consequence of the instructions issued by him, should be generally stated in all future annual reports.

The above remarks refer to inspections made by the Inspector-General himself. It is to be observed, however, that necessary as it is that there should be an officer at the disposal of Government to exercise under its orders a general control over the department, it would be in vain to look for efficient administration without some machinery to exercise a more constant and vigilant control over each individual jail. This is amply provided for by the jail rules. It is there laid down, among other things, that each jail shall be visited at least once a month by the official visitors. It is further laid down that in addition to such visits each jail shall be personally inspected by either the Magistrate or the Joint-Magistrate once every week. The importance of strict attention to these provisions has, the Lieutenant-Governor is aware, been repeatedly impressed upon all officers by his predecessors. He has himself, however, had some reason to doubt whether they are acted up to as strictly as they ought to be; or at least whether the inspections made are of as searching a nature as it is intended that they should be. Attention has been drawn to the subject, as it is not apparent how far the rules in this particular have been carried out. The matter is one of the first importance, and in future will invariably receive prominent notice in the annual reports.

In the previous chapter on Criminal Justice, the Lieutenant-Governor has commented on the decrease observable in crime other than that of a petty character, which alone showed an increase as compared with the previous year. The effect of this decrease, as might be expected, is observable in the jail returns as given in the following table:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Remained on 31st December of preceding year	19,748	20,562	20,784
Admitted during the year	68.833	82,207	75,277
Discharged, &c., excluding transfer	68,019	81,985	73,104
Remained on 31st December	20,562	20,784	21,265

Number of prisoners.

Judged by the above statement, the criminality of the past year, while less than that of the previous year, was greater than that of 1873; and this is the inference also to be drawn from the police report. The matter is important, as indicating that in a series of years the increase of jail population is continuous, and must be provided for. It is in respect to this matter also that statistics of sentences of flogging passed by Magistrates are of value in a jail report; and with reference to the remarks made by Mr. Beverley in his report, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Inspector-General will be careful to secure the submission to his department by District Magistrates of complete returns, showing the extent to which recourse has been had to the provisions of the Whipping Act. This Act was passed primarily with a view to relieving Government of part of the

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increasing burden of providing additional jail accommodation; and it is important that the head of the Jail Department should have the means of satisfying himself that due recourse is had to the provisions of the Act.

It is with the same object that the Inspector-General is required to watch any marked increase or decrease in the number of convictions followed by imprisonment in individual districts. All the details given in the reports for 1874 and previous years are not necessary, though many of the percentages worked out are interesting from a statistical point of view, and might with advantage be shewn periodically in the course of four or five years. The districts shewn in the police report as those in which the greatest increase of crime has occurred are not in every case the districts in which there has been the largest increase in the number of convicts admitted into the jails; and the discrepancy is explained by the fact that much of the increased crime in certain districts has been of a petty nature, which has admitted of sentences of fine or whipping. The report of the one department thus again helps to explain that of the other.

Adding to the total of admissions given above the 20,784 prisoners who remained in jail at the close of the previous year, the total number of prisoners who were under the charge of the officers of the department during the year was 96,061, 50,893 of whom were convicts. Of this latter number 48,490 were males and 2,403 females. Of the 37,674 persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment during the year, 2,109 were females, the corresponding number for the previous year having been 2,263. Of the 48,490 males undergoing imprisonment, 23,063 were agriculturists and 16,710 non-agriculturists, 860 were of independent means, 1,724 were in Government service, 3,802 in private service, and 2,331 of no occupation. As regards the ages of convicts, it is observed that 516 males and 52 females were under 16 years of age, and that 57 of the former and 6 of the latter had been previously convicted. The admissions during the year of convicts not exceeding 16 years of age have been 367 males and 46 females. These figures afford ample evidence of the necessity which exists for a reformatory school in these provinces. Orders have already issued for the construction of a building for the purpose at Alipore, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the measures which have been taken will shortly ensure the opening of the institution.

Exceptional cases apart, the determination of the class of jail in which a prisoner shall be incarcerated is dependent on the length of his sentence. Central jails are provided for those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for periods of one year or upwards, and prisoners convicted at sub-divisions, whose sentences do not exceed 15 days, usually pass their terms in the lock-ups. Subject to the above provisions, the district jails are the places where effect is usually given to sentences of imprisonment. It is very desirable that the jail report should show distinctly how far effect has been given to the measures taken for providing separate places of confinement for long-term and for short-term labouring prisoners respectively. Central jails have been constructed at very great expense, and it is important to see that the existing accommodation is reserved for those for whom it is specially intended. It is also necessary that Government should

be informed whether such long-term prisoners as cannot be provided for in the central jails are imprisoned in such district jails as are suitable for their confinement, and where due appliances exist for giving effect to their sentences.

Of the 50,893 convicts in confinement, 1,829 only were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 34,079 were undergoing sentences of one year and less, and 15,456 sentences of more than one year. The very large proportion of sentences of six months and under suggests a doubt whether sufficient recourse is had to the provisions of the Whipping Act, and whether sentences of imprisonment are not sometimes imposed where fine would be sufficient. The police report shows that in the course of the year 97,236 persons in all were convicted. Against this 75,277 persons were sentenced to imprisonment during the year, and 3,665 were flogged. The balance of 18,294 persons, who would seem therefore to have been punished by fine only, appears to be comparatively small, considering the very large proportion which is borne by petty to heinous offences. This matter is also one which requires the careful attention and scrutiny of District Magistrates.

Habitual criminals.

The Lieutenant-Governor has had occasion to notice a more serious matter, which was brought to light in the report. The legislature has prescribed special penalties in the case of habitual criminals. A fundamental principle of the system of jail administration which has been adopted for these provinces is the segregation of such offenders. The Government, the High Court, and the heads of departments concerned, have called attention to the matter from time to time. Registers have been prescribed and detailed instructions issued for maintaining them. Less than two years ago the inattention with which previous orders had been regarded attracted the Lieutenant-Governor's notice, and he issued special directions on the subject. Only last year, when reviewing the jail report, the importance of ascertaining the antecedents of all prisoners, with a view to the imposition of adequate sentences in the case of old offenders, was specially dwelt upon, and it was pointed out that it was evident from the statistics furnished from many districts that the matter required far greater attention than it had received. After all this it is discouraging to find that matters have scarcely improved, and that little apparently has been done to give effect to the explicit orders issued. It is true that the number of re-convictions now returned is largely in excess of what was the case even two years ago. Still it is shown that in many instances which are cited, the fact of previous convictions has been entirely overlooked or not brought to the notice of judicial officers, and has resulted in the passing of very inadequate sentences; and that where any detailed inquiry into the matter has been made, the result has been to prove that the number of re-convictions shown is very small as compared with what it should be.

The undue detention of convicted prisoners in lock-ups is another subject which has been repeatedly commented on. The results of the past year have been slightly better than those of previous years in respect to this matter. It only remains for the Inspector-General to check at once any instances in which the rules are not strictly adhered to.

Sanitary.

The fact that the Inspector-General of Jails is not a medical man, and the growing importance of the subject of sanitation, led the Lieutenant-Governor to arrange that in future the head of the Medical Department should have an opportunity of reviewing the detailed reports on the sanitary condition of the jails and the health of the prisoners, and that his review should be amalgamated with the general jail report as the chapter on sanitation. Due effect has been given to the intentions of Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Dr. Beatson for a clear and concise report on the jail administration of the past year viewed in its medical aspect. The total population of the jails during the past year was 96,061. The daily average number of prisoners of the several classes confined in jails and lock-ups during the past two years was as follows :—

Class of Prisoners.	1874.		1875.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	1874.	1875.
Under-trial	865·63	53·63	740·27	41·26	919·26	781·53
Convicted	18,810·91	735·78	18,837·12	725·91	19,546·69	19,563·03
Civil	125·11	2·35	115·10	1·96	127·46	117·06
Total ...	19,801·65	791·76	19,692·49	769·13	20,593·41	20,461·62

The above figures differ somewhat from those shown in the Surgeon-General's report. Adopting his calculations, however (which are apparently meant to include only convicted prisoners confined in jails in 1874, while they include all prisoners in 1875), the death-rate in the past year was 5·02 per cent., against 5·69 in the previous year. As the percentage of deaths in the urban and rural populations of selected circles in these provinces during the past year was only 2·48, the Surgeon-General remarks that the above results are not encouraging, and that "they tend to prove that either the circumstances connected with prison life and discipline exert a very considerable influence on the death-rate, or else that the sanitary condition of our jails must be defective." The percentage of deaths, while somewhat less than that of 1874, was still higher than the average for the six previous years, but considerably lower than that for the 24 years previous to these, when it was 7·88 per cent. With regard to former statistics, the Surgeon-General remarks that the improvement in the health of the jail population since 1868 was no doubt rightly attributed to the greater care and attention bestowed on the general sanitation of the jails and their surroundings, as well as on the diet, water-supply, clothing, &c., of the prisoners. "But," he adds, "it would appear that some insanitary conditions still exist and exert an injurious influence on the health of the prisoners. Such conditions, I am inclined to think (independently of the faulty position or construction of the jails), may be found in certain jails under the heads of overcrowding, defective ventilation, damp, a water-supply of inferior quality, and perhaps an insufficient supply of warm clothing in the cold weather."

The above remarks are suggestive of melancholy considerations, if it really is the case that one-half of the deaths which occur annually in the jails, or over 500 in each year, are due to preventible causes. But the Lieutenant-Governor doubts whether our knowledge of the causes and origin of disease is yet sufficiently advanced to justify such a conclusion. He has noticed that the highest death-rate has not always occurred in the most crowded jails, or in those which are considered to be of the most defective construction from a sanitary point of view. Much of the mortality in the jails is beyond doubt attributable to the fact of imprisonment alone. Criminals also in all countries are men of short lives, and many die in jail of diseases engendered by the dissolute lives which they have led before their conviction. For overcrowding there can now be no excuse, as the orders requiring temporary accommodation to be provided where it occurs are absolute. In the districts where the measure has been reported to be necessary, extra food and extra clothing have been allowed. Damp is inseparable from the climate of Lower Bengal, and the jails are already better in this respect than the huts ordinarily inhabited by the peasantry. Financial exigencies at present prevent the undertaking of many works of even proved necessity, and the Lieutenant-Governor fears that funds will not be available for some time at least to carry out the general reform in jail buildings which the Surgeon-General would wish to see.

All that is at present possible has been done to remove and remedy undoubted evils where they have existed, and to improve the health of the prisoners; and the Lieutenant-Governor has impressed strongly upon the several District Magistrates and jail officers the heavy responsibility which attaches to them in seeing that due effect is given to the orders which have already issued. To see, for instance, that food is issued strictly in accordance with the prescribed scales, that it is impartially distributed, and that it is of good quality; to see that clothing is regularly issued and applied to its proper purpose, that the strong do not oppress the weak, as there is reason to believe is sometimes the case in this matter; to see that due attention is paid to each prisoner's physical health before prescribing the class of labour on which he shall engage; to see that the wards are well ventilated, but not to an extreme, and that overcrowding is duly provided against. On all these subjects definite rules exist regarding which there can be no mistake.

Turning to the statistics of individual jails, the Lieutenant-Governor finds that there were again in the past year seven jails in which the rate of mortality exceeded 10 per cent., as follows:—

	Average strength.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per cent.	Death-rate in 1874.
Julpigoree	144·66	37	25·57	27·02
Russa	258·98	36	13·90	6·49
Rungpore	486·14	60	12·34	17·68
Baraset	220·11	27	12·26	8·16
Backergunge	339·93	41	12·06	9·15
Gya	343·44	40	11·64	17·13

It will be observed that three of the above, the Julpigoree, Rungpore, and Gya jails, were in the same category in 1874. Compared with

that year, however, there has been a marked improvement in the death-rate in the two last named jails. The Julpigoree jail has lately proved to be so hopelessly unhealthy (although when visited by the late Lieutenant-Governor in 1872 he considered it to be quite healthy and with excellent accommodation for the number of prisoners confined there), that orders have issued for its abandonment and for the transfer of all long-term prisoners to the jails of neighbouring districts. Short-term men have also been removed into camp. Of the 37 deaths in this jail, 11 were from cholera and 21 from dysentery and diarrhœa. In the Russa jail 36 deaths occurred, of which 32 were attributable to bowel complaints. The jail is constructed to hold 248 prisoners, and the average number in confinement during the past year was 258. The high death-rate is ascribed by the Superintendent to the over-crowding, which, as indicated by the above figures, occurred during the year, as well as to defective ventilation and water of inferior quality. But the Lieutenant-Governor observes that in 1874, when the over-crowding, so far as can be gathered from the returns, was much in excess of what was the case in the past year, the rate of mortality was more than one-half less; and similarly in 1873, when the overcrowding was slightly in excess of last year, the mortality was less than one-fourth of what is now reported. If the ventilation is really deficient, there can be no reason why a matter so easily remedied should not have been looked to; and the admission by the Superintendent that he has allowed the matter to remain unattended to for a series of years, is not satisfactory. In what way the water-supply of the past year was inferior to that of previous years, or what steps have been taken to remedy it, has not been explained.

In Rungpore the death-rate, though still deplorably high, was much lower than during the previous year. In the opinion of the Surgeon-General "overcrowding, damp, and malaria," may most probably be "accepted as the causes of the high mortality in this jail." It would seem not only that the jail was overcrowded, but that it was so to a most frightful extent, as it is shown that an average of 446 prisoners were nightly herded into barracks meant to contain 256 persons only. But the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to think that the positive orders against overcrowding have not been totally disregarded in this way, and that the local officers are only amenable to censure for the careless manner in which their returns have been drawn up. The first consideration which suggests itself is that if 446·88 was the "average jail population," 441 cannot have been the maximum population in any one day, as shewn in the returns, and that an erroneous system of calculating averages must have been followed through some misapprehension; the next is that as for years past the jail has been returned as capable of containing 256 prisoners, no account can have been taken of the temporary accommodation which has been provided in this jail under the orders of Government to meet overcrowding. The Lieutenant-Governor has asked to be informed exactly if any, or what, overcrowding was allowed to occur, and what the correct figures should be. It is impossible to provide against the malaria which is prevalent throughout this district; but to counteract the effects of it as far as possible, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned extra milk diet

being served out experimentally to a certain number of the prisoners. As to damp, the jail is built on as good a site as is available anywhere in the station or near it. The buildings, though old, are well constructed, and in part two-storied—vastly superior, in fact, to any houses occupied by the poorer natives in the district.

In the Baraset jail 27 deaths occurred; but used as this jail is as a hospital for the old, infirm, and sick prisoners of other jails, its circumstances are sufficiently peculiar to account for a high percentage of mortality. In the Backergunge jail the capacity of the barracks was apparently always considerably in excess of requirements, yet 4 females and 37 males died; four of the latter being under-trial prisoners. The jail has long been condemned as being badly constructed and situated, but nothing is said in the report as to what action has been taken towards carrying out the improvements and reconstructions which were long since approved of. The Lieutenant-Governor has called for a report on the subject. The Gya jail, similarly, has long been condemned as unsuitable. A site has been already selected for a new jail, but want of funds has hitherto prevented any further action being taken for its construction. The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, surprised to observe that insufficient clothing is one of the reasons assigned for the sickness which prevailed in this jail. On the report of the late Commission, which inquired into the state of the jails in the Behar districts, authority was given for the issue of all the extra clothing recommended by them. The immediate attention of the Inspector-General has been called to this matter. It is not clear why in Midnapore the mortality in the district jail has been so constantly greater than that in the central jail during the past three years. Whether there is any such difference in the management of these two institutions as to account for this result should be the subject of careful inquiry.

The marked decrease of mortality in many of the Behar jails is satisfactory. In Chumparun it was 6·95 per cent. only, against 15·20 in 1874 and 14·74 in 1873. In the Bhagulpore central jail 3·30 only, against 12·08 in 1873. In Shahabad and Meetapore there was a similar improvement compared with the same year, but a falling off as compared with 1874. In Purneah the variation in the figures from year to year is very noticeable.

Jail buildings.

The expenditure on jail buildings incurred by the Jail Department during the past year amounted to Rs. 15,839 only, while that incurred by the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 2,46,264. The central jails at Hazareebagh, Bhagulpore, and Midnapore, have now been almost completed, and it only remains to supply a few additional buildings. For the improvement of existing jails large sums were disbursed in Rajshahye, Dinagepore, and Jessore, and Rs. 10,346 were expended towards the construction of the new jail at Mozufferpore.

Guards and escapes.

The number of prisoners who escaped during the year was 121, against 142 in 1874. In the Administration Report for last year the Lieutenant-Governor called attention to the apparent insecurity of many of the sub-divisional lock-ups as indicated by the returns, and the matter is one which still

requires attention. The question of the relative efficiency of police and warder guards is one which has been long pending decision. The system at present adopted is admittedly faulty. Difficulty has been experienced in enlisting men with the proper qualifications and amenable to discipline. The result has been that many have been dismissed and punished.

Internal discipline.

The system of classifying prisoners prescribed for adoption in the jails of these provinces is simple. It is fully explained in the Jail Code, and in the absence of special orders must be strictly carried out wherever it is possible to do so. The Lieutenant-Governor has found it necessary to impress this upon all concerned, as it would seem that certain Jail Superintendents have been at insufficient pains to acquaint themselves with what was required of them. It is also observed that it is stated that the Superintendents do not always obtain the assistance which is necessary to enable them to give proper effect to the rules, owing to the insufficient information which is furnished by some Magistrates as regards the crimes and antecedents of prisoners. The Lieutenant-Governor has already noticed the imperfect manner in which the records of previous convictions have been prepared in certain districts. According to rule, other matters, also, which are ascertainable as regards a prisoner from a reference to the records, are required to be entered in the memorandum which accompanies his warrant. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all Magistrates will pay stricter attention to this matter. Meanwhile the Inspector-General should call for periodical reports as to the extent to which the requirements of the rules have been observed in the several jails, and should bring to the notice of Government all cases in which there has been any disregard of the rules.

Classification of the prisoners.

The jails in which arrangements have not yet been made to give effect to the system of classification prescribed are Burdwan, Maldah, Pubna, Rungpore, Bogra, and Furreedpore. At the two jails last named the state of affairs is particularly unsatisfactory, and the Inspector-General has been desired to see that in these jails immediate arrangements are made for the segregation of under-trial from convicted prisoners, as well as for giving effect to such further arrangements as may be found practicable for separating the latter according to their proper classes.

Punishments.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases in which it was found necessary to inflict punishment on prisoners during the past year, the number having been 25,212 as against 32,174 in 1874. The punishments also were of a less severe description. The number of cases in which corporal punishment had to be resorted to was 2,973 only, as against 4,143 in 1874 and 4,738 in 1873.

The mark system.

The success attending the introduction of the mark system into the jails was noticed in the Administration Report for 1874. In the present jail report Mr. Beverley writes,—"Of the mark system nearly all officers speak in terms of high approval. The exceptions are mainly in the case of small jails, where, owing to the small number of prisoners who come under its operation, there are fewer opportunities of observing its benefits." And again,

—"There can be no doubt, judging from the reports which lie before me, that when the system is thoroughly understood by the prisoners and faithfully carried out by the Superintendent, it acts as a powerful incentive to industry and good conduct on the part of the former, while placing an additional instrument of reward or punishment in the hand of the latter." The efficacy and advantages of the system have now been fully proved; and whatever may be the individual views of some Magistrates on the subject, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all will now endeavour to give due effect to the rules which have been issued. The cases where failure to give effect to the rules has occurred are, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe, very exceptional. The great majority of jail officers, and particularly those possessing special qualifications and experience, have gladly adopted the system, and, entering into its spirit, have in some instances suggested means for its fuller application. Much of the imperfection in the rules is due to the fact, which had to be regarded in drawing them up, that most jails are in the charge of officers who have other onerous duties to perform, and whose time is very limited. For this reason, among others, a monthly award of marks only has been prescribed for natives. If at any of the central jails (where there are special officers in charge) it is found that the Superintendent is able with advantage to award marks weekly or even daily, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to entertain any proposals made with a view to introducing the change into particular jails. The standard statements prescribed by the Government of India, which are intended for general use in all provinces, do not shew the number of prisoners who have come under the marks system and the results. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore approves of the proposal made by the Inspector-General to call for separate statistics in order to enable him to watch the working of the system in the several jails. The information given on the above points in the Jail Report of the past year is meagre. It is estimated that 12,000 prisoners came under the mark system during the past year, and that of these about 350 were released under the rules before the expiration of their sentences, the longest term of remission granted having been one year ten months and ten days.

Convict warders.

With a daily average of 20,408 prisoners of all classes, 735, or 3·6 per cent., were employed as prison officers. In the new Jail Code the rules regarding rewarding prisoners for good conduct by such promotion have been revised, and the alterations made will, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts, meet the difficulty which has been hitherto experienced in finding a sufficient number of men qualified to hold these appointments.

Of prisoners undergoing their sentence in jails, 19,353·32 of the daily average present were sentenced to hard labour, of whom 17,990·62 were effectives, the rest being infirm, sick, or convalescent. The effectives are shown to have been employed as follows:—

As prison officers	735·23
Ditto servants	2,555·89
Building and repairing jails	3,751·11
On jail gardens	904·28
On manufactures	9,370·66
Extramural	543·72

Definite rules having been laid down regarding the employment of prisoners on penal labour, hard labour, and light labour, respectively, future reports should invariably state how far effect has been given to them. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that there are not now any jails without sufficient means of providing prisoners with penal labour for the prescribed portions of their sentences. If there are any such, the matter should have the immediate attention of the Inspector-General. The large number of labouring prisoners engaged as prison servants is a matter which should be inquired into. By rule not more than 10 per cent. of the whole number should be so employed. The very large number of prisoners employed on jail building has already attracted the Inspector-General's attention. It should be a matter for inquiry whether all the work on which prisoners were thus engaged was provided for in the budget estimates; and if not, the practice of employing prisoners on unsanctioned works must be put a stop to. The monthly returns submitted to the Inspector-General show the numbers only of the prisoners employed on public works and jail buildings. It is open to him, however, to require explanation as to the sanction under which they are so employed, and to see that a yearly return is rendered of the value of the work done by them in reduction of estimates.

The daily average number of prisoners under instruction was 1,431.

Education of prisoners.

Much progress in the matter of education is not perhaps to be looked for, still the matter is one in which the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Superintendents will interest themselves. The grant of extra marks authorized by the rules to convicts teaching others should serve as an incentive in this particular.

Financial.

The following table contrasts the expenditure and receipts of the Jail Department during the past three years:—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Supervision	41,417	48,126	41,680
Rations	5,61,832	6,78,228	5,89,346
Establishment ...	3,10,739	2,98,746	2,42,943
Hospital charges ...	33,346	31,973	24,576
Clothing	73,743	65,985	63,701
Contingencies ...	63,751	74,479	58,775
Petty repairs and construction, tread-mills, &c. ...	23,315	18,652	18,193
Police charges ...	1,58,147	1,64,084	1,80,679
Public Works Department charges	2,46,264	3,77,893	3,88,833
Total ...	15,12,554	17,58,166	16,08,726
Charges for manufacture...	5,52,144	5,41,673	5,15,272
Gross expenditure ...	20,64,698	22,99,839	21,23,998
Manufacturing receipts ...	8,28,302	7,55,902	8,08,413
Net expenditure ...	12,36,396	15,43,937	13,15,585

The figures given above for 1874 differ somewhat from those submitted in last year's report.

The decrease, compared with 1874, shown by the above statements to have occurred in the cost of jails appears chiefly under the heads of "rations" and "public works." This is attributable to the prices of food-grains having fallen since the late scarcity, and to restrictions having been placed on expenditure on jail buildings for financial reasons. The increase in the cost of clothing is chiefly due to the adoption of the recommendations of the Commission on the Behar Jails for the issue of a more liberal scale. Excluding manufacturing charges, the following table shows the comparative gross cost per head of each prisoner during the past two years under the several chief heads of charge:—

	1875.	1874.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Supervision	1 14 11	2 3 5
Rations	26 6 10	31 7 1
Establishment	14 8 6	12 14 3
Hospital, clothing, contingencies, and petty repairs	9 1 6	8 13 0
Police charges	7 6 4	7 8 11
Public Works Department charges ...	11 8 3	17 6 7
Total ...	70 14 4	80 5 3

Excluding public works charges also, the cost of each prisoner was about Rs. 5 a month. The jails which show the largest expenditure per head on account of rations are Hooghly, Jessore, Darjeeling, Julpigoree, and Hazareebagh Central Jail. Indeed the cost on this account in the district last mentioned is so much in excess, not only of the average, but also of the charges in surrounding districts, as to call for some special explanation. The police charges of some of the smaller jails, such as Maldah and Furreedpore, appear to be abnormal. There should be in future a large decrease under this head as regards the Dehree Convict Camp, now located permanently at Buxar.

Jail manufactures.

The following figures are given as showing what are called the "profits" on manufactures:—

	Rs.
Total credits on account of manufactures	11,61,311
Total debits ditto ditto	9,69,746
Excess of credits or profit	1,91,565

This gives a result less by Rs. 1,90,035 than the figures similarly obtained for the previous year. With regard to the great apparent falling off in the profits realized, Mr. Beverley explains that, taking the value of goods sold, as well as of those supplied for public purposes, and setting off against this the cash expenditure on manufactures, the result was a credit balance of Rs. 2,76,158 in 1875, against Rs. 2,14,229 in 1874. The balance in favour of 1875 was thus more than absorbed by the increase of goods supplied to the public departments without cash payment. Taking cash payment into the treasury alone, there

was a decrease of Rs. 749 in the receipts of 1875. The continued depression of the jute trade has so much decreased the profits made at the Alipore Jail as fully to account for the difference in the pecuniary results indicated above. The balance of profit shown against this jail was only Rs. 81,300, against Rs. 2,88,000 in the previous year. Taking all other jails and lock-ups, the result was a balance of Rs. 1,10,300, against Rs. 93,600 only in the previous year.

Allusion has been made above to the fact that jails are not credited in all cases with the value of the labour of prisoners employed by the Public Works Department. Similarly, credit is not taken for the work done in the Alipore Jail Press. The work done at the press, however, is estimated; and it appears that in the past year the net value of the outturn of work was Rs. 1,05,404, giving a net profit of Rs. 317 for each prisoner employed in the press.

With respect to the question of jail manufactures generally, little can be added to the remarks made in last year's report. If any great reduction in jail charges is to be effected by means of these manufactures, it is from arrangements to be made in central jails that improvement must chiefly be expected. In these jails only will it be possible to carry on any industry on the scale which is necessary to secure constant profits. The question of supplying machinery to these jails has not yet been satisfactorily settled. Meanwhile every effort must be made to carry on the usual jail industries to advantage. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is inclined to think that there is much loss of power in some jails, resulting from carrying on too many different kinds of manufactures, and in making up articles which do not find a ready sale. Superintendence, he considers, would be both cheaper and easier, and probably profits larger, if one particular kind of industry, suitable to the requirements or natural productions of the locality, was selected for the employment of the bulk of the labouring prisoners. Economy also appears to be insufficiently considered, too many prisoners being employed on jail services or miscellaneous work.

Civil Justice.

THE usual statistical tables and returns will be found in the Appendix.

High Court, original jurisdiction.

The total number of suits coming before the High Court in its original jurisdiction during the year 1875 amounted to 1,414, as against 1,356 in 1874 and 1,327 in 1873. Of these the total disposed of was 619, so that there were left pending 795 cases, as against 772 and 668 cases at the close of the years 1874 and 1873 respectively. It will thus be seen that the work of the original side of the High Court is steadily increasing, and the pending file is annually getting heavier.

High Court, appellate side.

On the appellate side the High Court sat for 248 days during the year 1875, and disposed of 6,815 appeals and applications, against 7,453 and 7,254 disposed of in 1874 and 1873 respectively. 4,326 cases were left pending at the close of 1875, against 3,634 and 3,097 at the end of 1874 and 1873 respectively. Among the appellate business disposed of, 266 were regular and 2,326 special appeals; while 1,154 were criminal cases, and the miscellaneous orders on applications in and out of Court amounted to 2,470. There was a falling of in the number of appeals filed, and a large falling off in the number of appeals disposed of, owing, it is stated, to the Court having been left with one Barrister Judge less than its usual complement from February, when Sir Richard Couch left for Baroda, to end of June, when the present Chief Justice arrived, and also to the fact of some of the Judges having been absent on leave during the latter part of the year. The consequence was that at the close of the year the number of pending cases exceeded that at the end of 1874 by 692.

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

It was observed in the Administration Report for 1874-75 that the number of cases instituted in that year had exceeded those of the previous year, while the amount in litigation had decreased. The reverse of this has happened in 1875-76, the number of cases having fallen off concurrently with an increase in the amount at issue. The following statement shows the number of cases instituted, together with the value of the property in litigation, during each of the last five years:—

	Cases instituted.	Amount in dispute. Rs.		Cases instituted.	Amount in dispute. Rs.
1871-72	... 31,536	15,28,938	1874-75	... 34,983	15,70,142
1872-73	... 34,843	16,23,110	1875-76	... 34,502	15,82,873
1873-74	... 34,583	16,11,535			

This shows a slight decrease in litigation, the number of suits instituted being less than during any of the three previous years. Although the Court was open for 266 days during the year, as against 260 days in the previous year, it may be presumed that the falling off is attributable in some measure to the interruption of business which was caused by the closing of the courts during the last days of the year in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Classed according to the value of the claims made, the number of suits instituted during the last three years was as follows:—

Value of Suits.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under Rs. 50	28,584	29,063	28,711
Ditto „ 100	2,703	2,693	2,577
Ditto „ 500	2,789	2,768	2,671
Ditto „ 1,000	480	473	502
Above „ 1,000	27	36	41

The increase in the number of suits instituted for sums above Rs. 500, which has resulted in shewing an increase of Rs. 12,731 in the total value of suits, notwithstanding the falling off in the total institutions, is satisfactory, as indicating greater confidence on the part of the public in the judgments of the Court. Four cases were referred for the opinion of the High Court under section 7 of Act XXVI of 1864. In all the decision of the Court was upheld.

Of the 1,326 cases pending from the previous year, and of those instituted during the year, 34,662 were disposed of, as against 35,117 in 1874-75. In 15,114 of these judgment was given for the plaintiffs, and in 1,361 for the defendants; 5,990 were nonsuited or struck off, and 12,197 were compromised. The number of cases pending at the close of the year (1,166) was below the average. Of these cases, 742 had been instituted towards the close of the year but were not returnable within that period, and 424 had been postponed after hearing in part.

The total number of after-judgment processes applied for was 9,503. Of these 6,169 were warrants against the person. Only 2,834 of these warrants were executed. 3,334 processes for execution against the property of debtors were applied for, and of these 2,641 were executed. The executions under the latter head show an increase, and those under the former head a decrease, as compared with the figures for 1874-75. The number of bench warrants issued for the arrest of defendants before judgment has fallen from 109 to 62.

The Distress Act of 1875 has been in operation throughout the year, and the increased number of processes of distraint which have been issued under it shows that it has fairly met the requirements of suitors. The total amount of rent involved exhibits an increase from Rs. 22,266 to Rs. 27,417.

Some difficulty has been experienced in selecting persons qualified by character and attainments to act as law agents under the recognition of the Court. It is considered unadvisable to relax the rule recently adopted in favour of persons who have hitherto acted as suit-brokers about the precincts of the Court. It is of the highest importance that the practice of touting should be discouraged as far as possible; and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that much benefit to the public will ultimately result from a rigid adherence to the rule that has been laid down, that no law agent should be recognized by the Court who is not authorized to act in the High Court and in the courts subordinate to it.

The receipts of the year from different sources amounted to Rs. 1,99,256, as against Rs. 2,04,575. On the other hand, the item of house rent has entirely disappeared from the list of disbursements; and this circumstance, in conjunction with a large saving in the salaries of the Judges and in the contingent charges, has resulted in a decrease of nearly Rs. 20,000 in the expenditure. The net sum to be credited to the general revenues amounted to Rs. 47,291, as against Rs. 33,321 in the previous year.

Courts in the interior.

The following table shows the totals of the various kinds of original civil suits instituted in the courts of the interior during the year 1875:—

Instituted in.	Suits for money.	Under rent law.	Other suits.	Total.
Small Cause Courts	45,075	.....	.....	45,075
Moonsifs' ,, ...	123,510	115,977	35,136	274,623
Sub. Judges' ,, ...	1,519	587	1,557	3,663
District Judges' ,, ...	46	21	38	105
Revenue ,, ...	.....	7,126	.....	7,126
Total ...	170,150	123,711	36,731	330,592

The table below shows the number of cases under trial and the number disposed of by the various classes of courts in 1875:—

Class of Courts.	Total of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of.
Small Cause Courts	47,665	45,039
Moonsifs' ,, ...	329,372	271,810
Sub. Judges' ,, ...	5,859	3,787
District Judges' ,, ...	429	252
Revenue ,, ...	11,024	7,161
Total ...	394,349	328,049

The following statement shows the number of original suits, including Small Cause Court cases, but exclusive of cases in the

revenue courts, instituted, disposed of, and pending, in the civil courts for the last three years :—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	Increase as compared with	
				1873.	1874.
Instituted	291,393	279,506	323,466	32,073	43,960
Disposed of	300,544	282,133	320,888	20,344	38,755
Pending	33,752	35,945	43,493	9,741	7,548

It will thus be seen that although the steady increase which had taken place in the number of institutions for some years past was not maintained in 1874, the causes which led to this depression having been since removed, litigation has resumed its original elasticity, and the figures for 1875 not only exhibit a large increase (about 44,000) over those of 1874, but a considerable increase (above 32,000) over those of 1873 also.

The outturn of the disposal of suits for the year 1875 is favourable, showing an increase of 38,755 over 1874 and 20,344 over 1873. This increase in the number of suits disposed of is attributed partly to the extra moonsifs, 10 in number, entertained for about 6½ months, partly to the exertions of the permanent staff, and in some measure also to the fact of the great part of the increased work being composed of uncontested cases.

But although the several officers worked hard to dispose of the cases in their respective files, the pending file at the close of 1875 was heavier than ever. It is satisfactory, however, to notice that the number of original suits pending more than one year was reduced from 235 in 1874 to 204 in 1875.

Character of suits.

The following statement shows the proportion per cent. which the different classes of suits have borne to each other during the last three years :—

	Total of 1873.	Total of 1874.	Total of 1875.	Percentage.		
				1873.	1874.	1875.
Suits for money, &c.	123,504	116,304	125,075	47·996	45·734	44·927
Rent suits	103,667	101,146	116,585	38·720	39·774	41·878
Suits for immovable property	24,998	28,506	28,428	9·335	11·209	10·212
Suits for specific performance of contract	2,146	1,206	1,034	·814	·479	·371
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	3,241	3,296	3,214	1·208	1·296	1·155
Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	2,154	1,430	1,348	·804	·562	·484
Suits for an account...	978	692	769	·365	·272	·276
Suits relating to religious endowments	43	67	58	·016	·026	·020
Suits to set aside judgments, &c. ...	543	486	730	·200	·191	·262
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	85	79	62	·031	·031	·022
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	702	551	410	·262	·216	·147
Suits for partition	492	413	569	·183	·162	·203
Suits relating to shipping	3	.....	.....	·001	·000	·000
Suits relating to religion and caste ...	179	129	169	·065	·048	·038
Total ...	267,735	254,306	278,391	100	100	100

The classified values of the suits disposed of are given below for the last four years:—

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Rs.				
Not exceeding ... 5	31,763	34,458	29,600	33,825
Ditto ... 20	84,337	93,870	85,518	95,376
Ditto 100	129,755	140,773	131,825	145,269
Ditto 500	35,260	40,118	35,935	38,253
Ditto 1,000	3,920	4,859	4,064	4,516
Ditto 5,000	2,676	3,228	3,026	2,996
Ditto 10,000	436	423	421	408
Ditto 1,00,000	258	267	285	245
Exceeding 1,00,000	32	22	20	12
Total ...	288,437	318,018	290,694	320,900

It will be seen that there has been an increase in the lower value suits, that is, suits not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value, and a falling off in suits the value of which is above that limit; thus the number of suits of the last description during the last three years is in—

1873	3,940
1874	3,752
1875	3,661

Execution of decrees.

There has been a slight falling of in the execution of decrees, owing, it is supposed, to the decrease of litigation in 1874. The results are thus shown:—

Year.	Decrees Executed		Amount realized.		
	Completely.	Partially.			
			Rs.	A.	P.
1873	65,567	140,907	1,12,86,732	12	3½
1874	63,380	126,201	1,21,66,380	7	0
1875	60,291	110,999	1,19,87,061	15	7

Small Cause Courts.

The following table shows the number of cases instituted, disposed of, and pending, in the Small Cause Courts in the mofussil during the past three years:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	Increase over 1874.
Instituted	42,512	37,542	45,352	7,810
Disposed of	42,429	37,658	45,000	7,342
Pending	2,301	2,182	2,533	351

The general increase in the business of the Courts is maintained also as regards cases cognizable by Small Cause Courts. Although a larger number of cases were disposed of in 1875 than in 1874, the

pending file left is heavier than before owing to the more numerous institutions. It is, however, satisfactory to notice that of the 2,533 cases pending, only six were of more than six weeks' standing.

The business of the Appellate Courts for the last three years is thus shown :—

Courts of Appeal.		Total number of appeals for decision.			Total number of appeals disposed of.		
		1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Sub. Judges' Courts		17,389	15,333	16,729	12,107	11,653	11,869
Collectors' Courts		593	619	468	486	571	371
District Judges' Courts	Civil	24,301	24,675	16,795	7,942	7,679	4,264
	Revenue	5,142	4,593	11,992	2,539	2,103	4,544
High Court	From original jurisdiction ...	35	42	68	24	31	57
	Regular appeals from District Courts	617	685	693	271	311	255
	Special appeals	4,660	5,374	5,415	2,453	2,813	2,241
	Total ...	52,737	51,321	52,160	25,822	25,161	23,601

Registration.

THE office of Inspector-General of Registration was held successively during the year under review by Messrs. Beverley, Hurley, and Hopkins, and then again by Mr. Beverley, who in August last made over charge finally to Mr. Bourdillon, by whom the departmental report has been prepared.

The results reported are generally satisfactory. The steady increase observed of late years in the number of registrations effected has been fairly maintained. The number of offices has been considerably increased, and though there has been a falling off in the net receipts of the department, this is alone attributable to the larger outlay which has been incurred with the view of affording increased facilities for registration.

The important experiment of introducing the use of printed forms for the registration of agricultural leases and bonds of small amounts was under trial during the year. The results were not altogether encouraging, but they were such as to justify the continuance and extension of the scheme, the object of which is to effect a considerable saving in the maintenance of registration offices, with a corresponding diminution in the charges levied from the public. The matter is one to which prominent attention was called last year, and special instructions have since been separately issued to all District Registrars, impressing on them the importance attached by Government to the experiment, and the necessity of their using their best endeavours to secure its success.

Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act.

Towards the close of the year the passing of the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act placed in the hands of the Inspector-General the supervision of what practically is a new department. No action beyond the preparation of the rules and forms for the introduction of the Act was taken during the period under review. Effect has now, however, been given to the provisions of the Act in a large number of districts in Eastern Bengal, and the control and supervision of the new offices which have been opened out will add largely to the labours of the Inspector-General and of the inspecting officers of the department.

Inspection.

On previous occasions the necessity of exercising strict supervision over all registration offices has been frequently impressed upon the superior officers of the department. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to say that in the past year the amount of inspection work undertaken was largely in

excess of that in previous years. In all 534 inspections of 266 offices were held. Of these, 250 inspections were made by the Inspector-General and the two Inspectors immediately subordinate to him, and the remainder by district, special, and sub-divisional sub-registrars. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, has to notice that with a few exceptions the inspections made by local officers were neither so frequent nor so thorough as they ought to be. Now that their attention has been drawn specially to the matter by the Inspector-General, it is to be hoped that the report for the current year will show an improvement in this respect. The results of the inspections made are stated to have been generally satisfactory. The large increase in the number of offices has inevitably resulted in the appointment of some inefficient and untrustworthy officers. These are being removed, and the rest of the staff are gradually gaining a thorough acquaintance with their work.

The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied to find that attention has been given to the points noticed last year regarding the time occupied in the registering of documents. As a rule, it is stated that the results have been most unfavourable at sub-divisional offices, where the sub-registrar is also in charge of the sub-division. If it be found in any case that the sub-divisional officer really has not sufficient time to attend to the details of the registration office, steps will be taken to relieve him of the charge and to create a rural office.

The number of offices of all kinds under the control of the Inspector-General at the close of the year was 290, against 246 at the opening of the year, thus:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
Calcutta Registry Office	1	1
District offices in charge of salaried sub-registars ...	22	24
Ditto ditto ex-officio ditto ...	19	18
Ditto ditto rural ditto ...	1	1
Sub-divisional offices in charge of ex-officio ditto ...	71	69
Ditto ditto Cantonment Magistrate	1	1
Ditto ditto rural sub-registars ...	11	16
Rural offices in the interior	120	155
Special offices	...	5

The increase observable from the above statement in the number of rural offices is satisfactory. It is clear, however, that though the number of registration offices has been increased from 156 to 290 during the past five years, much remains yet to be done to meet the wants of the people in certain localities. As the advantages of registration become more and more appreciated by the people, many additional offices will have to be opened out, and District Registrars are held responsible for making proposals for the establishment of new offices whenever they have reason to believe that they are required in any part of their districts.

Increase of registration.

Mr. Bourdillon gives in his report a comparative statement of the chief results deducible from the statistics of the department for a series of years, commencing with 1865-66. The most noticeable matter is the great increase in the total number of registrations effected. Ten years ago these amounted to only 98,183, five years ago they had increased to 241,713, last year the number was 457,651, or 33,778 more than

in the previous year. The gross receipts during the same period have increased from Rs. 3,25,089 in 1865-66 to Rs. 5,56,505 in the past year, while the net receipts were Rs. 99,123 and Rs. 1,39,103 in the same years, respectively. As already noticed, the falling off in the net receipts, as compared with the previous year, when they amounted to Rs. 1,65,372, is attributable to the larger expenditure incurred in opening out new offices. It is to be remarked, however, with reference to the surplus which continues year by year to be claimed as the financial result of the working of the department, that the figures given can only be accepted with some reservation, as it appears that it has not been usual to include expenditure in the Public Works Department on account of office buildings as an item of charge against the department. An omission of this kind seriously vitiates the returns, and renders inferences from the figures contained in them of little value. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore glad to find that the matter has had the attention of the Inspector-General, and that the statement of the results of the past year has been modified accordingly. In future the precise sum which may be available as a surplus for meeting the requirements of the department and increasing the facilities for registration will be carefully ascertained and noted.

The following comparative table shows the extent to which the facilities at present afforded for registration are taken advantage of in the several provinces under this Government :—

Provinces.	Number of offices.		Number of registrations.		Population.	Percentage of increase of registration.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.		1874-75.	1875-76.
Bengal	163	204	341,914	374,520*	34,207,735	39·8	9·5
Behar	59	66	65,967	64,604	19,736,101	8·1	—2·0
Chota Nagpore	10	9	9,345	10,464	3,419,591	2·3	11·9
Orissa	9	11	6,647	8,063	3,034,690	—13·6	21·3

Thus 81 per cent. of the whole number of registrations was effected in Bengal Proper, and while, as compared with the previous year, there was a slight falling off in the number of registrations in Behar, there was a large increase in the number effected in Orissa, where in the previous year, on the other hand, there had been a large decrease.

The following statement shows the number of documents registered under each chief class in the past as compared with the previous year :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
A. Registrations affecting immovable property in Book I—		
(*a*) Compulsory	250,340	265,265
(*b*) Optional	98,970	106,629
B. Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV—		
(*a*) Obligations for the payment of money	57,205	65,610
(*b*) Instruments of sale	2,656	2,940
(*c*) All other registrations in Book IV	13,281	15,604
C. Wills and authorities to adopt	1,362	1,603

Perpetual leases.

Under the head of compulsory registrations affecting immovable property, the largest increase has occurred in the number of perpetual leases which have been registered. In the past year these amounted to 109,399, against 100,325 in the previous year. As usual, these registrations have been effected in the districts of Eastern Bengal. Jessore this year stands first, with 24,735 registrations of perpetual leases, and is followed by Backergunge with 21,060 and Chittagong with 19,567. Notwithstanding this very marked result in the returns of the two first-named districts, the matter does not appear to have been noticed by the District Registrars. The Registrars of Chittagong and Noakholly, however, throw some fresh light on the subject, and have attributed the practice of granting perpetual leases to the greater facilities which are afforded to the landlords of realizing their rents under the law applicable to the sale of putni tenures. In Chittagong it is stated that fully three-fourths of the area of the estates in that district have been already granted in perpetual leases to middlemen. The remarks made by the Registrar of Noakholly are particularly worthy of attention, and it will be interesting to observe whether his anticipation proves correct that, with the introduction of the improvements in the rent law which are in contemplation, the practice of giving permanent leases will be considerably restricted. As regards other leases the registration of which is compulsory, that is, leases from year to year or for any period exceeding one year, the Inspector-General remarks that the increase observable (3,194 documents only) is insignificant. It would indeed be accounted for by the fluctuations in a single district (Chumparun), and would form no basis for any general conclusion. The increase in the number of documents for the sale and mortgage of immovable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards is normal, and is so generally distributed throughout the several districts as to call for no remark. An increase of nearly 100 per cent. in the number of instruments of gift of immovable property is unexplained. The figures, however, for any one district are small, and this may account for the oversight.

The number of short leases for one year or less registered was 2,649, against 2,223 in the previous year. These paltry results show either that in the popular estimation instruments of this nature are not worth the trouble or expense of registration, or that they are frequently merely parol engagements.

Bonds.

By far the largest increase under the head of optional registrations is shown to have occurred in the case of bonds. In the course of the past six years the number of these instruments registered has trebled. Last year in the district of Jessore alone the number was 31,452, against 22,498 in the previous year. In Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and Bhagulpore there was some falling off, but taking all districts together the increase in the past year was represented by 8,461 documents.

Optional registration.

Comparatively speaking, however, recourse is had but to a small extent to registration as regards documents the registration of which is not compulsory. While the advantages afforded by the law cannot fail in time to be duly appreciated, still it would seem as if the expense and inconvenience

attendant on registration are held to outweigh them. Sir George Campbell's scheme for increasing the number of registration offices was meant to reduce this inconvenience as far as possible. Much must, however, always depend on the exertions and vigilance of inspecting officers, whose chief duty it is to see that no avoidable delay is allowed to occur in the transaction of business in registration offices, and that every facility is at all times afforded to the public. The introduction of printed forms of bonds, which have been drawn up after obtaining the best legal advice available on the subject, and which are now offered for sale at a mere nominal cost, will, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, tend materially to encourage the registration of these documents.

Taking documents of all kinds, the net increase in registrations effected in the past, as compared with the previous year, was 36,287 documents, or 8·6 per cent. Fourteen districts show a decrease, against eleven in the previous year. In Rajshahye and Bhagulpore this is attributed to the famine having caused an increase in transactions in 1874-75. In Monghyr and Gya the decrease has been equally marked, and no explanation of the fact has been offered. The rapid increase in the number of documents registered, on the other hand, in certain districts of Eastern and Central Bengal, is a matter for congratulation. The arrangements made in Jessore exemplify what the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to see carried out elsewhere. Rural offices have been freely opened out in this district, with the result that in the course of three years the number of deeds registered has more than trebled, the increase being very marked in all classes of documents.

The increase in the number of registrations effected has necessarily resulted in a large accumulation of records. In noticing the difficulty which had hitherto been experienced in meeting demands for improved record-rooms, the Lieutenant Governor in last year's Administration Report expressed a hope that provision would be made in the budget of the ensuing year for the execution of the works which were of the most pressing necessity. It is not clear exactly what progress has been made in completing the several buildings which are mentioned as having been taken in hand. The Lieutenant-Governor gathers, however, that a considerable portion of the liberal budget grant which was allotted remained unspent. In future years steps will be taken to utilize to the utmost the funds which may from time to time be granted. Even pressing requirements have yet to be met in many districts, and in justice to the public it is essential that the proper security of the records should be fully provided for.

Prosecutions.

The number of prosecutions instituted for offences under the Registration Act during the year was 33 only. Twenty-nine cases were brought to trial with 79 defendants, of whom 14 were acquitted and 65 convicted. So far as can be gathered from these figures, the results are not unsatisfactory, though, considering the nature of the offences which are said to have been established, some of the sentences imposed appear to have been very light. Only seven registered documents were reported as having been discredited by the civil courts during the year, but apparently no prosecutions were instituted in any of these cases. From the remarks

made it would seem that the cases reported were only incidentally brought to the notice of District Registrars, and that others may have occurred of which they received no information. It is important, for the maintenance of the integrity of the Registration Department, that every case of this nature which occurs should be promptly reported, with a view to steps being taken for the institution of criminal prosecutions for forgery, false personation, or other fraud, as the case may be, against the offenders; and the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court have been moved to issue instructions to the officers presiding over the civil courts to bring the matter to the immediate notice of the local District Registrars whenever a document purporting to have been registered is discredited. The attention of all District Registrars has also been drawn to the subject.

A compilation of the departmental circulars has been undertaken by Mr. Gillon, the Inspector of Registration Offices. This very necessary work, when completed, will, it is hoped, aid in securing regularity in the proceedings of the several local offices.

Municipal Administration.

New Municipal Laws.

THE Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Municipal Acts of Calcutta, which was before the Bengal Legislative Council, and alluded to in last year's report, has now been passed into law. This law has introduced a change in the constitution of the Calcutta Municipality. The old corporation has now ceased to exist, and the Justices of the Peace have been replaced by a body of Municipal Commissioners, who have been partly elected and partly appointed by Government. The Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities in the mofussil has also been passed during the year. The new Bengal Municipal Act also provides for the introduction of the elective system, which will lead to a more economical and impartial administration of Municipal Funds. This law, while it contemplates no increase of taxation, empowers the Commissioners of Mofussil Municipalities to expend Municipal Funds in the execution of many useful works, according to the requirements of circumstances, which could not be carried out under the law formerly existing. The Calcutta and Bengal new Municipal Acts did not, however, come into operation until after the close of the official year 1875-76.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

During the year under review Sir Stuart Hogg continued to hold the administration of the Calcutta Municipality as Chairman of the Justices. The services rendered by him have been conspicuous, and have conduced to the true interests of the people. Unfortunately the harmony which distinguished the deliberations of the Justices and their relations with the Chairman during 1874 was not maintained in 1875. On several questions the Chairman failed to obtain the support of the Justices, and differences ensued, which caused some friction and delay in the disposal of business. It must, however, be admitted that the town of Calcutta is largely indebted to the exertions of the Justices for the great and marked improvements which they have initiated and carried out. The advance which has been made during the past twelve years in every department under the control and management of the Justices has been rapid, and attended with the best results; and the town of Calcutta at the present day will bear comparison with the other large cities of the world.

Finance.

The financial results of the administration of the past year have been highly satisfactory. The total ordinary income of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 29,21,739. Of this sum Rs. 20,55,885 were realized from the rates levied on houses

and landed property, and on account of police, water, and lighting. The receipts on account of licenses on professions, trades, and callings amounted to Rs. 2,54,083, and those from taxes on carriages, horses, carts, and hackeries to Rs. 1,57,960. The balance, Rs. 4,53,811, was made up of miscellaneous items, such as fees, rents, conservancy, slaughter-houses, and market receipts, &c. The extraordinary receipts amounted to Rs. 6,55,201, and consisted of the following items:—

	Rs.
Loan from Government for extension of drainage ...	3,70,000
Miscellaneous	24,122
Contributions from revenue for new work ...	44,598
Ditto ditto for repayment of market loans	55,436
Store and suspense accounts...	1,61,045
Total ...	6,55,201

Thus the total amount at the disposal of the Justices during the year, including the balance of the previous year, was Rs. 40,82,152, as shown below:—

	Rs.
Ordinary income	29,21,739
Extraordinary income	6,55,201
Balance of previous year	5,05,212
Grand total ...	40,82,152

The revenue of the year was more than 2½ lakhs in excess of that of 1874. The principal heads under which an increase is shown are house, lighting, police, and water rates, and market receipts. The increase in the receipts under the house and police rates is partly accounted for by the increase of ½ per cent. in the assessment under each head during the year, and partly by the revision of the valuations of property. This revision also tended to an increase of the demand on account of lighting and water rates.

The ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 33,60,346, as follows:—

	Rs.
Interest on loans and contribution to Sinking Fund...	13,55,808
Establishment and contingencies	2,38,173
Conservancy	1,52,991
Roads	3,83,956
Lighting	2,23,550
Police	3,06,983
Water-supply	2,44,390
Otherwise spent	4,54,495
Total ...	33,60,346

The expenditure chargeable to capital amounted to Rs. 5,07,670, as follows :—

	Rs.
Drainage works	2,53,136
New market	36,956
Repayment of loans from Government	55,436
Office buildings, &c.	7,032
Suspense account	1,55,110
Total ...	5,07,670.

The total expenditure of the Municipality under both revenue and capital accounts thus amounted to Rs. 38,68,016. Deducting this sum from the total receipts, there remained at the close of the year under review a balance of Rs. 2,14,136, as shown in the margin.

	Rs.
Total receipts ...	40,82,152
Total expenditure ...	38,68,016
Balance ...	2,14,136

Revision of assessments.

The revision of the assessments over a large portion of the town of Calcutta was the most important measure of the year. The financial result was an aggregate annual increase of Rs. 1,42,395 to the municipal income. The total assessed annual value of houses, tenanted lands, and huts in Calcutta at the close of 1875 was Rs. 1,22,34,342, or Rs. 10,14,173 in excess of the recorded annual value on the 31st December 1874.

Drainage work.

Arrangements have now been made for extending the drainage scheme, which, so far as it has been carried out, has done much to improve the sanitary condition of Calcutta. An estimate was submitted to the Justices by their Engineer during the year for the completion of the drainage works for the whole town, with the exception of a small portion at the extreme north of the city between Baug Bazar and the Canal, which was omitted in the estimates owing to certain difficulties which do not admit of its inclusion in the general scheme. The estimate amounts to Rs. 18,94,486, and on the application of the Justices a loan of Rs. 3,39,400 was granted to them by Government to enable them to proceed with the works. 41,742 feet of sewers were laid down during the year, at a total expense of Rs. 2,53,136. The complete scheme provides for 39 miles of brick sewers and 136½ miles of pipe sewers. Of these, 37¾ and 37 miles respectively have been constructed. Up to the close of the year the total cost of the drainage works has amounted to some 67 lakhs of rupees.

Water-supply.

The principal work projected during the year in connection with the water-supply was the construction of four new filters at a cost of Rs. 1,45,000. These filters are intended to facilitate the delivery of filtered water during the rainy season, when, in consequence of the clogging of the filters by the silt held in suspension in the turbid water, the supply is ordinarily deficient. The Justices considered two schemes during the year for increasing the water-supply; firstly, for doubling the filtered supply, and secondly, for extending the unfiltered supply throughout the whole town. The cost of carrying out these schemes was estimated at

24 and 5 lakhs of rupees respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor has already approved of the determination which was arrived at by the Justices to construct the additional filters as a step towards the accomplishment of their object of ultimately doubling the supply of filtered water in preference to the alternative project for extending the unfiltered supply. It has been brought to notice that there is a continued waste of water by all classes of the community. The new law now empowers the Municipal Commissioners to exercise better control in this particular, and to check all wilful and habitual waste, and it is to be hoped that its provisions will be found sufficient for this purpose. The working expenses connected with the water-supply amounted to Rs. 1,84,061, and have been considerably reduced as compared with those of the previous year. This is chiefly owing to the great saving which has been effected in the consumption of coal. It is satisfactory to know that the water supplied during 1875 was purer than usual, and that a comparison between the water supplied by hydrants in Calcutta and that supplied by the Southwark and New River Companies in London has proved the marked superiority of the former.

Conservancy and road-making

During the whole of the past year the conservancy establishment of the town has been under the control of the Engineer. The town has been divided into two divisions, each under a Superintendent, and it is gratifying to learn that the new system of undivided responsibility in the management of this important department has worked satisfactorily. The net cost of the conservancy establishment for the year was Rs. 1,12,940. The cost of repairing the roads in 1875 amounted to Rs. 3,83,956, which exceeds the expenditure of any previous year since 1866. It is reported that in consequence of the increased traffic in the streets owing to the establishment of the Port Commissioners' Jetties and the opening of the Hooghly Bridge, a smaller sum will not suffice for the ensuing year. The cost of stone is also said to have greatly increased owing to the competition for the ballast brought by ships from China, Mauritius, and Bombay. The estimate for 1866 has, however, been reduced to Rs. 3,00,000, and it is hoped that this will not require to be exceeded.

Tramway.

During the year private parties were invited by advertisement to lay lines of rail through the principal streets of Calcutta, and to work the tramway for the term of 15 years, subject to certain conditions, but not a single offer was received. The Lieutenant-Governor has caused the Justices to be informed that they have no claim to compensation on the Government of India on account of the failure of the tramway.

Improvement of Native bustees.

The necessity of improving the sanitary condition of the bustees or clusters of Native huts, which are to be found throughout all parts of the town, has engaged the anxious attention of the Lieutenant-Governor during the year. The new municipal law now empowers the executive authorities to insist on proper arrangements being made for the sanitation and conservancy of these bustees, so as to obviate risk of disease to the inhabitants themselves, and to those living in the neighbourhood. The cost of the reforms required in each bustee if the measures taken

are effectual and sufficient will no doubt be large, and no rapid progress in carrying out improvements can be hoped for without the hearty co-operation of the leading proprietors of the land. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the public spirit and liberality displayed by Baboo Subuldas Mullick in adopting measures for the improvement of the Mirzapore bustee. He has already expended a large sum on the construction of roads and drains, and it is hoped that he will not relax his public-spirited undertaking until he has completed the good work which he has begun.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

The number of municipalities of the several grades in the interior of Bengal at work during the year was as follows:—

Act XXVI of 1850	...	...	... 2
„ XX „ 1856	...	...	... 71
„ III „ 1864	...	...	... 24
„ VI „ 1868	...	...	... 95
		Total	... 192

There has been an increase to the number of municipalities of all grades except those under Act III of 1864, which is apparent in the above figures, as compared with those furnished in last report. The increase was caused by the conversion of the unions of Nulchitty and Jhalokatty into towns under Act VI of 1868, and the establishment of six unions under Act XX of 1856—namely, Perozepore and Patuakhally in Backergunge, Tangail and Mooktagacha in Mymensingh, Mohnar in the district of Mozufferpore, and Julpigoree. Act VI of 1868 also came into operation in the town of Madareepore, in the district of Furreedpore, and in the town of Chyebassa. Act XXVI of 1850 was introduced into the town of Sahibgunge only from the 1st January 1876, and was not in full operation throughout the year. An attempt was made during the year to extend Act XX of 1856 to the Moonsheegunge sub-division, but there were legal difficulties in the way, the place being an agricultural village. The provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 for the registration of births and deaths were introduced within the limits of the municipalities of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Purneah. The provisions of section 34 of Act V of 1861 were also extended to the Kissengunge union, in the district of Purneah.

Constitution of committees.

The constitution of the committees appointed under the various Municipal Acts was as follows:—

ACTS.	1875-76.			
	Europeans.	Natives.	Officials.	Non-officials.
Act III of 1864	194	240	175	259
„ VI „ 1868	177	814	269	722
„ XX „ 1856	12	416	18	410
„ XXVI „ 1850	11	3	2	12
Total ...	394	1,473	464	1,403

The above figures, compared with those which were given last year, show that there was some slight increase in the number of non-official and native members of committees during the year under review, though the difficulty of securing suitable persons to sit on the Municipal Boards still continues. As a rule, it is observed that the Municipal Commissioners and members of the town committees have evinced a fair amount of interest in offering useful suggestions for the improvement of the towns, and that they have worked with zeal and vigor. In some places, however, the attendance of both official and non-official members has been somewhat irregular. It is to be hoped that the new law will remedy this state of things.

Elective system.

It was stated in last year's report that proposals for extending the elective system to the towns of Burdwan and Kishnagurh had received the sanction of Government. The system, however, did not come in force in either of these towns till after the close of the year under review. For the town of Burdwan 12 gentlemen have been elected by the rate-payers to be Municipal Commissioners, and six official members have been appointed by Government, making the total number of Municipal Commissioners 18; while the number of Municipal Commissioners elected for the town of Kishnagurh has been 15, and that appointed by Government three, or 18 in all. The result of the working of the system in these towns will be noticed next year. The elective system has continued to work satisfactorily in the town of Serampore since it has been introduced there.

Income.

The receipts of the various municipalities, classed under the several heads, were as follows:—

	Municipalities under Act III (B.C.) of 1864.		Towns under Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.	Chowkeedari unions under Act XX of 1856.	Towns under Act XXVI of 1850.	Total.
	Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	Towns in the interior.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rate upon owners according to the yearly value of houses and lands owned by them.	3,58,846	3,75,021	.....	.....	.....	7,33,867
Tax upon occupiers of holdings within the town according to their circumstances and their property to be protected.	.....	.....	4,17,101	1,09,536	14,997	5,41,634
Tax upon carriages, carts, horses, and elephants.	29,310	35,336	.....	431	641	65,718
Fines and fees	8,405	11,876	4,107	371	255	25,014
Pounds, ferries, and tolls ...	11,932	1,18,636	20,603	941	160	1,52,272
Rent of houses, gardens, and markets belonging to municipalities.	718	23,090	8,282	1,646	35	33,771
Other sources, including grants from provincial funds.	2,11,949	57,268	27,361	8,341	771	3,05,690
Total ...	6,21,160	6,21,227	4,77,454	1,21,266	16,859	18,57,966

There was an increase under each of the first three heads, which comprise taxation proper, as compared with the receipts of the previous

year. The total increase under these heads amounted to Rs. 71,888; the figures being Rs. 13,41,219, against Rs. 12,69,331. The total income of all the municipalities also exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 47,968. In the Suburban Municipality alone the total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 4,34,396, which exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 21,234. In the town of Chittagong a new tax was levied from the owners of bullock-carts, under the provisions of section 49 of Act III (B.C.) of 1864. In some other towns the assessment was revised, which led to an increase to the total amount of the income. The revised assessment in Nusseerabad, in the district of Mymensingh, which resulted in a small increase of income, amounting to Rs. 100, however, lightened the burden of these who had been overtaxed, and increased the assessment of those who had been inadequately taxed, and thereby a fairer distribution of the burden was effected. In Naraingunge, in the district of Dacca, the rate of tax was increased with the view of meeting the cost of the maintenance of a dispensary and school, both of which are much needed for the town people. A revised assessment of the holdings throughout the town of Serampore was also made during the year, which resulted in increasing the house-tax by Rs. 1,300. The revision of the house assessments in the town of Dacca, which was kept in abeyance until the passing of the new law, will, it is said, now be at once taken in hand, and it is to be hoped that with the increased value of house property, as compared with what it was some years ago, the result will be a considerable addition to the municipal income.

Expenditure.

The following table shows the several heads under which expenditure was incurred in the municipalities of the various classes respectively:—

	Municipalities under Act III of 1864.			Towns under Act VI of 1868.	Chowkeedari unions under Act XX of 1856.	Towns under Act XXVI of 1850.	Total.
	Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah.	Municipalities in the interior.	Total.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishments ...	72,195	61,690	1,33,885	61,039	15,991	2,390	2,13,305
Police	93,614	1,64,999	2,58,613	1,95,801	63,641	3,625	5,21,680
Conservancy ...	1,44,749	1,24,157	2,68,906	48,407	9,643	3,549	3,30,505
Roads	1,71,821	1,32,132	3,03,953	98,355	13,951	5,499	4,21,758
Buildings ...	.....	15,708	15,708	1,420	2,712	.....	19,840
Works of public utility.	73,528	50,243	1,23,771	26,764	1,117	.....	1,51,652
Miscellaneous and contingent charges.	98,079	77,077	1,75,156	33,355	9,376	1,127	2,19,014
Total ...	6,53,986	6,26,006	12,79,992	4,65,141	1,16,431	16,190	18,77,754

The above figures show a total expenditure of Rs. 18,77,754 during the year, against Rs. 18,02,161 in the previous year; the result being an increase of Rs. 75,593 over the expenditure of the previous year. The increase is due chiefly to the addition which has been made in the number of municipalities during the year.

Marine.

Vessels of the Bengal Marine.

THE number of vessels belonging to the Bengal Marine during the year 1875-76 was as follows:—

Sea-going steamers	2
Pilot-brigs, survey-vessels, light-ships, buoy-vessels, reserve pilot vessels, boats, &c.	26
River-going steamers	7
Flats and barges	9
Steam launches	2

There are also six famine steamers and 16 flats. The pilot-vessels and floating light-vessels are in good condition. Of the six pilot-brigs, four are at present doing duty in the pilot service, the remaining two having been lent to the River Survey Department and to the Sea Survey Department for service. The pilot vessel *Guide*, which was made over to the Sea Survey Department, has since been condemned and recommended by the Master Attendant to be sold. Of the five light-vessels, one, named *Comet*, was condemned and sold during the year; but she has been replaced by a new vessel of the same name, launched from the Government dockyard in Calcutta. A spare light-vessel is being built in England for the river Hooghly.

Action taken on the passing of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875.

Under section 3 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875 (No. IV of 1875), the Master Attendant was appointed in Calcutta, the Conservator in Chittagong, the District Magistrate at Balasore, the Conservator of the Orissa Ports at False Point, and the District Magistrate at Pooree, to be the officers for those ports who will receive notice of accidents to ships for communication to the local Government. Under section 5 the Conservator of the port of Chittagong was invested with power to institute, in the principal court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction at Chittagong, charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of any master, mate, or engineer of any ship who holds a certificate granted by the Board of Trade, or as to shipwreck or other casualties affecting ships. The attention of the High Court was also invited to section 16 of the Act, but that Court was of opinion that it was not necessary at present to prescribe any rules under that section. In accordance with the provisions of sections 25 and 26, the existing form of agreement between masters and seamen has been revised and submitted for the approval of the Government of India.

The Indian Merchant Seamen's Act, 1876.

The new Indian Merchant Seamen's Act (No. XIII of 1876), which received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on the 29th June 1876, embraces all the provisions of the Bill to amend the law relating to merchant seamen, which was mentioned in last year's report as under the consideration of the Governor-General in Council. The Act further amends sections 54 and 70 of Act No. I of 1859. Under sections 3 and 5 of the Act, the Shipping Master has been appointed in Calcutta; the District Magistrate in Chittagong, the Conservator of the Orissa ports at False Point and in the Balasore ports, the Collector of Sea Customs, Balasore, in the Balasore ports, and the Collector of Pooree in the Pooree ports, to be the officers for those ports who will certify as to whether seamen are distressed, and who will prohibit, by order in writing, any person from engaging any native of India to serve as a seaman on board any ship specified in such order. Under sections 4, 6, and 8, the Shipping Master and the Deputy and Assistant Shipping Masters have been appointed in Calcutta, the Conservator in Chittagong, the Conservator of the Orissa ports at False Point, the Collector of Sea Customs, Balasore, in the Balasore ports, and the Collector of Pooree in the Pooree ports, to be the officers for those ports who will sanction the discharge of, and receive reports as to the desertion or absence of, seamen or apprentices not shipped in British India, and who will sanction the engagement of natives of India to serve in the place of the said seamen or apprentices who may be imprisoned on complaints made by masters or owners of vessels.

The Native Passenger Ships' Act, 1876.

The Native Passenger Ships' Act, 1876 (No. VIII of 1876), received the assent of the Governor-General on the 28th March 1876, but it has not yet come into operation. It repeals the Indian Council Acts Nos. XXV of 1859, XII of 1870, and XII of 1872.

The pilot service.

The pilot service, which numbered 81 on the 31st March 1875, decreased during the year to 76, of whom six are licensed leadsmen, so that the number actually admitted as pilots is 70, which is the strength at which it is intended that the pilot service shall be maintained in future. Of the 70 pilots, 49 belong to the covenanted service and 21 are licensed pilots. Of the 49 service pilots, 37 were actually running, three were in command of pilot-brigs, five were on leave, two were under suspension, and two were employed on staff duty. The 21 licensed pilots were all actually running, making 58 pilots in all available for service on board the vessels entering and leaving the Hooghly.

On the 19th January 1876 the Lieutenant-Governor submitted for the consideration of the Government of India his proposals regarding the recruitment of the Hooghly pilot service. Those proposals were—

(1) That the future constitution of the pilot service should be a Government and not a licensed service.

(2) That there ought to be at least 20 (or perhaps 24) leadsmen apprentices in training for the pilot service, and that the service should be recruited from the training ships in England.

(3) That the Secretary of State should be moved to send out ten young men this year, and five in each of the two following years, as leadsmen apprentices.

The above proposals were supplemented by a set of rules for the admission of these apprentices into the pilot service, and a paper showing the position and prospects of that service.

To meet present requirements, five young men have been selected in this country for admission into the service as licensed leadsmen. Subsequently, a scheme for the completion of the reorganization of the pilot service was laid before the Supreme Government. The questions to be determined were—

(1) The grading of the pilot service, and the allotment of tonnage to the different grades.
(2) The reduction of the gross pilotage dues by 15 per cent., and a corresponding increase in the amount of port dues.
(3) The future constitution of the pilot service, and the system upon which it shall be recruited.

The other questions upon which orders had before been passed, but which were not considered as finally settled, were—

(1) The abolition of the grade of brevet branch pilot.
(2) The raising of the command allowance for pilot-brigs to Rs. 400 per month, and making it compulsory upon all members of the branch pilots' grade to take command of a brig when ordered to do so.
(3) The reformation of the present system of applications for special pilots by masters of vessels.

Arrivals and departures of vessels.

The following statement shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which entered and left the port of Calcutta during the last two years:—

1874-75 ...	... Arrivals	927	Tonnage	1,280,604
1874-75 ...	... Departures	961	„	1,321,993
	Total ...	1,888		2,602,597
1875-76 ...	... Arrivals	914	Tonnage	1,274,944
1875-76 ...	... Departures	906	„	1,284,321
	Total ...	1,820		2,559,265

This shows a decrease both in the number of vessels and in the gross tonnage, which is attributed to the depressed condition of trade during the year. But though the number of vessels visiting the port has for some years past shown a steady tendency to diminish, the tonnage in 1875-76 was greater than in any previous year, with the exception of 1874-75. It is also to be observed that the decrease during the year was entirely in steamers, the number and tonnage of sailing vessels showing an increase when compared with the preceding year. The average tonnage of steamers exhibited an increase, but there was a decrease in the average tonnage of sailing vessels. The figures of total

and average tonnage for the two years, distributed between steamers and sailing vessels, are as follow:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
Number of steamers	920	811
Ditto of sailing vessels	908	1,009
Total tonnage of steamers	1,598,496	1,454,264
Average tonnage of steamers ...	1,737	1,793
Total tonnage of sailing vessels ...	1,004,101	1,105,001
Average tonnage of ditto ...	1,105	1,095
Ditto of steamers and sailing vessels	1,423	1,406

Marine surveys.

The question of the necessity of establishing a system for the survey of cargo vessels of the mercantile marine was laid before the Government of India so far back as the year 1873, and again in 1875, and was referred to (among others) as one which called for immediate legislation. That Government, however, in passing the Bill which afterwards became Act IV of 1875, did not provide in any way for legalizing the survey of such vessels.

At the instance of the Government of India the question was revived in December 1875, and it has now been suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor that the provisions of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th sections of the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1875, which authorizes the survey of unseaworthy vessels, should be extended to British India with certain modifications. While submitting these suggestions, Sir Richard Temple has taken the opportunity of remarking that the English Act of 1875 was only a temporary measure; that another Bill on the subject was then before Parliament, and would probably become law during the current session; and that he would be strongly in favour of having a similar measure passed for Calcutta, where it is probably as much needed as in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions.

Channels of the Hooghly, and the Hooghly survey service.

During the year there has been no material deterioration of the navigating channels of the river Hooghly.

Under instructions from the Government of India a committee was appointed to report upon the Hooghly survey service, and the necessity for a professional survey of the entire bed of the river. They have now submitted their report. Their proposals are—

(1) The substitution of steam for sailing vessels which are at present employed in the river survey.

(2) The appointment of a River Conservator to take charge of the following branches of the Marine Department:—

(*a*) The River Survey Department with its various duties.

(*b*) The light-houses and light-vessels of the river and its approaches.

(*c*) The houses of refuge on the sea-face of the Sunderbuns.

(*d*) The Wreck and Anchor Department.

(3) To divide the survey of the river into two sections, viz. one from Diamond Harbour to the Sandheads, including the James-and-Mary Sands, and the other from Diamond Harbour upwards as far as the survey may extend.

(4) To make a scientific survey of the river from Diamond Harbour to Nuddea.

To carry out the above proposals the committee recommend two sets of establishments—one temporary, the other permanent; the former at a cost of Rs. 1,45,126 a year, to be entertained from the 1st November 1876, to meet present requirements, the latter (or permanent establishment), at a cost of Rs. 1,31,556 a year, to be employed when the vessels required for the service have been constructed, and the primary scientific survey of the river has been completed.

The annual cost of the present river surveying establishment is Rs. 1,28,276, so that the cost of the permanent establishment now proposed by the committee exceeds that of the present establishment by only Rs. 3,280 a year.

The report is under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Certificates of competency.

The Board of Trade have at length agreed to recognize the certificates of competency which are granted in this presidency to masters, mates, and engineers of vessels, on condition that the revised examination rules are further amended in accordance with their instructions. Her Majesty, by an order in Council, dated the 27th June 1876, has also been pleased to extend to the presidency of Bengal the provisions of section 8 of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869. The revised examination rules, however, have not yet been adopted, owing to certain certificate and examination forms, which were asked for as patterns from the Board of Trade, not having been received. At the same time a qualified Board of Examiners has been appointed for the purpose of conducting the examinations of masters, mates, and engineers.

Groundings and collisions.

There were 45 cases of grounding during the year, as compared with 49 last year. In 43 cases no damage whatever was done. The number of collisions increased from six to seven, but in only one case there was considerable damage. The general conduct of the officers of the pilot service was good, and it was not necessary to hold any marine court during the year. Departmental inquiries were made into four cases of grounding and two cases of collision. Two officers were, however, suspended by order of Government without being brought to trial.

Survey and registration of vessels.

The total number of certificates granted under Acts V of 1862 and I of 1868 was 117, being ten less than the number granted last year; and with the exception of four the whole were severally for periods of six months. Under the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 three vessels were registered, against ten in 1874-75.

Miscellaneous.

The Calcutta Shipping Office improved in its financial position during the year, and there was an increased demand for its assistance in shipping and discharging crews on board of vessels. The Government dockyard and steam-factory turned out, like last year, a considerable amount of work. The houses of refuge in the Sunderbuns were visited and replenished twice during the year, but complaints are still made of the stores being stolen, and the police have not been successful in checking these thefts.

Inspection of antiscorbutics.

In accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1867, the Inspector of Antiscorbutics examined and passed 3,849 gallons of lime juice during the year under review. The number of gallons passed last year was 3,921, which shows a decrease of 72 gallons in 1875-76. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that fewer emigrant ships had left the port during the year than in the preceding year, the figures for the two years being 43 in 1874-75 against 20 in the year under report. The 3,849 gallons passed during the year were disposed of as follows:—

	Gallons.
To emigrant ships	2,839
„ other vessels	858
„ Government dockyard	60
In hand	92
Total ...	3,849

Calcutta Port Trust.

The financial position of the Calcutta Port Trust, from the date of its establishment up to the 31st March 1876, shows a grand total expended on new works of Rs. 62,25,546. To meet this expenditure, the Commissioners have received Rs. 46,93,684 from time to time as loans from Government, and have met the difference, or Rs. 15,02,468, from surplus revenue. The total profit received from the jetties and inland vessels' wharves has amounted to Rs. 18,76,957. Of this amount Rs. 17,73,999 has been expended on the construction of new works and on the repayment of Government loans, and the remainder, amounting to Rs. 1,02,958, is held as a cash balance and as provision for a reserve fund.

The principal works in progress during the year are as follows:—Pitching slope along the whole length of jetty enclosure in front of the export sheds, water-supply, including tank-house for watering roads and cleaning slope, extension of new river-side road from Aheereetollah Ghât to northern boundary of the port, with jetty and floating stage; tramway to connect the jetties and inland vessels' wharves with the Eastern Bengal Railway; new workshop; landing stage at Chandpal Ghât; new burning ghât at Neemtollah; Port Commissioners' office building, and 30-ton crane. A good commencement has been made of the new office building, but the 30-ton crane has not yet been placed in position. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see it stated that the dredging operations continue to be successfully carried on, and that there was a depth of water at all the jetties, so that they were kept available for vessels throughout the year.

The income and expenditure of the jetties have been as follows:—

	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	3,63,706	2,04,778
1872-73	4,09,440	2,43,911
1873-74	4,21,774	2,68,413
1874-75	4,82,983	3,39,997
1875-76	5,44,380	3,70,758

This statement shows very satisfactory progress. The question of night work at the jetties was brought forward during the year, and received a considerable amount of the time and attention of the Commissioners. It was finally decided that night work should be allowed whenever shed accommodation and the necessary establishments were available, and night work has constantly been resorted to by vessels in order to obtain quicker despatch than day work alone would secure. By working at night, vessels of between three and four thousand tons burden have lately discharged and loaded at the jetties in six days.

The income and expenditure of the inland vessels' wharves are as follows :—

	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72	1,98,456	46,013
1872-73	2,01,834	68,381
1873-74	2,16,755	65,646
1874-75	2,47,730	94,440
1875-76	3,00,727	1,50,564

The increase in receipts is entirely due to the tolls collected at the new wharves north of Aheereetollah Ghât. The largest income was derived from the following articles :—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grains	39,411	63,008
Seeds, &c.	34,304	55,920
Jute, &c.	37,589	50,541
Building materials	12,684	14,537

The increase under all the principal items of traffic is satisfactory. An enormous quantity of traffic is consigned to these wharves. Since September last the Commissioners have assisted Government in the registration of the inland boat traffic by collecting all the tickets from boats arriving at the wharves and noting all boats coming without tickets. It was soon observed that a large number of boats came to the wharves from places below Hooghly (the lowest registering station on the Ganges), and were therefore not registered at all; and the Commissioners were asked to assist still further in this matter by undertaking the registration of all boats arriving at their wharves without a registration ticket. The Lieutenant-Governor has conveyed his acknowledgments to the Port Commissioners for the efficient way in which this work has been carried out.

The income of the Harbour Department amounted in the past year to Rs. 4,30,551, the expenditure to Rs. 4,25,698. The number of sailing vessels entering the port of Calcutta, which has been steadily decreasing since the year 1870-71 up to 1874-75, shows this year an increase, 508 sailing vessels having entered the port during 1875-76, against 473 in 1874-75; the average tonnage at the same time being 1,083 as compared with 1,037 in the previous year. The number of steamers is 406 in the past year, against 454 in 1874-75 and 429 in 1873-74. The exceptional number of the two previous years is attributable to the large number of steamers arriving from Burma with rice for famine relief purposes. But the Lieutenant-Governor observes

from the following statement that the number of Suez Canal steamers entering and leaving the port is steadily increasing:—

Years.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Average tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Average tonnage.
1870-71	51	79,874	1,598	45	68,469	1,521
1871-72	87	156,533	1,709	78	144,924	1,858
1872-73	95	188,509	1,984	69	141,881	2,056
1873-74	118	266,960	2,262	96	221,683	2,309
1874-75	105	270,799	2,579	113	285,203	2,524
1875-76	145	360,586	2,486	130	335,670	2,582

Year by year there has been a steady increase in the number of Suez Canal steamers, but the increase in 1875-76, amounting to 40 steamers of nearly 90,000 tons burden, has been greater than in any preceding year.

The only considerable accident to shipping that occurred within the limits of the port jurisdiction is that which led to the total wreck of the ship *British Viceroy* while hauling into moorings on the 30th August 1875. The accident in this case occurred in consequence of disobedience of the port rules and unskilful handling of the vessel, and the Assistant Harbour Master in charge was dismissed the Commissioners' service by order of Government.

The services of the newly appointed Health Officer of the port are fully recognized by Government. This officer has brought to notice the need of a pure water-supply for the shipping in the port, and it is hoped that the Port Commissioners, in communication with the Municipality, will be able to make arrangements for meeting this want. The question is still under the consideration of Government, with reference to the monopoly of supply which the Port Commissioners apparently desire.

The Port Commissioners completed a resurvey of the port in 1874-75, and it was then proposed that a similar survey should be made of the navigable channels and the river banks between the lower boundary of the port and the Sandheads. This proposition has been referred by the Government of India for the consideration and report of a special committee. In connection with this matter, the question of the deterioration of the moorings between Prinsep's Ghât and Tolly's Nullah, which has occasioned some anxiety to Government, will also be disposed of.

The disbursements on account of the Hooghly Bridge during the year have been Rs. 1,72,458-5-0; the receipts have been Rs. 3,71,628-7-6. The details of management have been well administered by the Commissioners. It was desired by the Agents of the Inland Steam River Companies that the bridge should be opened more than twice a week for the passage of vessels up and down; but the Commissioners came to the conclusion that it would be inconvenient to the general public to allow more frequent openings for the passage of vessels. The Commissioners are about to purchase a ferry steamer on their own account for crossing passengers at such times as traffic over the bridge is interrupted. The Commissioners have also been in communication

with Government upon the subject of providing a tug steamer for the purpose of towing vessels through the bridge opening.

Orissa ports.

In last year's report it was mentioned that the Government of India had deferred to accord its sanction, till further information on the details of the proposition was submitted, to the application for an advance of Rs. 2,50,000 required for carrying out the proposed improvements in the ports of Orissa.

During the year the necessary information was supplied, and it was added that this Government was of opinion that the ports of Orissa should be arranged in three groups, viz. Cuttack, Balasore, and Pooree, with three sets of accounts; and that separate applications for loans for the three groups would be submitted as soon as the Port Trust Committees, which were then being formed to be entrusted with their control and management, would send in their respective proceedings and loan applications. Application has since been made for a reduced loan of Rs. 30,000 for the port of False Point, owing to there not being sufficient security to offer for the repayment of the loan which was originally applied for. The Rs. 30,000 now asked for will be expended on works of immediate importance, viz.—

	Rs.
Harbour Master's house	5,000
Customs officers' do.	1,500
Customs office	1,500
Jetty at Jamboo	500
Tanks and wells	500
Roads and drains	4,000
Clearing jungle	3,000
Store-shed	300
Filling swamps and hollows	5,000
Jetty at Hookeytolla	1,000
Revetment of foreshore	1,300
Improving boat creek	300
Plantations	1,000
	24,900
To be kept in reserve for any unforeseen increase in any of the items of the estimate	5,100
Total ...	30,000

No applications for loans for the Balasore and Pooree ports have been submitted, as the present income of those ports is reported to be such as will barely cover the current expenditure, so that there is no guarantee for the liquidation of the debt which it may be considered necessary to contract in the interests of those ports.

Chittagong port.

The following account shows the progress that has been made in the execution of the works which were sanctioned by the Government of India in 1874-75 for the improvement of the port of Chittagong. The completion of an iron screw-pile jetty and bonded warehouse is stayed pending the decision of Government on a scheme which has recently been submitted for consideration by the present Commissioner. Two pilot-cutters were built in the Government dockyard at Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 14,000.

They were despatched to Chittagong on the 28th December 1875, and are reported to be very fine boats, quite suited to the purposes for which they are intended. The cutters did signal service lately in rescuing a number of passengers from board the steamer *Kurrachee*, which was for a time considered as lost, having struck on Daprie's Shoal, 50 miles off the mouth of the river Kurnafoolee. The construction of a buoy-vessel at a cost of Rs. 25,000 has been kept in abeyance for the present, as it is found that a vessel of about 90 tons burden cannot be built for that amount. The remaining sanctioned works are—a new Light for Kootubdea, and removal of the present Light to Norman's Point, and protective works for Kootubdea Light-house and Norman's Point Beacon. Rs. 9,279 have been expended on protective works at Kootubdea, and Rs. 2,832 have been spent in throwing up rubble revetments for the protection of Norman's Point Beacon. In all the sum of Rs. 12,111 has been expended out of the amount of Rs. 43,800 sanctioned for the carrying out of these works.

The scheme submitted by the present Commissioner and referred to above proposes the abandonment of the projects of a screw-pile jetty and a bonded warehouse, and the appropriation of the money set aside for those works to the opening up of the Moishkally canal at Chittagong. These proposals are under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Proposal to create Naraingunge a port.

In July 1875 the Lieutenant-Governor received a memorial from certain merchants of Dacca and Naraingunge, pointing out the disadvantages under which the commerce of Eastern Bengal laboured owing to the want of a properly constituted port in those districts, suggesting that Naraingunge might be made a port, and requesting that the Lieutenant-Governor would order the river Megna to be surveyed with the view of ascertaining to what extent it might be used by large ships and steamers. In accordance with this request, Mr. Laycock, the River Surveyor, was charged by Government with the duty of surveying the Megna.

On the 31st March 1876 he submitted his report. The results of his inquiries appear to Sir R. Temple to show that the difficulties of the navigation are such as would probably deter ships from British ports from attempting to visit Naraingunge, even if it were thought expedient to declare that place a port. It would seem that the facts ascertained by Mr. Laycock indicate Chittagong as the most convenient port for the shipment of the produce of the eastern districts, the produce being sent down the Megna to Chittagong in flats towed by light draught river steamers.

Of all the products of Lower Bengal, rice alone finds its way to Chittagong, and the export trade of the place is only active during the rice season, a period of about six months in each year; and unless other produce can be attracted there, such as jute, oil-seeds, or hides, the trade cannot be expected to expand. The rice trade, moreover, has been decreasing during the last four years. In 1872-73 the exports were 103,711 tons; in 1873-74, 71,686 tons; in 1874-75, 45,072 tons; and in 1875-76 only 26,335 tons. In the interests of Chittagong itself, therefore, it is of importance to open up and improve its means of

communication with other ports of Bengal, and an application is now before Government, strongly recommended by the Commissioner, urging that facilities may be afforded for encouraging a jute trade between Naraingunge and Chittagong. But at present the jute of Naraingunge finds its way to Calcutta for the most part along the Eastern Bengal Railway; and although the situation of Chittagong and its accessibility for shipping doubtless point out that port as being naturally a very important trading centre for Eastern Bengal, the proposal that Government should encourage the trade between Naraingunge and Chittagong by special assistance involves a consideration of other interests which it is possible may conflict with those of Chittagong. The Lieutenant-Governor can only say that, as far as circumstances will justify his doing so, he will fairly consider the claims of Chittagong and the expressed desire of some of the most influential merchants of Naraingunge to be able to open out a trade with the sea-port that is nearest to their place of business.

IV.—PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

Weather, Crops, and Prices.

GENERALLY speaking, the harvests of Bengal during 1875-76 were favourable. The autumn crops everywhere were excellent. The winter rice crop and the spring crops were good in Orissa, in Eastern Bengal, in Central Bengal, and in Chota Nagpore, with the exception of a part of the Hazareebagh district. In the districts of these divisions the great rice crop of the winter yielded at least a fair average outturn, and perhaps more. The same remark applies to the districts of Bogra, Pubna, Rajshahye, Maldah, and to the greater part of the Cooch Behar Division, all included in Northern Bengal, to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and south of the Bhagulpore district, and to the districts of Patna, and to the greater part of the districts of Gya and Shahabad, all included in Behar. There was, however, a failure of the rice crop over a considerable area of North Behar, especially in the north of the Durbhunga and Soopool sub-divisions; and in the Dinagepore district of Northern Bengal the rice outturn was eventually much below an average. Relief works were found necessary in Behar during several months, but fortunately the authorities were able at a very small expense to meet the pressure put upon them, and to avert distress. In Dinagepore no relief works were necessary. The rainfall of the principal stations in Bengal where observations were taken is given in statement I.A.3 of the Appendix. A brief account is given below of the results of the harvest, of prices, and of the condition of the people during the year in the different divisions of the province.

Burdwan Division.

The rainfall was average in the districts of the Burdwan Division, and on the whole seasonable. In Burdwan there was a good deal of early rain throughout the district, but the rainy season began late everywhere except in Cutwa and Culna. The rains ceased early, and there was a singular absence of rain throughout the cold season. In Bankoora the rainfall was slightly below the average, but the supply came when it was wanted. In Beerbhoom the season was an ordinary one. In Midnapore the weather was favourable, and the rainfall was distributed in

the best manner possible. The crops were on the whole abundant, and the year was almost the most favourable ever known. In Burdwan the outturn of harvest was average, and the rubbee crop did not turn out well. In Bankoora and Beerbhoom the rice and cold-weather crops were abundant.

Beyond a fall in the price of rice at the end of the rainy season, when it was apparent that the harvest would be good, there was no considerable fluctuation in prices during the year. The prices of food, on an average, were as follow:—

	Seers.		Seers.
Rice	20	Salt	9
Wheat	20	Ghee	2
Pulses	16	Oil	3 to 4

The prices of labour are the same as have been reported in the preceding year. The Collector of Burdwan remarks as a noteworthy fact that in spite of the great demand for labour in Raneegunge, the wages of unskilled labour there appear to be lower than those paid in Culna and Jehanabad.

In Midnapore it is said that ordinary labour in the east of the district is 10 pice per diem, while in the jungle mehals it is not more than five or six pice. Four pice and a meal is very frequently the rate at Bogree. On the other hand, at Kharar, a large manufacturing town near Ghatal, a labourer earns from 12 to 24 pice per diem.

It is remarked that the relief which the plentiful harvest of 1875 brought the cultivators was to some extent counterbalanced by the low prices they got for their crops; and it is added by Sir William Herschel, the Collector of Hooghly, that the depreciation of silver has had no appreciable effect on the prices of food and labour in that district. This statement corroborates the observations that have been made in other parts of Bengal; but it is a circumstance calculated to excite some surprise that there should have been no rise in prices in a metropolitan district like Hooghly, which is more than ordinarily affected by Calcutta influences. The Lieutenant-Governor has noted also the following remarks recorded by the same Collector regarding the material condition of the people:—"I see," writes Sir W. Herschel, "no general mark of material improvement in the condition that the people enjoyed twenty years ago: the number of good houses and of pucka buildings has, however, certainly increased among, and more clothes are worn by, all classes above the labourer or agriculturist. Well-fed cattle are more common, but starved ones decidedly more scarce than they used to be. Milk is now so valuable that calves have little chance of growing; grazing-lands are few, and the Cattle Trespass Law is strong." The truth appears to be that Hooghly, more than the 24-Pergunnahs even, or any other district, has become as it were the suburban settlement of Calcutta, and that the densely-populated villages all along the banks of the river for more than twenty miles north of Howrah are peopled with a well-to-do metropolitan population, who are increasing in comfort and prosperity; while farther in the interior the increase in population and in the demand for food has put pressure on the cultivators, who have been gradually compelled to place even the worst soil under the plough, and are, as was clearly

shown in the recent inquiries that were made, far inferior in material condition and prospects of improvement to the ryots of the eastern and north-eastern districts of these provinces. In parts of the Burdwan Division, such as Midnapore, the people have been in a very depressed condition, owing to the effects of the fever and to successive calamities of drought, inundation, and cyclones, but they have been fortunately much relieved by the good harvests of the past year.

Presidency Division.

The reports from the districts of the Presidency Division are generally favourable. In the 24-Pergunnahs the rainfall was not only plentiful, but distributed in a manner most advantageous to cultivation, and the result was a most abundant rice crop—a satisfactory contrast to the scarcity which prevailed in 1873-74 and the scanty crop of 1874-75. There were no severe storms of floods to mar the general prosperity of the agricultural classes. In Moorshedabad the fall of rain in April was sufficient for agricultural operations, and on the whole a good average crop of early rice was obtained. The cessation of heavy falls of rain before the end of September caused some apprehensions of a failure of the late crop; but light showers in October averted this calamity, and in the district, as a whole, a full average rice crop was obtained. The want of rain, however, affected the cold-weather crops, of which the yield was estimated as a nine or ten-annas crop. The yield of indigo was below the average, but the outturn of mulberry was very fair. In Nuddea the outturn of the rice crop seems to have been generally favourable, although there were some partial failures. The outturn of indigo throughout the district was below the average. In Meherpore it is reported that scarcely a single planter recovered his outlay. Owing to the early cessation of the rains the outturn of the rubbee crop was, as a rule, below the average. In Jessore the weather throughout the district was most favourable to the growth of the rice crops. The rainfall, though comparatively scanty, was happily distributed, and the outturn of the rice crops was above the average. In indigo the seasonable showers with which the year commenced promised well, and hopes were entertained that a more than ordinary outturn would be secured; but these hopes were not destined to be realized. The heavy rains of July and August materially injured the plant, washing out the dye and reducing the outturn. In the native factories the plant was cut too late, and the result was very unsatisfactory.

The price of food was naturally lowered throughout this division, as the year was one of agricultural prosperity. At Alipore the price of rice ranged from 13 seers 10 chittacks per rupee in September 1875 to 17 seers in March 1876. The rate of wages at Alipore is the same as in Calcutta for domestic servants, unskilled labourers, and carpenters and blacksmiths. Women are largely employed at the jute factories, and also on earthwork. In the sub-divisions the price of rice and other articles of food varies according to the distance and accessibility of each locality from the capital, and the same principle regulates the wages of labour. In Moorshedabad the prices of the principal food-grains were low, and the markets well supplied during the year, which was due partly to the more abundant harvest of the year, and partly to a

portion of the surplus stock of 1874-75 being brought into the market The statement given below shows the average monthly wages received by the various classes of artisans and labourers:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Common mason	6 to	7½
Carpenter	7 to	8
Blacksmith	7½	
Thatcher	5 to	6
Goldsmith	6 to	9
Silk-spinner, man	4 to	5
Ditto, woman	3	
Ditto, boy	2 to	3
Grass-cutter	3½ to	4
Syce	4 to	5
Able-bodied labourer	3¾ to	5

In Nuddea the price of rice and other kinds of food-grains had become more moderate at the beginning of the year, and after some fluctuations it appears to have come to the normal standard of Re. 1 for 20 seers, or slightly less than that; but it must be remembered that 'common rice,' of which quotations are given in the official returns, is not generally the rice used by the cultivating classes, who usually eat coarse aous rice, the price of which is about one quarter less than that of the so-called 'common rice.' The prices of ghee, oil, and sugar, have risen during the year, and their prices are now rising again, because necessaries are cheap and people have money enough to spare for competition in procuring luxuries. There has been no perceptible change in the price of labour during the year under report. In Jessore it is stated that with the exception of a few articles of food there was a general fall of prices during the past year as compared with the preceding one. In the early part of the preceding year the price of rice was exceptionally high owing to the famine; and although it began to fall by the end of July, when the early aous crop was harvested, the average reached up to the end of the year did not exceed 12 seers a rupee. But in the past year coarse rice was sold from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2 per maund, and the best sort did not fetch more than Rs. 2-8. The pulses were also sold at low prices. There was a marked depression in the price of goor and sugar, which considerably affected the trade in these important articles. The price of fish, oil, and salt, remained almost stationary, but the price of milk and ghee was high in some parts of the district owing to the prevalence of disease amongst the cattle.

It may be said that the material condition of the people is slowly and steadily improving, and that the past year has shown a fair degree of progress. Mr. Smith, the Magistrate of Jessore, makes the following interesting remarks regarding the material condition of the people in his district:—"Increased resort to our schools shows that education is advancing. Increases under the different heads of revenue show increasing wealth among the people. Increasing resort to our courts of justice

shows a growing knowledge of individual rights and the means of asserting and defending them. The rapid development of registration, and particularly of voluntary registration, shows an increasing want of greater security in respect of the title-deeds of property, and of good faith in commercial dealings; while the numerous calls for the construction and maintenance of roads show a growing necessity for improved means of social and commercial communications. On every side there are marks of moral and material progress." And again the same Magistrate writes:—"The largest and most important portion of the population is the cultivating class, in whose material comfort and social position there has lately been a marked improvement. The price of rice has risen, or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the value of silver has fallen; and while the ryot gets a better return for his crops, his rent has not risen in proportion. The general rise of prices does not very materially affect him, for so long as he has rice to support himself and his family he does not much want anything else. The little garden attached to the compound of his house supplies him with vegetables, and the nearest river or pond yields him fish." In the Jessore district, however, it must be remembered that the people are generally better off than they are in other metropolitan districts. In the neighbouring district of Nuddea, for instance, there is no doubt that a widespread indebtedness prevails among the peasantry. In Moorshedabad also the prosperity of the people is far less marked than it is in the eastern and deltaic districts of Bengal.

The Lieutenant-Governor has stated his belief that the depreciation in the value of silver has not yet affected the price paid for produce in the interior of the country; and though, no doubt, the lessened purchasing power of the rupee will ultimately influence favourably the position of the producer, whose wants are few and simple, it seems that the increased price of rice, which has been gradual for many years past, is due to intrinsic causes, such as pressure of population, a greater foreign demand, briskness of trade, and increased facilities of communication. In most parts of Bengal it was the case that during the past year, after a favourable harvest, the prices of food were lower than they had been for some years previous. Even when exchange was lowest the prices were lower than usual at the season of the year, and showed no tendency to rise. The absolute value of the rupee has fallen; but it cannot be said that this fall has yet been accompanied by any diminution of purchasing power, so far as the great staples of local consumption are concerned. The rise in the value of produce from this cause must, however, only be a matter of time, and the higher prices now paid in Calcutta must soon influence the prices paid in the interior at the large marts, and at last affect even the petty transactions between the local dealers and the cultivators themselves. From an economic point of view, it must always be interesting to trace the effect of the fall in the value of silver as it gradually diffuses itself in India; and the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed a hope that the attention of officers will continue to be drawn to the operation of this difficult, but most important, occult movement, which so vitally, and in so many ways, concerns the interests and welfare of the country.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

The following statement shows the quantity of rainfall that was registered at the head-quarters of each district of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division during the calendar year 1875, as well as the quantity of the average rainfall:—

	Rainfall in 1875.	Average rainfall.
Darjeeling	115·17	121·02
Julpigoree	106·59	127·55
Dinagepore	43·60	78·92
Rungpore	60·45	83·93
Maldah	54·40	53·33
Bogra	57·81	82·84
Rajshahye	49·00	58·59
Pubna	50·08	67·22

It will be seen that the rainfall was generally below the average, and this was especially the case during the critical months of September and October. In Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Darjeeling, however, a full average rice crop was reaped; and in Bogra and Julpigoree also there was a fair harvest. It was only in Dinagepore and Rungpore that, owing to the early cessation of the rains, the late rice harvest was a bad one; and in the northern part of Dinagepore the failure was so considerable, that for a time apprehensions were entertained that another period of scarcity was impending. The general outturn of other crops, however, especially of jute, was good. In Darjeeling, notwithstanding the early cessation of the rains, there was the enormous increase of 686,988lb in the manufacture of tea over the crop of the previous year; but this increase in quantity was, the Deputy Commissioner observes, obtained by a sacrifice of its quality, as is indeed a matter of notoriety among those interested in the tea industry.

The prices of the principal articles of food were universally high during the year of report in Dinagepore and Rungpore. The price of rice gradually rose from April to July, fell after the harvesting of the *aous* or *bhadoi* crop, rose again steadily from October to December, and fell again in January and very little in February, thus indicating the bad yield of the amun or haimanti crop. In the remaining districts, also, the price of rice was above the average, and it may be said generally that the price of this staple article of food has not yet returned to what it was prior to the scarcity of 1873-74.

There has been no variation in the rates of labour in Maldah, Rajshahye, and Pubna; in Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Julpigoree local labour of all kinds is very dear. The people are mostly agriculturists, and tolerably well off. They will only work for short intervals, when there is nothing to do in the fields. In Dinagepore the wages of coolies and artisans are said to have risen considerably of late years. In Rungpore and Julpigoree, especially in the latter district, domestic servants of

all kinds are procured with difficulty. They demand exorbitant wages, and are generally lazy and inattentive. In Bogra wages of labour are said to be as high or even higher than in the Presidency. This district is under-populated, so much so that men are with difficulty obtained to work on the roads, as has been already mentioned, and labourers for the State Railway had to be altogether imported. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labourers are high in Darjeeling.

The material condition of the people is described as being generally prosperous and progressive. The advances of grain made during the famine have been almost entirely recovered in Bogra; in Dinagepore and in parts of Rungpore, where the people are poorer, and the harvests of the year were less plentiful, the recovery of the advances has been less steady and rapid. It is pointed out that in Rajshahye the rearers of the silk-worms, who have to pay high rates of rent for the land in which they grow mulberry, are suffering from the continued depression in the silk trade. On the whole, however, the people of this division may be said to be well off as compared with some parts of Bengal. The country is not over-populated, and there is no necessity for emigration. In some districts, like Dinagepore, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling, there is waste land available for cultivation. The soil is fertile as well in the production of food-grains as in jute, sugarcane, tobacco, and other staples, which are largely exported into other districts and to Calcutta.

Dacca Division.

The rainfall throughout the Dacca Division was scanty and not favourably distributed. There was heavy rain in June and insufficient rain in October; but upon the whole it appears that the outturn of the crops cannot be said to have been below the average. The rice was generally an average crop, and the cultivation of jute was not in any way affected by the unusual weather. In Backergunge the yield both of cocoanuts and betelnuts was fairly abundant. There was a serious flood in Tipperah in the early part of August, owing to the river Goomtee bursting its embankments in the vicinity of the sudder station. It was at one time apprehended that Commillah itself would be flooded, but energetic measures were adopted by the Magistrate, and the danger was averted. The early rice crop, however, which was just ripening, was completely destroyed throughout the area of the inundation, which extended over 250 square miles of country. In consequence of these floods a limited distress prevailed during May, June, and July last among the poorer classes, especially in the sub-division of Brahmunberiah. At this crisis it is reported that the zemindars all behaved well and were considerate to their ryots, especially Baboo Anoda Pershad Roy, Baboo Eshan Chunder Roy, and the Rajah of Hill Tipperah. Baboo Anoda Pershad Roy opened out five centres of relief operations, where rice and money were distributed to all deserving persons in need of relief. His agent was also directed to find out middle class families who, though feeling the pressure most keenly, would not resort to the relief centres, and to administer relief to them. An expenditure was incurred, amounting altogether to Rs. 2,300. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken the opportunity of suitably acknowledging the liberality of Baboo Anoda Pershad Roy, who has set a most excellent example to other zemindars—an example which was followed by others.

The table given below exhibits the prices of rice for the three past years in each district in the division:—

Name of District.	1873-74.			1874-75.			1875-76.			
	Srs.	C.	Srs.	Srs.	C.	Srs.	Srs.	C.	Srs.	C.
Dacca	14	0	to 30	12	0	to 24	17	12	to 22	14
Furreedpore	13	8	to 25	12	5	to 21	17	0	to 24	0
Backergunge	14	14	to 28	12	0	to 20	14	8	to 18	0
Mymensingh	14	0	to 32	10	8	to 22	19	0	to 22	8
Tipperah	13	0	to 32	12	3	to 27	14	8	to 23	0

The above figures show that though prices were generally considerably lower than they were in 1874-75, they have not yet sunk to what they were in 1873-74. During the past year the price of ordinary common rice was highest in Dacca in June, 17 seers 12 chittacks; and lowest in February and March, 22 seers 14 chittacks, just after the *amun* crop came into the market: in Mymensingh highest in August, September, and October, 19 seers; lowest in May-1875 and March 1876, 22½ seers: in Furreedpore highest in June, 17 seers; lowest in October, 24 seers: in Backergunge highest in September, 14 seers 8 chittacks; lowest in February, March, and April, 18 seers: in Tipperah highest in August, 14 seers 8 chittacks; lowest in February, 23 seers. The high prices in this district in August were no doubt occasioned by the damage that had been done to the aous crop by floods just at that time.

There was but little variation in the price of labour during the year. Carpenters and blacksmiths earn from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a month; in Mymensingh the former earn from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18, the latter from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25; thatchers, Rs. 6 to Rs. 8; day-labourers, Rs. 5 to Rs. 7-8; bricklayers, Rs. 10 to Rs. 14: in Mymensingh from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18; boatmen, Rs. 5 to Rs. 8; tailors, Rs. 6 to Rs. 12; domestic servants, Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. These prices are in striking contrast with those in other parts of Bengal. They are certainly very much higher than those paid in the Patna and Chota Nagpore Divisions, where the price of unskilled labour is about 2 annas a day, or Rs. 3-12 a month; that of skilled labour from 3 annas to 6 annas per diem, or about Rs. 5-10 a month the lowest, and Rs. 11-4 a month the highest.

The material condition of the people in this Division is reported to be one of steady improvement. Mr. Lyall, the Magistrate of Dacca, writes:—"The condition of the ryots is excellent: they pay low wages, and are getting high prices for rice as well as for their other crops. Very nearly the whole of the benefit of the rise in price caused by the famine year is enjoyed by them, and the ryots of this part of Bengal are decidedly prosperous." In Furreedpore the people are not quite so well off as they are in Dacca. In Backergunge many of the ryots are said to be in debt, but "that they are so," writes Mr. Peacock, the Commissioner, "is entirely their own fault. With a soil of such wonderful fertility that it is by no means unusual for a single acre of land just touched by the ploughshare to yield 30 maunds of paddy; with a system of rivers and khals and channels that enable them either to sell the produce of their land to traders within a few yards of where it is grown, or to transport it themselves to the nearest market; and lastly, living in a district which, by reason of its

wonderful water system, is almost independent of the rainfall, and where consequently a failure of crops is almost an impossibility, and a bad harvest of the rarest occurrence, the ryot of Backergunge, if he is not well to do, has only himself to thank." The Lieutenant-Governor, however, trusts that in fact the indebtedness of the Backergunge peasantry is not so widespread as is stated. No doubt the system of advances is common, but it is believed that the debts incurred are rapidly paid off, and that the ryots as a community are far less involved in Backergunge than they are in less favoured districts nearer Calcutta. In Tipperah it is certain that the people are very well off.

Chittagong Division.

The rainfall during the year 1875 was excessive, and the fall of August culminated in a flood both in Chittagong and in Noakholly, the like of which is said not to have been witnessed within memory. At the head-quarters of the Noakholly district 32 inches of rain fell during one week, from the 26th of July to the 2nd August, and for some period the water lay 15 feet deep over cultivated fields. The rivers became undistinguishable in the expanse of water, and boats passed and repassed everywhere across the flooded tracts. This flood was succeeded by a drought: a few showers fell in September, but the rest of the year was marked by an almost total absence of rain. The flood caused much injury to the early rice crops and other produce, and to houses and cattle, while the combined effects of both the flood and the drought damaged the prospects of the harvest. The season was thus a singularly unfavourable one, and there was not more than half an average outturn of rice throughout the Division.'

It is satisfactory to observe that, notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, there was no complaint of distress from any part of the country. The people are described as being in a solvent and substantial position. Every man has either direct or indirect interests in land, and a fertile soil and high wages both at home and in the neighbouring labour markets of British Burmah render the condition of the cultivators and the lower orders of the people easy and prosperous. It is a custom with the agriculturists to store up two or three years' supply of food for their own maintenance before selling any portion of their harvests; and they have resources other than rice crops, such as the sale of betelnuts and cocoanuts from the trees around their homesteads, which provide them with sufficient means for ordinary expenses.

A table showing the average prices of the chief articles of food that ruled in the two districts of the Chittagong Division is given below:—

Articles of food.	Average price per maund.	
	Chittagong.	Noakholly.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Best rice	2 5 0	3 0 0
Common do.	2 0 0	2 3 0
Salt	5 0 0	5 5 0
Fish	5 to 10 0 0	0 0 0
Mustard oil	12 6 0	14 2 8
Chillies	8 8 0	10 0 0
Dâl ... Kullye	3 11 0	4 9 4
Dâl ... Muttur	4 8 0	3 12 0
Dâl ... Mussoor	4 4 0	5 0 0

The prices at head-quarters, as usual, were slightly higher than in the interior of the district. In the sudder sub-division of Chittagong the price of common rice ranged at head-quarters from 17 seers to 21 seers per rupee, the general average price about 19 seers per rupee, while in the interior the average ranged between 19½ to 21 seers. It is reported that during the last three years the price of rice at the port of Chittagong, which used formerly to be always on an average four annas per maund cheaper than Calcutta prices, has become habitually four annas per maund higher than those prices. This state of things is particularly noticeable since the Behar famine of 1874; and during the last export season it became especially so, owing to the very indifferent yield of the year under report.

At the head-quarters of Cox's Bazar sub-division the price of rice was remarkably steady, varying from 25 to 22 seers per rupee, and compares favourably with the previous year—a fact which must be attributed to Cox's Bazar not having been affected by the floods of August or the drought at the end of the year. The prices at thanas Ukhia and Teknaaf, in the south of Cox's Bazar, were still more favourable, rice having sold there six or seven seers more per rupee than in thanas Ramoo and Cox's Bazar.

The price of common rice was highest in the district of Noakholly from July to September, partly owing to apprehension occasioned by the flood, and again during November, December, and March. The price rose, as the demand for export made itself felt more than usual, owing to the shortness of the harvest and the usual supplies not finding their way so readily to the market when the cultivators were busy with their fields.

In Chittagong the price of labour may be stated as follows:—

		Per month. Rs.			Per month. Rs.
1.	Coolies	6 to 15	7.	Serangas or dug-outs	7½ to 45
2.	Carpenters ...	9 „ 25	8.	Ticca gharries ...	150 „ 180
3.	Blacksmiths ...	8 „ 30	9.	Carts of two bullocks	22
4.	Dhobis	6 „ 12	10.	Bearers	6 „ 8
5.	Sweepers... ...	7 „ 10			
6.	Boats with crew...	45 „ 280			

Information from Noakholly is not so full:—

		Per month. Rs.			Per month. Rs.
1.	Carpenters	8 to 12	3.	Manjees and crew ...	6 to 12
2.	Masons	7 „ 12	4.	Menial servants ...	6 „ 8

The prices have, with the exception of a temporary rise in the wages of day-labourers immediately after the flood, remained the same as in ordinary years, though, compared to what they were some fifteen or twenty years ago, they have doubled.

Patna Division.

The year 1875 opened throughout the Patna Division with every prospect of plenty, but owing to a deficient and unfortunately-distributed rainfall the promise of the crops was not fulfilled, and the year closed with a failure of the winter rice harvest under circumstances of grave anxiety for the welfare of people. The average rainfall at the head-quarters of each district of

the Division, and the actual rainfall in 1875, are shown month by month in the following statement:—

Month.	Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Durbhunga.		Mozuffer-pore.		Sarun.		Chumpa-run.	
	Average.	1875. Actual.	Average.	1875. Actual.	Average.	1875. Actual.	Average.	1875. Actual.	Average.	1875. Actual.	Average.	1875. Actual.	Average.	1875. Actual.
January ...	0·59	1·27	0·81	1·03	0·89	0·90	0·30	1·27	0·82	0·56	0·96	0·83	0·60	0·47
February...	0·71	0·11	0·63	0·57	0·56	0·17	0·26	...	0·51	...	1·05	0·19	0·34	...
March ...	0·31	...	0·55	...	0·63	...	0·51	...	0·65	...	0·39	...	1·50	...
April ...	0·41	0·21	0·50	...	0·76	0·59	0·79	1·01	0·50	0·12	0·49	0·50	0·45	1·61
May ...	0·97	2·59	0·73	1·22	1·22	1·98	1·18	2·67	1·84	3·96	1·80	1·91	2·98	4·60
June ...	6·66	18·10	6·53	14·19	7·68	5·61	8·02	4·86	6·60	8·26	7·45	7·65	8·35	9·42
July ...	10·97	9·34	12·49	7·01	13·87	7·83	16·11	9·46	11·06	9·46	10·21	9·16	11·75	8·25
August ...	7·46	8·37	10·52	6·94	9·94	12·18	9·00	8·98	9·39	16·27	10·14	8·14	10·39	14·75
September	7·26	5·36	6·83	7·29	10·18	3·80	12·14	4·36	8·58	7·19	11·75	4·15	11·93	8·63
October ...	2·54	0·03	2·89	...	2·70	...	1·79	...	3·39	...	3·82	...	8·16	...
November	0·07	...	0·04	...	0·21	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·03	...	...	...
December	0·06	...	0·07	...	0·06	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·63	...	0·35	0·20
Total ...	38·01	45·38	42·59	38·25	48·70	33·06	50·20	32·61	43·37	45·82	48·72	32·44	56·80	47·93

Generally speaking, it may be said that there was a heavier fall than usual in May and June, but that during September and October the rainfall was deficient. It is the October rain that is essential to securing a good harvest. As far as the rice crop is concerned, the rains beginning about the 4th of October are the most important. In propitious seasons the clouds begin to gather at the latter end of September and about the 4th October a violent gale from the east sweeps over the whole of this Division, lasting from three days to a week. All business is generally suspended through the inclemency of the weather, and all classes watch the rainfall with interest. To the agriculturist it means a plentiful rice harvest and moisture for his cold-weather sowings; to the planter it bears the promise of a fair-coming indigo season; to the general public it means cheap grain; to the European it is the happy omen of an early cold-weather. In the several years 1873-74, 1874-75, and 1875-76, this rainfall has been deficient.

So early as November last there were apprehensions of short crops and general distress throughout North Behar. The rice crop was in many places reported to be a total failure, and it was estimated that the stocks of food-grain would require to be largely supplemented from other districts to meet the requirements of the people. At this time the permanent construction and extension of the Durbhunga Railway was sanctioned, and drew labour from all parts of North Behar, affording relief to thousands.

Subsequently Messrs. Geddes and MacDonnell were deputed on special duty to inquire into the apprehended scarcity, and these officers ascertained that although the failure had been great—almost total—in certain localities, yet that the area of failure was a limited one. Anxiety was gradually contracted from special tracts to individual

villages, and finally attention was centred upon the two sub-divisions of Seetamurhee and Mudhoobunnee.

In Seetamurhee the Assistant Magistrate had with praiseworthy activity turned out the labouring population along the banks of streams, and by banking up the waters had irrigated large areas of land, on which the villagers were not slow in sowing cold-weather crops. A little later and the holders of Indian corn in Nepal began to sell freely, and poured a large quantity of grain into the market; prices went down, the bazars became amply stocked with cheap grain, and the partial scarcity in the sub-division was relieved. An estimate of a seven-annas outturn of the rice crop for Seetamurhee was accepted by Government.

The north-east parts of Durbhunga, including pergunnahs Alapore and Narridigur, then alone claimed attention. In the case of these pergunnahs no favourable circumstances arose, and the fact was patent that while the crops had failed a large number of the people were in a condition of extreme poverty and destitution. The outturn of the rice crop was estimated at only five annas in this sub-division. With the approval of Government centres of observation were fixed, and the district officers continued on the alert, watching the signs of coming distress. In a quiet and unobtrusive manner arrangements were made to meet very extensive distress, should it arise. As a special measure the collection of rents in part of the Durbhunga estate was suspended. Not until the beginning of February was it found necessary to commence the administration of relief; but shortly after this time reports poured in, showing that the paupers of all the villages in the distressed pergunnahs were more or less on the verge of starvation. The relief offered was principally in the form of village charity to the sickly and weak; to a small extent employment was afforded on relief works—village roads, tanks, and the like. In the middle of May last, that is to say about the worst period of distress, Sir Richard Temple visited the affected tracts and found that distress, wherever manifested, had been promptly and efficiently relieved by the local officers. Although the early anticipations of the extent of the distress had, happily, not been realized, and although there was nothing like famine, nor even an approach to famine, anywhere, still there was real and undeniable suffering over a limited area of country among many thousands of persons, and the Lieutenant-Governor satisfied himself, by a personal inspection of the country, that the organization of relief measures was absolutely necessary to save life. He not only saw the people in a state of physical and mental depression, but he also found some depopulation and some abandonment of fields by reason of this second drought following so close on the traces of the famine. The executive arrangements for averting misery were, however, highly successful. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to say also that the financial results are satisfactory. It seems probable that the whole cost of the Government relief expenditure will be covered by Rs. 30,000, of which about Rs. 3,000 will be debitable to road funds and to private subscriptions. This is exclusive of the extensive relief afforded in the great estate of Durbhunga. Both Mr. Metcalfe, the Commissioner of the Division, and Mr. MacDonnell, the Magistrate of Durbhunga, are

entitled to credit for the manner in which they have successfully, and at the same time economically, organized the administration of relief.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes as a satisfactory symptom that the prices of food-grains have continued to be low all over Behar, notwithstanding adverse circumstances, and that even in places where the failure was greatest the prices have not been abnormal. There is little doubt that this cheapness of food is attributable to the prosperous harvests which were reaped in Bengal, and to the fact that such districts as Sarun, Chumparun, Monghyr, Gya, and also Nepal, about which uneasiness was felt, yielded an outturn very little, if at all, short of an average crop. There were thus resources available from which supplies were obtained through private trade for the tracts suffering from scarcity.

The recent scarcities seem, in fact, to have had no appreciable effect upon the price of labour. In Chumparun the wages are still from 1¼ anna to 2¾ annas for unskilled labour, besides a daily meal of parched gram. For skilled labour the rates are, for carpenters 3 annas to 4 annas per diem, thatchers 2½ annas, plough 2 annas a day, with a meal of parched gram; the ploughing day consists of six hours. In Patna the price of labour remains at a stand-still. As regards the Durbhunga district, it is said that labourers are louder and more persistent in their complaints of the insufficiency of the prevailing rates, which do no more than enable them to keep body and soul together. Marked stress has been laid on the hard treatment by the Bengali contractors working on Raj works of their coolies. The matter is still under inquiry. The wages of skilled labour has, in consequence of the railway works, risen considerably; the supply is quite unequal to the demand—a demand which it is hoped the industrial school at Patna will some day be able to supply. The minimum rates for skilled labour are—

	As.		As.
Smiths	3	Bricklayers	3
Carpenters	3	Sawyers	3

	As.
Brickmakers	2

Labour in Shahabad is ordinarily paid in grain. There is, however, a custom to engage ploughmen for the season, who are remunerated by receiving one beegha of land rent-free. Ploughing by the day is paid for at the rate of three seers of grain per diem; for weeding, four seers of grain are paid; for reaping, one bundle out of every 20, *i.e.*, equivalent to five seers of grain on 20½ maunds. Skilled workmen realize from 3 annas to 4 annas per diem; coolies, 2 annas; carts from 6 annas to 8 annas per diem. In Gya the agricultural labourer receives from 2½ annas to 3 annas per diem, and in harvest one bundle in every 10. In Sarun prices vary in town and country by about half an anna, and a labouring man earns from 1½ anna to 2½ annas per diem. The agricultural labourer receives his wages in grain, generally from three to four seers, *plus* a midday meal.

The prices of food-grains in the Durbhunga district have been surprisingly cheap. It will be convenient to take from Mr. MacDonnell's report the average of 1868–72 exhibited in contrast with the prices of

the present year. Taking a dear month like November and December the prices were as follow:—

	1868-72.	1875-76.
Sudder—		
Rice	20·2	18
Indian corn	34·2	29·7
Wheat	20·6	22·2
Mudhoobunnee—		
Common rice	28·0	17·0
Indian corn	26	25
Pulses	20	.....
Wheat	16	20
Millet	30	.....
Tajpore—		
Common rice	19·6	25
Indian corn	32	30·5
Pulses	18·6	.....
	18·2	21

The greatest difference was in common rice. This was dear throughout the year. At Durbhunga it was dearest in March, July, and October; in Mudhoobunnee, in August and November; but at no time did the prices fall below 17·15 seers.

As a contrast, the Patna rates may be quoted, which were for wheat from 22 to 30 seers throughout the year; barley, from 31 to 50 seers; rice, from 18 to 25; Indian corn, from 27 to 40 seers; gram, from 30 to 34 seers. Throughout the Patna district grain was cheap and plentiful.

The ordinary prices for wheat and rice in Mozufferpore were as follow:—

Months.	Sub-division Hajeepore.		Sub-division Seetamurhee.		Sub-division Mozufferpore.	
	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
April 1875	19½	18	20	14½	14	15·3
May „	18	21	30	26½	16	21
June „	17½	22½	26	26¼	15	20·1
July „	16	23½	20	21¼	14·1	20
August „	16	21	15¾	19½	14·1	20
September „	16	24	15½	20	15·1	20
October „	16	25	21⅝	20	14·1	20
November „	15	23	22½	23¾	17	20·1
December „	15	23	22½	24½	18	21
January 1876	17	25	22½	20	20	22
February „	18	22	21⅞	20	18·1	21·1
March „	20	25	20⅛	20	16·1	19

The abnormally low rates of maize and barley which prevailed from December to March were caused entirely by the enormous importations of grain from Nepal, Sarun, and Chumparun. In October grain became dear, and large quantities of maize were bought up by the grain-dealers of Mozufferpore at 28 seers per rupee. At the end of March last it was calculated that the total quantity of grain and root crops imported into Seetamurhee since September was not less than four lakhs of maunds. For the whole season it is probable that importations reached the high total of nine or ten lakhs of maunds. With regard to prices it is worthy of remark that though grain has gradually got

dearer, it never fell by a single seer after the *aughani* harvest was reaped, notwithstanding that there was a total stagnation of the usual export trade, and that other food-grains were so extraordinarily cheap.

The Lieutenant-Governor regards with complete satisfaction the manner in which private trade has this year supplied the markets. It is doubtless the case that the railway has facilitated trade, and has forced holders of stock in Nepal to sell or lose their market. The lesson taught by the present year has been this, that given facilities of communication, private trade will supply any ordinary deficiency of food-supplies.

The following is a comparative statement of prices drawn up for the Shahabad district:—

Month.	Rice.		Barley.		Indian Corn.		Remarks.
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	
April	12	18	20	28	12	25	There was a similar variation in the price of other grain and a variation at the different sub-divisions. The extraordinary fall in prices is attributed to the absolute certainty of a return from canal water and the very large return from irrigation. The prices are instructive. The Collector reports:—"Personally I have never seen such winter crops as the lands bore which were freely irrigated by canal water."
May	11	17¼	18	30	17½	25	
June	11	17½	18½	30	17½	25	
July	12	19	19	29	17½	25	
August... ...	11½	18	18	30	17½	25½	
September ...	11½	19	20	30	20	28	
October ...	11½	16½	19½	34	19	32	
November ...	16	20	20	32	22½	32	
December ...	20	18	22	32	25	32	
January ...	19	21	22	33	21	33	
February ...	17	23	19½	35	23	35	
March ...	19	23	21	35	23	40	

Bhagulpore Division.

The year opened in the Bhagulpore Division also with bright prospects and plentiful harvests, but the good promise with which the season began was not fulfilled. The rainfall, generally speaking, was scanty, and came to an abrupt termination. There was anxiety about the failure of the crops; but fortunately, except in parts of the Soopool sub-division of Bhagulpore, the failure was not considerable. In Purneah the failure was not so great as has been expected. In Monghyr the general outturn of rice was about an average crop. In South Bhagulpore the crops were little, if anything, below the average, and the cold weather or rubbee crop was at least an average one all over the district. The Sonthal Pergunnahs did not suffer. Regarding these pergunnahs the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Boxwell, writes:—"I think this district is safe against any but extreme drought. The *bhadoi* is nearly always good; the *aughani* rice is mainly grown in hollows where moisture lasts longest; irrigation is easy, cheap, and customary, and the population thin." The Commissioner adds that these remarks are applicable to that portion of the Bhagulpore and Monghyr districts which lies on the south of the Ganges. There the deficiency on account of short rainfall is made up also by irrigation works which are kept up by landholders to ensure the realization of their rents.

In Soopool sub-division the winter rice harvest was a failure, but even here the tract where the crops were wholly destroyed was limited to an extent not exceeding ten to twenty miles in depth below the Nepal frontier. From October last this sub-division was divided into beats, each placed under a Sub-Deputy Collector or Canoongo, whose duty it was to travel over his circle and look out for and notify any signs

of distress. At the same time zemindars were called upon to assist their own people; the Durbhunga Raj, which is under the administration of the Court of Wards, setting an example in this respect. During March the Durbhunga Court of Wards was giving charitable relief to some 350 persons, and had opened several works upon the Narridigur estate; one or two tanks had also been commenced by private individuals. The daily average of the seven months from February to August shows a number of persons receiving charitable relief from the Durbhunga Raj amounting to 263 persons. The daily average number of persons employed upon relief works was 3,682. The total cost of relief works in Narridigur debitable to the Court of Wards was Rs. 53,387. At no period has the distress been such as to create special alarm or uneasiness, and in all cases where distress was manifest it has been promptly relieved. The price of grain, it is reported, has been moderate in consequence of the large influx of food into the affected area and into the neighbouring district of Tirhoot.

The prices of all food-grains in the Division were indeed generally easy, and strange to say easier than in years of better rainfall and more bountiful crops. Even at Soopool, where it was naturally expected that the partial failure of the late rice would result in raising the prices of food-grains to a large extent, the prices were not very high. In 1874-75 the price of Indian corn ranged from 15 seers to 30 seers the rupee, while during 1875-76 it has ranged from 37 seers to 60 seers. In 1874-75 the price of mowah ranged from 30 seers to 60 seers, while during 1875-76 it ranged from 65 to 100. "Prices," the Collector of Monghyr observes, "have been very easy during the year, and indeed some articles of food have generally been very favourable. There was a large yield of sweet potatoes in the Begooserai sub-division, and I found them selling at 2½ maunds per rupee. Fish is always cheap." He goes on to remark:—"Milk is wonderfully cheap, so that a man can live very fairly for about Rs. 2 per mensem. A poor man can probably live cheaper and better here than in any other part of the world." Further on he remarks:—"As I write (March 3rd) the price of food appears to be lower than it has been for years, notwithstanding that no rain has fallen for five months." The same officer thus accounts for the unusual cheapness of food in the Monghyr district, and his remarks apply more or less to the other districts of the Division, specially Bhagulpore. He says:—"On inquiring the cause of this cheapness, it appears that there is very little drain towards other parts of the country. A good harvest in Bengal has apparently overstocked the Calcutta market, to which place the Monghyr surplus grain generally flows."

In Bhagulpore the prevailing rates of wages are as follow:—

Unskilled Labour per Day.

	As.	P.		As.	P.		As.	P.		As.	P.
Men ...	1	6	to	2	6	Boys ...	1	0	to	1	6
Women ...	1	3				Girls ...	0	9			

Skilled Labour per Day.

Carpenters and blacksmiths	3 to 5 annas.
Masons...	Ditto.

Orissa Division.

There was a temporary inundation in the Balasore district, and a destructive and extraordinary whirlwind in April at a place about twenty miles due west of Balasore town; but the damage caused on these occasions was local, and the year may be described as being generally prosperous throughout Orissa. The rainfall was timely; sufficient showers in April and May favouring cultivation, while the 'golden rains' of September and October matured a magnificent crop of rice. The succeeding months were rainless, and therefore unfavourable to the cultivation of the cold-weather crops. Prices were remarkably steady throughout the year, and the average rates prevailing vary very immaterially from those current last season. There have, however, been local fluctuations.

Scarcity in Bengal in 1874, and an extensive exportation to Calcutta, raised the price of rice in Balasore district in that year. In 1874-75 the quantity of rice exported by sea was 10,41,168 maunds, and its value, as declared by the shippers, averaged Re. 1-10 per maund. During 1874-75 the average retail prices of rice in bazars were in the sudder sub-division 23½ seers per rupee, and in the Bhuddruck sub-division 31½ seers per rupee. With the cessation of scarcity, however, a very great fall in the value of rice took place. During 1875-76 the quantity of rice exported by sea was 8,15,318 maunds, and its average value per maund was only Re. 1-6. Retail prices have declined in a corresponding ratio. In 1875-76 the average retail price of rice in Balasore sudder sub-division has been 28 seers per rupee, and in the Bhuddruck sub-division 38 seers.

In Cuttack the selling price of ordinary rice was moderate throughout the year. In Jajpore the average rate was 32 seers 3 chittacks per rupee, in Kendrapara it was 33 seers 12 chittacks, and in Cuttack 25 seers 14 chittacks, giving an average for the whole district of 30 seers 9⅔ chittacks, against 26 seers 1 chittack last year. The circumstances of Cuttack city, cut off as it is by rivers, are peculiar, and the prices ruling there are often abnormally high. There is a large population of about 50,000 to be fed, the majority of whom, not being producers of grain, have to buy in the markets. The highest rate prevailing was in August, when rice sold for 19 seers 5 chittacks in Cuttack; the lowest was in December, when it sold for 31 seers 8 chittacks. Compared with other large towns in Bengal, where a non-producing population is collected in a small area, these rates are very moderate. In Kendrapara sub-division the average price of rice has been 38 seers 10 chittacks per rupee, in Jajpore 31 seers 12 chittacks, and in Cuttack city 26 seers 1 chittack per rupee.

In the Pooree district prices averaged 25·2 seers per rupee this year, against 25·9 seers last year, and there has been very little difference in the prices ruling in Pooree town and in Khoordah sub-division.

Rice, the main staple of the country, was everywhere dearest in July and August. The highest price reached during the year was 19 seers 5 chittacks, in Cuttack town, and the lowest, 37 seers, in Kendrapara sub-division of Cuttack, and 48 seers in Bhuddruck sub-division of Balasore. At no time of the year was rice below 36 seers per rupee in Bhuddruck.

No material change has taken place in the wages of labour, and the wage earned by unskilled labourers is stationary. There is a gradual, but steady, tendency to enhancement in the rates demanded by skilled labourers.

In consequence of an abundant crop, many of the labouring population earned sufficient in wage and grain during harvest season to render them independent of further labour for several months; and the indolence and apathy of the labouring population is such as has not perhaps its equal elsewhere. It may be generally said that no Ooriah labourer will do a day's work so long as he has a day's food (rice) in hand. The Commissioner reports that some difficulty was experienced in procuring adequate supply of labour for canal works.

Orissa has now had a favourable harvest of rice for several years in succession, and the export trade in rice, which is supplemented by an importation of piece-goods and other necessaries, is rapidly extending. The circumstances of the people are in consequence undoubtedly improving year by year. It is stated that earthenware has been almost completely replaced by brass as a material for domestic utensils; that the stock of metal ornaments worn by the women and children is evidently increasing; that the wages of skilled labour of all kinds are rising; that the consumption of salt grows larger, and that each year shows also a rapidly increasing expenditure upon opium, the favourite luxury of the people. All these are symptoms of growing prosperity. Moreover, a good harvest is more profitable to the peasant now than formerly. Now he can sell all his produce at a good price; whereas formerly a good harvest sent down the prices, and his produce realized comparatively little. The only persons who suffer are those residents of towns who live on a fixed income. These are naturally disappointed that excellent harvests do not result in greater cheapness of rice, and perceiving that the cause lay in the briskness of export, are said to have complained bitterly against the merchants. But the fact that the cultivators have been able to obtain a fair and remunerative price for their produce is precisely the most encouraging fact that can be cited in relation to the material progress of the province. Improvement in communications has yielded this result, that plentiful harvests, which formerly to a great extent glutted the markets with an unsaleable commodity, now add at the same time to the wealth of the district and to the general resources of the country. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that the Pooree district has less trade than Balasore or Cuttack, and that material improvement is less marked in Pooree than in other parts of Orissa.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The rainfall in Hazareebagh was insufficient. It was very scanty in September and October, and there was no rain at all from November to the close of the year. The outturn of the several harvests was consequently somewhat below the average of an ordinary year.

The district of Lohardugga may be divided into two principal divisions, viz. the sudder sub-division or Chota Nagpore proper, and the Palamow sub-division. In the first the agricultural results were above the average; the outturn of all sorts of crops, with the exception of the rubbee, was very good; the rainfall was average; and prices

generally were easy throughout the year. The rice crop, which is the staple crop of the district, turned out in the end to be an exceedingly fine one. The rubbee is not largely grown in Chota Nagpore proper. The soil, unless irrigated, is not suitable, and the cultivation is confined to lands at the foot of the hills, and barri lands here and there. Owing to the early cessation of the rains the area covered by this crop was smaller than usual; and as there was a total absence of the usual cold-weather rain, the outturn was below the average. The mowah crop, which followed, was a very fair one. In the Palamow sub-division the late rice crop was a full one, though at one time it was feared that the late sowings had suffered somewhat for want of rain. The outturn of the rubbee was indifferent; but this, however, was fully compensated for by a bumper crop of the mowah. The weather was most favourable for this crop throughout, and the yield was abundant. On the whole the year may be characterized as having been agriculturally a most successful one.

In Singhbhoom the rains ceased early, and there was a continued drought for seven months, with the exception of a sprinkling in March. The rubbee crops and oil-seeds were therefore deficient, and the Indian corn was poor: rice, however, yielded a full average.

The agricultural results in Manbhoom were also fairly favourable. The *amun* or winter rice crop was damaged in many places by blight in the low lands, but this loss was in some measure compensated for by the fair yield in the up land crop.

Owing to the scarcity of 1873-74 the prices of all sorts of food were very high throughout the division during that year and for a greater portion of the year 1874-75, but matters improved subsequently, and prices took a downward turn. In the station of Hazareebagh common rice sold at 19 seers 11 chittacks per rupee to 17¼ seers in the preceding year; at Chattra it sold at about 24½ seers to 18½ seers in 1874-75; and in Pachumba it was somewhat above 21 seers, against 19¼ seers in the preceding year. The statement on the margin of the average prices of rice and wheat in the principal marts in the Lohardugga and Singbhoom districts during the past two years shows great falling off in favour of the year under review. In the Manbhoom district prices rose high when the question as to whether the harvest would be an average one was still open; but towards the close of the year the price of coarse rice fell to 24 seers for the rupee in the northern part of the district, and to 26 seers at Purulia.

District.	Marts.	1874-75.		1875-76.	
		Rice.	Wheat.	Rice.	Wheat.
Lohardugga...	Ranchee ...	19·83	11·79	26·58	20·41
	Lohardugga ...	27·08	14·50	34·91	28·83
	Daltongunge ..	18·23	14·21	25 31	29·43
	Gurwah ...	19·43	14·75	26·37	27·31
Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa ...	23	13	29·2	18·4
	Ghatsillah ...	19·75	.....	26·4	.....
	Seraikilla ...	28	14·25	34·4	13·2

Since the last few years wages of labour have much increased in all parts of the division, especially at the district and sub-divisional head-quarters. Formerly where a day-labourer could be got for four pice

he is not now procurable for less than seven or eight pice. This increase has resulted from a combination of causes, such as increase in population in some places, extension of railway and opening of mines, &c., in others, but chiefly from the general rise in the prices of food. The wages of labour did not, however, undergo any marked changes during the year under review compared with those of the preceding year. The subjoined memorandum will show the rates that are now in force in the different parts of the country :—

District.	Skilled labour.	Unskilled labour.
Hazareebagh	3 to 4 annas daily	1½ to 2 annas daily.
Pachumba	4 to 6 „ „	Male adult 7 to 10 pice. Female „ 4 to 6 „ Children 3 pice.
Lohardugga	4 to 6 „ „	Male adult 6 to 8 pice. Female „ one anna. Children half anna.
Palamow...	....	Male adult 2 annas. Female „ 6 pice. Children 3 „
Singbhoom	4 to 6 annas daily	6 to 8 pice.
Manbhoom	....	Male adult 7 pice. Female „ 6 „ Children 4 „

In accordance with the custom of previous years a statement is annexed which shows the retail prices of rice, of wheat, of barley, of maize or Indian corn, of gram, and of salt, in selected districts in these provinces during the year 1875-76.

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food in selected districts of Bengal from April 1875 *to March* 1876.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

	1875.																1876.					
	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Calcutta	15	12	15	12	14	14	13	0	13	0	13	4	13	14	14	14	15	6	16	8	16	6	16	3
Burdwan	19	6	16	12	15	6	15	4	16	8	19	0	22	8	22	10	25	6	25	4	25	2	25	2
24-Pergunnahs	16	8	16	0	15	4	13	14	13	8	13	8	13	5	14	10	16	0	17	12	18	6	17	4
Backergunge	21	8	21	0	20	0	19	0	17	8	17	0	17	8	18	0	19	8	21	0	22	0	22	0
Chittagong	20	4	20	0	19	8	20	0	18	0	18	0	19	0	19	8	19	0	19	8	19	8	19	8
Patna	23	0	22	0	22	8	23	4	24	0	22	0	20	0	23	0	25	8	25	0	25	2	25	0
Bhagulpore	22	1	20	13	22	0	21	7	18	15	18	15	18	15	20	13	24	10	22	12	23	6	22	11
Pooree	27	9	23	0	23	10	22	5	21	0	21	10	22	5	27	9	27	9	28	14	28	14	24	15
Hazareebagh	21	0	19	11	20	8	20	8	18	14	19	8	19	8	27	0	27	6	26	12	26	0	26	4

WHEAT.

	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Calcutta	15	12	16	12	17	2	14	8	15	0	16	6	17	2	16	8	17	8	19	4	17	12	18	0
Burdwan	18	8	17	12	18	0	17	4	17	0	17	6	17	12	18	0	18	0	19	4	17	0	18	0
24-Pergunnahs ...	15	6	14 to 19	12 8	16 to 20	0 0	14 to 20	0 0	14 to 18	0 12	16 to 20	0 0	16 to 20	0 0	16 to 18	0 12	16 to 20	0 0	16 to 20	0 0	16 to 18	0 4	15 to 22	4 0
Backergunge	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....	
Chittagong	10	4	11	8	12	0	13	8	12	8	11	8	12	0	13	2	12	12	12	8	13	0	12	8
Patna	21	0	24	8	26	8	25	8	23	8	26	0	25	8	25	8	27	8	28	4	30	8	30	0
Bhagulpore	20	3	21	7	22	11	18	0	16	11	18	15	20	3	20	3	22	1	21	8	22	7	22	12
Pooree	16	12	15	12	15	2	14	7	15	12	15	12	14	7	15	12	17	12	18	6	18	6	17	10
Hazareebagh	21	8	20	12	22	0	22	4	19	8	19	8	21	0	22	0	23	0	22	0	20	8	21	0

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food in selected districts of Bengal from April 1875 *to March* 1876.—(Continued.)

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASABLE FOR A RUPEE.

BARLEY.

	1875.									1876.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Calcutta	19 10	26 0	26 8	27 0	29 8	31 8	30 0	30 0	33 0	35 8	34 0	31 8
Burdwan	24 14	24 0	21 8	20 4	18 0	18 8	18 0	17 12	15 8	16 0	16 12	17 12
24-Pergunnahs ...	17 0 to 27 12	26 8 to 35 8	25 0 to 32 0	20 0 to 32 0	22 8 to 35 8	22 8 to 32 0	23 4	20 0 to 35 8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	31 12	35 0	35 8	34 0	33 8	36 8	35 0	36 8	45 4	50 0	40 0	40 0
Bhagulpore	38 7	39 2	45 2	39 12	30 15	39 2	39 2	37 13	39 2	41 2	38 9	38 1
Pooree	9 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazareebagh ...	29 0	28 8	30 0	28 8	25 0 to 30 0	27 0	24 0	30 0 to 50 0	37 0	28 8	30 0	30 0

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.

	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Calcutta	18 12	20 8	20 8	20 8	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 8	25 0	24 8	24 8
Burdwan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24-Pergunnahs	19 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 0	21 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	31 2	34 8	30 0	30 8	29 0	33 6	32 8	35 0	39 0	40 0	44 0	42 0

Bhagulpore	32	13	.....		.....		.....		29	12	32	13	33	7	37	4	38	11	37	5	36	4	39	2
Pooree	.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		21	0	.....	
Hazareebagh ...	30	10	28	8	29	8	31	0	29	4	33	0	30 to 35	0	30 to 45	0	34	0	33	0	30	0	30	0

GRAM.

	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Calcutta	18	2	20	0	22	0	21	0	21	8	20	8	19	0	21	0	22	0	22	0	21	0	21	8
Burdwan	23	10	21	8	21	4	21	0	21	8	21	10	21	12	21	4	23	0	23	0	23	0	23	0
24-Pergunnahs	17	11	18	12	18	14	18	4	18	4	19	6	18	12	18	12	18	4	20	8	20	0	20	0
Backergunge	14	0	16	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	19	0	19	8	21	0	21	8	21	0	21	0	21	0
Chittagong...	11	12	8	0	9	0	11	12	14	8	16	0	15	8	16	0	16	0	17	4	17	0	17	0
Patna	30	0	30	8	30	8	29	0	29	8	30	0	29	8	31	0	33	8	33	8	34	4	34	4
Bhagulpore	21	7	24	4	27	2	26	11	25	14	27	12	26	13	25	14	27	12	27	2	29	1	29	1
Pooree	16	12	15	12	15	12	15	1	13	7	13	2	13	2	16	7	17	1	22	15	22	5	21	0
Hazareebagh	20	8	21	14	23	8	23	0	20	0	18	8	23	0	27	8	29	0	21	10	23	8	23	0

SALT.

	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Calcutta	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Burdwan	8	13	8	8	8	12	9	0	9	4	9	4	9	0	9	0	9	2	9	2	9	0	9	0
24-Pergunnahs	8	9	8	12	9	0	8	12	8	14	9	0	8	12	8	12	8	14	8	14	9	0	8	12
Backergunge	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Chittagong...	8	14	8	8	8	12	8	10	8	10	8	12	8	12	9	0	8	14	9	0	9	8	8	4
Patna	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Bhagulpore	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3
Pooree	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	13	4	15	2	14	7	14	7
Hazareebagh	7	8	7	8	7	2	7	6	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8	7	8

Agriculture and Horticulture.

Poosah estate.

THE agricultual operations conducted by Government during the year under review have been much simplified by the abolition of the numerous scattered model farms, of which an account was given in last year's Administration Report. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing efficient management for these small farms. Their working was expensive, and their influence upon the agricultural practice of the cultivators was but trifling. The Poosah estate has been retained for special reasons, but it has not been considered expedient to treat it as an ordinary model farm for the purposes of general agriculture. The question of the culture and preparation of a superior kind of tobacco in Behar has been recently assuming a special importance, and the Lieutenant-Governor therefore decided to retain the Poosah estate in the hands of Government for the undertaking of experiments in the raising and curing of tobacco, and possibly also for the establishing of an Agricultural College for Behar. This latter scheme, however, is at present in abeyance, and an Industrial School has been opened at Patna, which, it is hoped, will in some measure supply the want of technical education in the Behar province. At some future time it may perhaps be found practicable to utilize the farm for educational purposes, by periodically removing certain classes of the Industrial School to Poosah for instruction in practical agriculture.

The problem which this Government is endeavouring to solve is concerned not only with the cultivation, but also with the manufacture and curing of tobacco for use in smoking. The results of the experiments previously conducted under the supervision of Dr. E. Brown were detailed in last year's Administration Report. For various reasons those experiments were financially unsuccessful, and measures have accordingly been taken to procure the services of an experienced tobacco-curer from Manilla.

Botanical Garden.

The growth of the trees and shrubs in the Botanical Garden during the year, and especially of the ornamental group of trees from the Sikkim Terai, has been thoroughly successful. The new plant-house that was erected last year under Dr. King's supervision promises to afford an equable temperature for the growth of those plants which cannot stand extremes of climate. The funds specially granted for the improvement of the garden appear to have been generally laid out to the best advantage.

Mr. Lister's researches in the Chittagong Hill Tracts have resulted in supplying the garden with plants and seeds of considerable value and interest, and particularly in enlarging the fine collection of orchids. Great difficulty is experienced in bringing together in

Calcutta the flora of the higher and colder parts of the Indian empire. In the present state of provincial finances it has been found impossible to supply this defect by establishing branch gardens in the lower Himalayas. Until this is done, the Indian collections must be incomplete; but the Lieutenant-Governor fully recognizes that the Calcutta garden well maintains its reputation as a representative collection of tropical and subtropical plants. Sir Richard Temple will see whether the newly-established garden at Rungaroon, near Darjeeling, cannot render some assistance in this respect.

The present season has placed it beyond a doubt that neither the Madagascar rubber-vine nor the *Hevea Braziliensis* can be grown for commercial purposes in Bengal; but Calcutta still remains the most suitable place for raising seedlings, and it is a matter for regret that owing to the loss from defective packing of a large consignment of seeds from England no progress was made during the past year in the experiment of growing India-rubber.

The attempt to grow vanilla appears to have failed in consequence of the plants being overshaded. The Superintendent of the gardens has expressed his opinion that vanilla can never become a staple product of Bengal, but the Lieutenant-Governor would wish the experiment to be renewed for at least another season. Although the ipecacuanha cannot be grown as a regular crop in Bengal, the plants have been so successfully propagated in the gardens that large numbers of them were sent to Ceylon, the Nilgherry hills, and Burmah; while Dr. King says that the supply can be indefinitely increased. It is satisfactory to find that the ipecacuanha supplied to the Surgeon-General for trial in hospital practice was reported to be quite as efficient as the best South American drug.

Mahogany seedlings have been in great demand, and it appears that the difficulty in extending mahogany planting in Bengal lies solely in the scarcity of seed, which could be supplied by special arrangement from Honduras and Jamaica. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, considers that, having regard to the absence of any effective local demand for mahogany, and the difficulty of competing with the West Indian timber in European markets, the resources of Government had better be applied to promoting the growth of trees of undoubted usefulness in this country.

A correspondence upon a proposal to utilize bamboo shoots for the manufacture of paper stock has recently been under consideration; and, in connection with these papers, the Lieutenant-Governor will await with interest the results of Dr. King's experiments in treating the bamboo so as to induce it to yield a continuous crop of shoots irrespective of season. It is to be hoped that in another year the baobab trees in the garden will have advanced far enough for Dr. King to be able to report on the quality of their fibre, and upon its fitness for manufacture into paper.

The herbarium at the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta.

This very important herbarium was founded so long ago as the year 1800 by Roxburgh, who is called the father of Indian Botany, and has gradually grown to its present dimensions, partly by reason of the collections made at various times, under the auspices of Government, and by

distinguished botanists, such as Wallich, Griffith, Hooker; but chiefly by reason of contributions from individuals devoted to the cause of botanic science, such as DeCandolle, Fischer, Maximowicz, Thompson, Jenkins, Vicary, Masters, Parish, Stocks, Symonds, Cleghorn, Wight, Von Müller (Melbourne), C. B. Clarke, Kurz, Regel (St. Petersburgh), Anderson, and most particularly by Dr. J. D. Hooker, who, in his individual capacity, has presented at various times a great number of most interesting specimens, and has indeed been the greatest benefactor of the institution. Thus the herbarium possesses many associations which will become classical in the history of Indian botany.

In this herbarium, as in other herbaria, the dried specimens of the plants are glued on to sheets of paper, and are thus said to be mounted. The specimens so mounted are some hundreds of thousands in number. They are kept in cabinets with glass doors, arranged in a structure sufficiently well lighted, tolerably adequate in size, but not so spacious or commodious as might be desired, and not quite worthy of such an institution, though passably good for the present.

That an herbarium is the only possible basis of systematic botany on a comprehensive scale, as distinguished from morphological and physiological botany, is clear; and that the completion and maintenance of such an herbarium, as an important adjunct to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, is of much practical as well as scientific importance, will be manifest from the following considerations:—

Firstly.—It is necessary to have a collection of actual (though dead) specimens authoritatively classified, described, and named, which may serve as decisive tests, whereby all plants collected or obtained in any part of the country may be compared with known species, and have their true position in the vegetable kingdom assigned to them, and whereby it may be determined whether a particular specimen should be regarded as belonging to a species already named, or as representing a new species.

Secondly.—For the same purpose it is necessary to have a series of drawings (executed by competent hands) of the plants while still in life, together with notes taken on the spot at the time of gathering, which drawings and notes will supply many characteristic traits that can hardly be discerned from the same plants when dead and dried in the cabinets of the collection.

Thirdly.—Such a collection is essential to the illustrating of the geographical distribution of the numerous species of plants in the various parts of India, so that all the places where the species naturally grow may be known, and the modifications which their forms and characteristics undergo under divers climatic conditions may be perceived.

Fourthly.—The collection is further essential to display the gradations of form by which the allied families and species of plants approach or diverge from each other, so that the affinities or the distinctions between the immense number of specimens may be correctly understood.

Fifthly.—Again, the collection is very desirable to show how the several types of floras (alpine, desert, temperate, tropical) which, existing within the boundaries of British India, are allied to, or are

identical with, the floras of surrounding or neighbouring countries—Afghanistan, Persia, Thibet, China, and the Malayan regions.

Sixthly.—The collection is needed for establishing a proper scientific standard, upon which there may be founded a sound system for that botanical instruction which it is hoped to diffuse more and more in the country and to incorporate with our national education.

Seventhly.—The collection is, and will always be, most useful in dealing with questions regarding the naturalization of plants, the introduction of new vegetable products into the country, the adaptation of raw produce to the growing requirements of manufacturing industry, the management of the forests, and the scientific improvement of agriculture.

Eighthly.—Such a collection is essential to those who wish to prosecute botanic study to a high degree; and it is to be hoped that the number of such students, both European and Native, will be constantly increasing.

Ninthly.—The collection will be an authentic record of species, and even of genera, which are in danger of becoming extinct from the ravages and other destructive influences to which so many parts of the vegetable kingdom are exposed.

Tenthly.—Such a collection affords absolutely the only means of obtaining in one place anything like a view of the vegetable kingdom.

In order to fulfil these several purposes, the herbarium ought to be as complete as possible in respect to the Indian flora, in the broadest sense and to the minutest degree, according to the latest development of knowledge; and, in the Indian flora, there is represented the greater part of the vegetable kingdom. But inasmuch as many of the species found in India also occur in other countries, and as some families of plants existing in other countries are not found in India, the herbarium ought to contain examples of the flora of foreign regions.

It is therefore desirable to see how far the collection is complete, and in what respects, if any, it is especially deficient—firstly, as regards the Indian flora; and secondly, as regards the foreign floras.

The herbarium contains specimens of nearly all the species classified under the following natural orders:—

Ranunculaceæ.	Olacineæ.	Ficoideæ.
Dilleniaceæ.	Ilicineæ.	Cornaceæ.
Berberideæ.	Celastrineæ.	Caprifoliaceæ.
Nymphæaceæ.	Rhamneæ.	Valerianeæ.
Papaveraceæ.	Sabiaceæ.	Dipsaceæ.
Resedaceæ.	Anacardiaceæ.	Compositæ.
Violarieæ.	Coriarieæ.	Goodenovieæ.
Pittosporeæ.	Moringeæ.	Campanulaceæ.
Polygaleæ.	Leguminosæ.	Plumbagineæ.
Portulaceæ.	Saxifrageæ.	Myrsineæ.
Tamariscineæ.	Droseraceæ.	Ebenaceæ.
Elatineæ.	Hamamelideæ.	Styraceæ.
Hypericineæ.	Halorageæ.	Salvadoraceæ.
Ternstrœmiaceæ.	Rhizophoreæ.	Loganiaceæ.
Lineæ.	Lythrarieæ.	Gentianeæ.
Malpighiaceæ.	Onagrarieæ.	Convolvulaceæ.
Zygophylleæ.	Samydaceæ.	Solanaceæ.
Rutaceæ.	Passifloreæ.	Scrophularineæ.
Ochnaceæ.	Datisceæ.	Orobanchaceæ.

Lentibularieæ.	Corylaceæ.	Amaryllideæ.
Acanthaceæ.	Juglandaceæ.	Liliaceæ.
Verbenaceæ.	Ulmaceæ.	Pontederaceæ.
Labiatæ.	Podostemmaceæ.	Xyrideæ.
Plantagineæ.	Piperaceæ.	Alismaceæ.
Phytolaccaceæ.	Chloranthеæ.	Butomeæ.
Nyctagineæ.	Roxburghiaceæ.	Commelynaceæ.
Myristicaceæ.	Gnetaceæ.	Restiaceæ.
Proteaceæ.	Typhaceæ.	Cyperaceæ.
Elæagnaceæ.	Lemnaceæ.	Equisetaceæ.
Santalaceæ.	Burmannieæ.	Marsileaceæ.
Nepenthaceæ.	Juncaginaceæ.	Filices.
Buxaceæ.	Melanthaceæ.	

It is satisfactory to find that the collection is so far complete in respect to orders so economically important as the Ternstrœmiaceæ, the Rutaceæ, the Leguminosæ, the Verbenaceæ, and others, and in respect to an order of such beauty and interest as the Filices.

But the collection is imperfect in regard to the species in the following natural orders :—

Magnoliaceæ.	Melastomaceæ.	Thymelaceæ.
Menispermaceæ.	Cucurbitaceæ.	Loranthaceæ.
Fumariaceæ.	Begoniaceæ.	Lauraceæ.
Cruciferæ.	Umbelliferæ.	Aristolochiaceæ.
Capparideæ.	Araliaceæ.	Euphorbiaceæ.
Bixineæ.	Rubiaceæ.	Cupuliferæ.
Caryophylleæ.	Vacciniaceæ.	Myricaceæ.
Malvaceæ.	Ericaceæ.	Betulaceæ.
Sterculiaceæ.	Monotropeæ.	Salicineæ.
Tiliaceæ.	Primulaceæ.	Urticaceæ.
Geraniaceæ.	Sapotaceæ.	Balanophoreæ.
Simarubeæ.	Oleaceæ.	Coniferæ.
Meliaceæ.	Asclepiadeæ.	Cycadaceæ.
Chailletiaceæ.	Boragineæ.	Hydrocharideæ.
Ampelideæ.	Gesneraaceæ.	Scitamineæ.
Sapindaceæ.	Bignoniaceæ.	Marantaceæ.
Connaraceæ.	Pedalineæ.	Taccaceæ.
Rosaceæ.	Salsolaceæ.	Irideæ.
Crassulaceæ.	Amarantaceæ.	Dioscoreæ.
Combretaceæ.	Polygonaceæ.	Juncaceæ.
Myrtaceæ.		

Of these orders many are beautiful and interesting, while some are economically important; and having regard to importance, it is hoped that the collection may be made complete in respect to such manifestly useful orders as the Magnoliaceæ, the Malvaceæ, the Tiliaceæ, the Myrtaceæ, the Rubiaceæ, the Cupuliferæ, the Urticaceæ, the Coniferæ, and others.

The collection is also defective in regard to the species in the following natural orders :—

Anonaceæ.	Connaraceæ	Aroideæ.
Guttiferæ.	Apocynaceæ.	Orchidaceæ.
Dipterocarpeæ.	Palmeæ.	Gramineæ.
Burseraceæ.	Pandaneæ.	Lycopodiaceæ.

and it is almost blank as regards the species in the following sections :—

Characeæ.	Hepaticæ.	Lichenes.
Musci.	Algæ.	Fungi.

It is unsatisfactory that the collection should be deficient in respect of such manifestly important orders as the Dipterocarpeæ, the Palmeæ, and the Gramineæ.

But, further, specimens differ perceptibly within the limits of a species—within even each of the varieties of a species, finer specimens of the same variety being met with in one place, poorer in another place, average specimens in another place, and so on; the very finest specimens being perhaps found only in particular spots; fresh specimens, too, being sometimes found finer than any previously known. These diversities, for better for poorer, generally depend on soil and climate. It is therefore necessary that the herbarium should contain not one or two, or a few specimens of each species and variety, but as many specimens as possible from all parts of India. But, in fact, it very often happens that the herbarium, while possessing, for a species or variety, good specimens from some parts of India, is quite deficient in specimens from all other parts—and those perhaps very important parts —of the country. For instance, there are as yet but few specimens from the west coast of India, comprised in the Concan, Malabar, and Travancore; from the Nilgherry, Shevaroy, and Pulnee Hills; from the southern extremity of the Indian Peninsula; from Tipperah, Munnipore, and the Khasia Hills; from the lower Himalayan ranges immediately north of Assam; from Bhootan and Nepal; from the Chota Nagpore country to the west of Bengal; from the valley of the Nerbudda in Central India; from the valley of the Mahanuddy in the Central Provinces; from the Andamans and the Nicobars.

Thus it is that even with those natural orders which are above set down as represented comparatively well in the herbarium, the collection is yet far from being complete in the fullest sense of the term.

This cursory review, then, shows that, despite the efforts sustained for so many years, and although the herbarium contains more than half a million of specimens, still a vast work in collecting specimens remains to be undertaken, which can be accomplished only by persistent efforts being put forth season after season. The Lieutenant-Governor has requested the earnest attention of the Superintendent to this, and he trusts that each year will bring its additions to the herbarium. By deputing one or more of the trained assistants from the Botanic Garden to proceed to distant places in India and to collect specimens, the deficiencies which now exist may be gradually supplied. This has been done during last year with much advantage, and the operations will be continued during the ensuing and subsequent seasons. Sir Richard Temple has also requested the Conservator of Forests to cause the officers of his department to avail themselves of the many opportunities which the forestry operations offer for collecting specimens of plants for the herbarium. Already some collections have been received from forest officers, who take pride and pleasure in contributing more and more towards that botanic science which is so cognate to their regular work. As the area of forest conservancy is so largely expanding, such contributions will be received in yearly increasing numbers. Again, although most civil officers may have hardly leisure or opportunity for collecting plants for the herbarium, still those who serve in hilly districts, or in districts adjacent to hills, such as Orissa, Chota

Nagpore, Sonthalia, Tipperah, may have the ability and the inclination to collect specimens for the herbarium. The Superintendent has prepared a brief paper of directions for drying and preparing herbarium specimens. This has been circulated among all those likely to make use of it.

It is desirable that lithographs should be made from the many botanical drawings which exist in the herbarium; copies might then be sent to the botanic institutions in other countries, whence objects of interest might be obtained in return. Such lithography can be easily and cheaply executed in the Calcutta School of Art, where the Native students would make the copies on the stone while receiving their instruction in lithographic art. Indeed, they have already done this very satisfactorily in several instances for botanical illustration.

In respect to foreign flora, that is, orders found in other countries but not in India, or Indian orders found in other countries but doubtless under modifications of form, the herbarium has many specimens from Europe, some from Australia, and from some of the countries of Asia, especially Ceylon; a few from North and South America and from South Africa, but very few from some of the principal countries of Asia, such as Siam, Japan, Persia, Georgia; from Northern and Central Africa, from the West Indies; while from the Arctic and Antarctic regions there are none at all. The specimens we possess of foreign flora have been chiefly obtained through or from the Royal Garden at Kew; also from the Botanic Gardens at Kandy, Batavia, Melbourne, Adelaide, St. Petersburgh, Munich, Palermo, Chicago. Having regard to the support continuously rendered to the herbarium by Dr. Hooker, and to his peculiar cognizance of the needs of an herbarium in India, the Government hopes to receive from him in the future that assistance which he is pre-eminently able to afford. By keeping up communication with the Botanic Gardens and institutions of other countries, the Superintendent may send them specimens of Indian flora and obtain specimens of theirs in return. Such a system of interchange will afford the best means of supplying the deficiencies of our herbarium in respect to foreign flora. Lastly, Sir Richard Temple is anxious that the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden and Herbarium, Dr. King, should, during a portion of each season, visit some part or parts of India and collect specimens for the herbarium.

Inquiries and experiments in the physiological branch of botany.

The portions of physiological botany to which attention is specially required in Bengal are the diseases of plants, the preservation and improvement of their races, their structure and functions, their nutrition by inorganic and organic substances. Manifestly, these matters have much concern with all improvements of agriculture and of raw produce. It does not, indeed, follow that the Botanical Department can devise, apply, or carry out practical and material improvements in these respects; but that Department can, and ought to, establish the scientific basis on which all such improvements must be founded. And it is for this reason that the services of botanists may become not only scientifically interesting, but also actually valuable.

Mr. John Scott, the Curator of the Botanic Garden, who possesses skill, practice, and experience in physiological botany, has for the last three years been employed in making special inquiries regarding the poppy in the Opium Agencies of Patna and Ghazipore. His work, though primarily devoted to fiscal purposes, will also subserve the ends of physiological botany. While the practical part of his work will be brought into use by the fiscal authorities, the scientific result of his researches will be incorporated in the Botanical Department, to be there dealt with professionally or communicated to learned authorities. Possibly the conclusions arrived at respecting the poppy may be found applicable to other natural orders of plants.

Mr. Scott's deputation to the poppy districts of Behar will be prolonged for some little time in the interest of the opium revenue. But while thus engaged he can prosecute inquiries and experiments regarding the cognate parts of physiological botany. This, the scientific part of his work—as contradistinguished from the fiscal and practical—will be under the departmental supervision of the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, who will render every assistance in his power. Mr. Scott will thus make two sets of reports—one to the Board of Revenue regarding practical points relating to the poppy and the opium, the other to the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, relating to scientific points in physiological botany.

In the interest of pure science (as apart from the application of experiments to practical uses), the following results in scientific botany may be claimed for Mr. Scott's labours in relation to the poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) in Behar—namely, original views on the poppy-blight mould or murrain; its habits and reproduction from year to year; its periodic recurrence in a more or less serious form; observation of the circulation of the milky sap in the poppy plants, and the conditions favourable and unfavourable to its exudation; the proof that it is a vegetative secretion only, and is not related to the functions of reproduction; investigation of the general nature of this milk sap, and its place in the economy of annual and perennial plants.

Without attempting to fetter the discretion or the original thought of the Botanical Department and of the scientific officers, the opportunity has been taken of laying down in brief general terms the matters to which physiological inquiries in Bengal should be directed in the present and in the immediate future. These matters may be stated thus:—

1*st.*—*The diseases of plants.*—The blights arising from insects and from fungi, which notoriously cause injury to cereals and pulses, to the tea and coffee plants, to the opium-poppy, and the like.

2*nd.*—The parasites (having roots in the ground or springing from the stem) which destructively feed upon some kinds of cultivated plants, such as tobacco, cressworts and others, but more particularly the timber trees of the forests—the teak, sâl, sissoo, and the like.

3*rd.*—The gangrene, canker, and other diseases arising from excessive moisture in the soil, which injure almost all kinds of useful plants.

4*th.*—*The preservation and improvement of the races.*—The selection for general sowing of the seeds of the best individuals of every species of cultivated plants, that is, the seeds of the individuals which best display the qualities for the sake of which the species was domesticated.

5*th.*—The intercrossing of races and varieties with the same object.

6*th.*—The ascertainment of the causes (with a view to remedy or prevention) of the sterility so often affecting plants either introduced from distant countries or brought from neighbouring jungles to be domesticated or otherwise cultivated under circumstances differing from those of their original habitats.

7*th.*—The same inquiry with reference to the wearing out, the deterioration, and sometimes even the disappearance of races of useful plants, circumstances which are constantly causing remark and regret.

8*th.*—The fertilization of useful plants in the garden, the field, and the forest, by insects or other unintentional agency.

9*th.*—*The structure and functions of plants.*—The respiratory organs of plants, which so essentially modify the fluids and the secretions, and which are so greatly affected by the extreme temperature and the alternations of moisture and dryness in a tropical climate.

10*th.*—The circulation of the fluids in plants and the secretions connected therewith, the exudations of which (natural or artificial) supply so many articles of commerce; especially the milk sap or lactic fluid, which when thickened gives such valuable products as opium, caoutchouc, and others.

11*th.*—The development of the stems of the endogenous and acrogenous plants which grow from the top, and their peculiar dichotomous branching—matters of particular interest in Bengal, so rich in palms and canes, in bamboos and grasses.

12*th.*—The growth of the trunks of the exogenous orders, which supply so many of the best timber trees of the forests, some members or species of which orders have trunks of abnormal structure, and sometimes have buttress-like excrescences, which diminish the value of the timber.

13*th.*—*The nutrition of plants from inorganic and organic substances.*—The ascertaining whether any of the staples of Bengal agriculture are deteriorating in quantity or quality, with reference to the yield at previous periods in this country or at the present time in other countries.

14*th.*—The consideration whether such deterioration, wherever it may exist, arises from the inorganic or organic elements being drawn away from the soil by the plants without being replaced naturally or artificially.

15*th*.—The inquiry whether in any part of the country this constant abstraction of nutritive elements from the soil is compensated by the action of any natural causes.

16*th*.—The consideration whether, in the absence of such natural compensation, any artificial substitutes can be found in substances within the reach of the peasantry which may serve the purpose of manures.

Upon many of these matters doubts or questions exist among the best and latest authorities; and, indeed, that upon many of them scientific knowledge is in these provinces quite defective, is a fact well known to all who are interested in the progress of the country.

The produce of medicinal alkaloids in the cinchona plantations of the Darjeeling district.

The several alkaloids obtained from the bark of the cinchona trees are known as remedies for the fevers so prevalent in India. But as yet only one of these alkaloids has been extensively used as a medicine, named quinine, which is a very expensive medicine, quite within the reach indeed of the Government, the public departments, and the upper classes, both European and Native, but quite beyond the reach of the poorer classes of natives. Yet the poorer classes need the febrifuge as much as, or more than, anybody. But they cannot have it, unless it be given them either by the State or by private benevolence. It is impossible, however, that the expensive medicine should continue to be distributed gratuitously in such large quantities among so many millions of people. There must be a cheap febrifuge found if the people are to have it at all. The desideratum, therefore, is to discover either some means of producing the alkaloid quinine much more cheaply, or else some other alkaloid or alkaloids which, while being very cheap, will do as well, or nearly as well as quinine. To supply this desideratum, to make this discovery, has been the hope of Government in instituting the costly and extensive experiments (quite beyond the scope of private enterprise) of which we are now beginning to reap the fruit. The object of Government has been not only to reduce the cost of its own quinine, which expense is becoming actually considerable, but more particularly and primarily to find out some alkaloid febrifuge so cheap that the people at large may be able to buy it.

The cinchona plantations in the Darjeeling district cover 1,800 acres, and are stocked with cinchona trees, about three millions in number, which may be approximately distributed among the three species as below:—

	Trees.
Succirubra	2,600,000
Calisaya	350,000
Micrantha	50,000
Total ...	3,000,000

The Micrantha species, however, is found to contain little or no quinine in its bark, and may be put out of account.

The "Officinalis" species, which answers so well in the Nilgherry Hills of Madras, will not grow in these plantations.

The Succirubra and Calisaya trees are of various ages, from twelve months up to ten years. A certain number have been cut or barked, and have so yielded some of the medicinal alkaloids esteemed as forming a febrifuge. A very considerable number, about nine or ten years old, are now ready to be cut and barked. A fresh number will come under operation year by year. Whenever a tree is cut, it will be replaced by one or other of two methods. Thus whenever the maximum number of trees to be cut annually shall have been attained, that number will be regularly kept up by new trees coming on. Experience in these plantations shows that cinchona trees should be allowed to grow for eight or nine years before being cropped for bark.

The two methods of replacement of the trees are as follow. A tree may be cut down to the ground, leaving the root, from which a coppice stem springs up again and forms another bark-yielding tree: or a tree may be taken up by the roots which yield the medicinal alkaloid as well as the stem, even better, and then a young tree may be planted in its place. Both methods are adopted in the plantations with much skill and discrimination according to circumstances.

Of the two useful species—Calisaya and Succirubra—the barks yield the medicinal alkaloids quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, cinchonidine in different proportions. The bark of the Calisaya yields chiefly one alkaloid, and that the most esteemed, namely quinine. In this bark the quinine represents about 85 to 90 per cent. of the total alkaloids, and can be extracted with comparative ease and cheapness. The Succirubra bark contains a considerable proportion of each of the three principles, namely quinine, cinchonine, cinchonidine, and some amorphous alkaloids. These are extracted from the Succirubra in a mixed state, and are therefore called "the mixed alkaloids." The proportion of each of the alkaloids in the mixture may be thus stated :—

Quinine and amorphous alkaloids...	32·5
Cinchonine	33·5
Cinchonidine	29·0
Colouring matter, &c.	5·0
Total ...	100·0

From the Succirubra we cannot practically obtain quinine; that is to say, after much chemical examination by the Government Quinologist, the separation of the quinine from the other alkaloids is not thought to be expedient or profitably practicable. In other words, the quinine thus obtained would cost about as much as quinine obtained from England. But from the Calisaya, quinine can be obtained as good as any quinine, and its isolation can be cheaply accomplished in this country. Now it appears that Calisaya bark, capable of yielding four per cent. of quinine, can be produced on the plantation for about six annas a pound, in which case quinine could probably be manufactured at a cost within one rupee per ounce. It results, therefore, that all the Calisaya bark ought to be utilised for the production of sulphate of quinine, but as yet no attempt has been made to work it on a large scale. The Succirubra bark has been worked for the production of the mixed alkaloid, and a considerable quantity of that

febrifuge has been issued. The cost of this product, when the manufacture is fully established, will not exceed twelve annas per ounce.

The cost of the two articles from these plantations may be thus compared with that of quinine from abroad—

	Per ounce.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Quinine from abroad, from	3 0 to	4 6
Quinine from plantation from Calisaya	1 0 „	1 4
Mixed alkaloids from Succirubra in plantations ...	0 12 „	0 14

Thus the mixed Succirubra alkaloids are being produced at a cost well within the rate of one rupee per ounce, which rate has been heretofore placed before us as a standard of cheap production. This rate will, for the present at least, continue to be our standard in disposing of the produce of the plantations.

Such being the facts relating to the alkaloids of the two species Calisaya and Succirubra, it is clear that while both are good, the Calisaya is perhaps the better of the two. At all events, each species has great advantages, and the advantages on the two sides are nearly balanced. The Calisaya may be esteemed the best on account of the predominance of quinine in it, which can be easily extracted in a pure state. The Succirubra has mixed alkaloids likely to be sufficiently well esteemed as forming a febrifuge which is by reason of cheapness even better suited than the product of the Calisaya for distribution among the people, but from which quinine cannot be profitably extracted. On the whole, the product of the Calisaya is somewhat the better, that of the Succirubra is somewhat the cheaper, though both are well suited for the main purpose, namely distribution among the people. On the other hand the bark of the Calisaya, as property, is worth as much as any bark in the markets of the world, because it yields quinine separately so well; whereas the Succirubra bark is worth less, because it will not yield quinine separately to any profit. For the purposes for which these plantations were established, both Calisaya and Succirubra ought to be cultivated equally. It might be thought that Succirubra ought to be cultivated somewhat more, and Calisaya somewhat less, but at all events Calisaya should be cultivated largely.

Here, however, another consideration presents itself. In the hills where these plantations are situated, the Calisaya can be reared only near the basis of the valleys, where a moist and warm atmosphere is met with; therefore the area of its production is comparatively limited: whereas the Succirubra will grow higher and higher up on the slopes of the hill sides, which incline downwards towards the low valley; consequently its area of production is much larger. And this is one reason why more reliance is placed on the Succirubra than on the Calisaya. At present, indeed, this must necessarily be the case, because, as already seen, the vast majority of our trees are of the Succirubra species, those of the Calisaya species forming but a very small minority.

The plantations, as they now are, can supply from the present time, or will soon begin to supply, about 400lb annually of Calisaya alkaloids and 10,000lb of Succirubra alkaloids. The usefulness of the

Calisaya bark is unquestionable. If it can be produced in sufficiently large quantities, it will give a cheap febrifuge for the mass of the people. If it can be produced in a limited quantity only, still it will produce quinine enough for the Government and the public departments, and for the few classes who can afford to pay for an expensive medicine. The general efficacy of the Succirubra alkaloids is admitted. Their precise effect cannot perhaps be determined immediately. The decision must be a work of some years, depending on medical testimony, on actual experience, and on popular acceptance.

It will be important to produce and bring forward yearly as much of quinine and of mixed alkaloids as possible; in other words, the quantities above set down approximately for each of the two kinds. It is to be borne in mind that these are the quantities which the plantations, with their present culture and dimensions, will supply annually if they are well and carefully worked.

The first question will be whether the alkaloids shall be extracted from the bark on the spot, that is, in the plantations, or whether the bark shall be sent away to Calcutta in order that the alkaloids may be extracted there: in other words, whether the factory for manufacturing should be established on the plantations or at Calcutta. Either of the two plans would be suitable. But after consulting the Superintendent of the gardens and giving full weight to the recorded opinions of the Government Quinologist, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the manufacture can be most advantageously conducted at Calcutta, as it will there be more under professional supervision, and have greater advantages in respect of mechanical appliances. The work can be undertaken at either the Alipore Central Jail or the Presidency Jail, and this arrangement offers special facilities. It is proposed therefore that the bark be sent from the plantations to Calcutta to the Government Quinologist, whose head-quarters are there, and who will make the necessary arrangements with the manufacturing department in either or both of the jails for the operations.

In respect of the transmission of the bark from the plantations to Calcutta (some 4,500 maunds or 160 tons per annum), there arises of course the question of communications. The bark will be collected at the Mungpo end of the plantations, whence it will be carried down the hill to the Teesta Valley road, if that road should be passable for carts, or it may be carried along the ridge of the hills to Kurseong, where it will meet the main cart-road.

As already shewn, the present area of the plantations will give about 10,000lb a year, possibly 12,000lb, but no more. This quantity, though valuable in itself, is of course quite inadequate if the febrifuge is to be distributed largely among the people. Without undertaking at present to estimate how much may be needed from this point of view, it may be said that a much larger quantity than 12,000lb ought to be brought forward yearly; and if that is to be attempted, then the area under cultivation must be extended. With this view Sir Richard Temple has himself examined much of the ground obtainable around, or in the vicinity of, the present plantations. At the Rungbee, or north-western end of the plantations, there is no room for extension, as the hill side rises rapidly and the temperature becomes too cold for

the cinchona tree. But at the south-eastern end, known as the Ryang Valley, and the Sitong hill side, the ground affords striking advantages as regards soil, slope, elevation, temperature. On these long-stretching and gently-inclining spurs, descending down to a level of almost tropical vegetation, or rising gradually to altitudes which the planter may select according to the species which he wishes to introduce, there is plenty of ground suited to the habits and peculiarities of the several varieties of cinchona. It is probable that the new plantations extended in this quarter will be better even than the old. The attention of the Superintendent and of his officers has been specially directed to this subject. Not only should the Succirubra be largely planted, but also the Calisaya should be planted wherever possible; and inasmuch as soil suitable for Calisaya is more rarely found, particular search should be made for it in every place within easy reach of the various stations in the plantations.

The head-quarters of the plantations will be at Mungpo. The head gardener of the plantation, a person of considerable training, has for the past five years lived there. The Superintendent (who is also Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta) is expected to reside in the plantation for two or three months in each year: his house is at Rungbee, and having been built when the plantation was first being formed, is becoming out of the way. It is important that he should live at Mungpo, and a house will be built for him there, which can be done at a small cost. The house for the second gardener, at a point below Rungbee, must be kept up: it is much out of repair; it must, however, be fully repaired. This can be done at a moderate cost.

As the establishment of workpeople—hillmen in the plantations—has become considerable, and may yet increase, the providing them with suitable homesteads and fields is a matter of prime necessity, and will receive special attention. At present, after the manner of hillmen in Sikkim, they settle down on the hill side and burn the jungle or forest for their temporary cultivation, which they abandon after a short time, moving on to some other spot. All this they have to do under regulation, otherwise the jungles within the area of the plantations would soon be spoilt. But it is for the Superintendent to consider whether these people could not be taught to cultivate with the plough, and to establish themselves permanently on terraced fields on some of the excellent sites which are available around Mungpo. The accommodation of the labourers and their families, upon whose united industry so much depends, may be of much consequence in the management of the plantations.

Within the boundaries of the plantations there is much excellent virgin forest, from which wood and timber will be obtained for the manufacture, the surplus logs, if any, being kept as valuable property of Government. The Superintendent will be responsible for the conservancy of these forests.

Inasmuch as, besides the Superintendent, a scientific officer, there are two or three skilled and trained European gardeners in these plantations, the Lieutenant-Governor is very strongly of opinion that the opportunity ought not to be lost of introducing and cultivating

specimens of plants of all species which might be grown in the lower Himalayan regions. In this way specimens may be reared of great value from a scientific or a practical point of view; and this too without any expense whatever. These officers might also collect specimens of the rich and varied flora of the Darjeeling hills, to be sent to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, or to be otherwise used, as the Superintendent may direct. The existing staff of officers during unoccupied moments might accomplish much in this way, and it will doubtless be a pleasure to them to do so. It must not, however, interfere with their proper duties.

The alkaloid, when manufactured at Calcutta, will be supplied to the Medical Store Department in such quantities as they may indent for, and the remainder will be placed under the care of the Superintendent. He will comply with all requisitions made upon him by the several departments under the Government of Bengal, provided that such requisitions are made under the directions of the Surgeon-General. All Civil authorities, Dispensary Committees, and others, who may require the alkaloid, will make their requisitions accordingly. During the coming year the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to largely substitute the mixed alkaloids for quinine in the dispensaries, and so to reduce the excessive cost of medical stores. It will depend on the efforts of the Surgeon-General and the several Deputy Surgeons-General to ensure the speedy substitution of the cheap, though efficacious, alkaloids for quinine, and to diffuse the use of the alkaloids among the people to an extent that was never possible with so expensive an article as quinine.

Cinchona cultivation.

The results of the working of the cinchona plantation during 1875-76 differ materially from those obtained in any previous year. Hitherto the establishment has been employed first in experimental cultivation, and afterwards in systematic planting, while the yield of bark has been comparatively small. In the past season no addition has been made to the permanent plantation, and the main work of the year has consisted in gathering a crop of 211,931lb of red bark, the produce of *Cinchona succirubra*. This outturn exceeds by 62,000lb the amount estimated by the Government of India in their letter No. 208, of 21st June 1873, as the probable yield of the plantation in 1877. The following statement of the quantities of bark collected yearly since the establishment of the plantation shows that the yield of 1875-76 is more than five times as great as that of the previous year:—

		lb
Dry bark collected by pruning and thinning during	1869-70 ...	2,400
Ditto ditto ditto	1870-71 ...	12,500
Ditto ditto ditto	1871-72 ...	39,000
Ditto ditto ditto	1872-73 ...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto	1873-74 ...	16,000
Ditto ditto ditto	1874-75 ...	39,405
Crop of 1875-76	... ...	211,931
	Total ...	321,236

The Lieutenant-Governor considers these results to indicate a very marked degree of success.

In gathering the bark attention has been paid to the important objects of assisting future cultivation and of adding as much as possible to the practical knowledge of the best methods of harvesting. Thus on three plots of land, where the trees had become luxuriant and required space for growth, thinning and pruning have been largely resorted to; while in eight other places the plants were either coppiced or uprooted in such proportions, and with such arrangements for filling the vacant spaces, as seemed likely to furnish the most ample facilities for comparing the merits of these two modes of gathering bark. At the same time much valuable experience has already been gained. The practice of uprooting the entire tree was adopted in order to save the loss of bark which arises from the fact that after coppicing a certain proportion of the stools fails to shoot. Analysis shows that the root bark thus made available for manufacture contains about eight per cent. of alkaloids, or one per cent. more than the finest stem bark. The cost of uprooting slightly exceeds that of coppicing; but as the process thoroughly turns up the soil, it is hoped that it will answer to replant the same ground immediately with cinchona and "thus to secure gratuitously the advantage of a very complete kind of digging." Further experience will show whether the soil has been too much exhausted by its former crop to admit of immediate replanting; but attempts are being made to guard against this by allowing the leaves, branches, and wood of the uprooted trees to decay upon and manure the ground, and also by avoiding as far as possible the exact spots occupied by the uprooted trees.

The practice of stripping bark from living trees was not resorted to during the past year, as it was found that the renewal of bark under moss was rendered impossible in Sikkim by the attacks of ants. A few trees which had been stripped in 1874 have partially renewed their bark without mossing; but although eighteen months old, it is only about half as thick as the original bark. Three hundred healthy trees will be stripped during the current year; but Dr. King does not anticipate very favourable results from the experiment, and it is probable, on the whole, that this method of harvesting bark, so successful on the Nilgherry plantations, will be entirely abandoned in Sikkim. The comparative advantages of coppicing and uprooting will be fully inquired into during the next two or three seasons, but at present it is uncertain which process will turn out to be the best.

Owing to the unusual drought of last cold weather no additions have been made to the permanent plantation. But the nursery stock of *Cinchona succirubra* has been largely increased, and 125,000 young plants have been provided for the new plantation at Sittong. The 116,000 seedlings of yellow bark (*Cinchona calisaya*) returned last year have been written off as worthless, "experience having shown that *Calisaya* seed, however carefully it may have been collected from the varieties yielding only good bark, produces an uncertain and mongrel offspring." Further experiments will be made with the object of ascertaining whether manure can be profitably used in cinchona cultivation. Dr. King observes that the manured plants reported on last year cannot now be distinguished in appearance from their neighbours, and points out that vegetable manure is supplied to a considerable

extent to all the trees on the plantation by the practice of leaving the cut and uprooted weeds to decay on the ground between the trees.

Excluding an item of Rs. 754, transferred to the debit of the quinology account, the total expenditure on the plantation during 1875-76 amounts to Rs. 52,714. Out of this Rs. 42,937 represent the actual working expenses, while Rs. 9,777 are debitable to the capital account recently opened under the orders of Government. The latter sum includes Rs. 2,134 laid out on the new Sittong plantation, the accounts of which are kept separately. The quinologist's pay has also been added to capital, as this charge cannot fairly be debited against the crop until the plantation is in full working. It has been noted above that the total yield of bark amounted to 211,931lb. After deducting 16,640lb destroyed by an accidental fire, there remain 195,291lb to set against the working expenses of the year. Dr. King calculates that the cost of production of each pound of dry bark may be stated at a fraction above three annas and a half, or a fraction below four annas and nine pies if interest on capital at the rate of 4 per cent. be taken into account. During the year 92,400lb of dry bark were made over to the quinologist for conversion into cinchona febrifuge, and 2,000lb were supplied to the Presidency Medical Depôt. The remainder of the crop is stored at Mungpo, and is made over to the factory from time to time as it is required for manufacture.

The actual quantity of dry bark used in manufacture during the year was 107,130lb, which yielded only 1,989lb of cinchona febrifuge, or rather less than two per cent. More than one-half of the bark, however, was branch bark, which is always poor in alkaloids, from the worst part of the plantation, and the amount shown above includes all the bark consumed in experimental manufactures. The actual working expenses of the Quinologist's Department for 1875-76 are given as Rs. 30,355, against which are to be set Rs. 31,824, the value of the febrifuge at Rs. 16 per pound.

In Dr. King's opinion 366,000lb of dry bark may advantageously be collected from the plantations at Rungbee, Rishap, and Mungpo during 1876-77 ; but the Quinologist has submitted an estimate for working up only 240,000lb. Under recent orders the alkaloid factory will be transferred from Rungbee to Calcutta, and will be worked upon a large scale either in the Presidency or the Alipore Jail. It is hoped that there will be no difficulty in manufacturing the larger amount of bark shown in Dr. King's estimate into cinchona febrifuge, and supplying it to the public at a cost of less than one rupee per ounce. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore accepted Dr. King's estimate of the amount of bark to be collected during the current year, and the Government Quinologist has been instructed to amend his estimate so as to provide for the conversion into febrifuge of 366,000lb of cinchona bark.

During the autumn and winter of 1875 experiments were conducted by medical officers in various parts of India with the cinchonidine and cinchona febrifuge prepared by Mr. Wood. The experiments resulted in a considerable divergence of opinion, and the Surgeon-General expressed his view that while there could be no doubt of the efficacy

of both remedies against the ordinary intermittent fever of Bengal, the question of their general adoption must be considered as still *sub judice*. The intermittent fevers of last year were of an exceptionally mild type, and the medicines had not been sufficiently tested for any final judgment in the matter to be possible. It is understood that further investigations are now being conducted, and that their results will be communicated to this Government in February 1877. Meanwhile the Lieutenant-Governor has already recorded his opinion that any decision on the precise febrifugal power of these alkaloids must be a work of some little time, depending on medical testimony, on actual experience, and on popular acceptance.

Cultivation of the carob tree.

During the year under review the question of attempting to naturalize the carob tree in India has been reviewed, and a note on the subject has been circulated under the orders of the Government of India. Although the climate of Bengal is generally too damp to suit the carob, the experimental cultivation of the tree has been commenced at Monghyr, Midnapore, Meetapore, and Furreedpore. The climate of the three former places is tolerably dry, and it is hoped that under careful supervision the carob may flourish. But the prospects of its growth in the moist atmosphere and water-logged soil of Furreedpore are doubtful.

Economic Museum.

The collection of products in the museum, so far as it has yet been carried, is by no means complete, and is at present only remotely representative of the province. It has, however, already attained considerable bulk, and is in many respects very interesting. The total number of specimens is now 7,461.

Endeavour is always made to secure that the quantity or magnitude of each specimen obtained should, so far as possible, be large enough to admit of subdivision, in order mainly to facilitate the development of the museum in a double form, or rather with a duplicate arrangement of specimens—namely, an arrangement *raisonné* and an arrangement by districts.

The first arrangement, when completed, will afford a comparative exposition of all the products of the province, for it will have effected a comprehensive arranged collection of all the products as a whole, and will also furnish to the eye in the case of each product a comparison of specimens drawn from each of the several constituent districts. Under the second arrangement the products of each district will be exhibited by themselves, and means will thus be furnished for comparing the productive efficiency of district with district.

The collections consist in the aggregate of cereals, maize, millets, pulses, oil-seeds, oils, tallows, wax, gums, resins, dyes, drugs, condiments, farinaceous stuffs, sugar, spirits, vinegar, pickles, preserves, teas, opium, bhang, tobacco, salt, freestones, slates, limestone and lime, coal, charcoal, ores and metalware, clays and fictile products, silk and silk goods, cotton and cotton goods, fibres and textile fabrics, paper stuffs and paper, leather, harness, shoes, chicks, mats, reeds, bamboos, woods. It is proposed to add to these a collection of fruits and of fishes in plaster-castes.

The mere work of collecting specimens of the various products of the country has, it will be perceived, now reached a forward stage. A first instalment, more or less large, has been obtained from most of the districts and subdivisions of the province. But the work which has yet to be done is of a nicer and more difficult kind than this. Hitherto there has been comparatively little need for method, precision, and informed discrimination on the part of those who do the work of local collection. It may be easily imagined from the nature of the case that there is seldom in any instance room for doubt as to where the article sent up to us was produced, and this being known the specimen speaks of itself upon inspection for much besides. But the period is now fast approaching when the margins untouched beyond the instalments spoken of must be searched out, and, so to speak, realized; when the current losses of the museum from various causes must be supplied by the replacement of identical specimens; and when, above all, the requisite material for a descriptive catalogue—accurate, scientific, and statistical—of the entire contents of the museum, must be procured.

In order to attain these ends the Lieutenant-Governor has desired that regular meetings of the Local Committees should be held, and that the business connected with the Museum should be discussed and transacted at these meetings, proper minutes of the proceedings of the meetings being placed on record. If this plan is adopted, it will probably be found that the inquiries made, and the information collected, will be more systematic and complete than is the case at present. The opinions of one member will be checked by the experience of another, and the conclusions which might be arrived at will represent the collective view of the whole body of the Committee, and not merely the impressions of a single member. In the same way, it would be of great advantage that the articles which might be forwarded to the Central Committee as specimens of the district produce or manufactures should be first subjected to the examination of the members of the Committee assembled in meeting. In some cases it has occurred that specimens have been sent to the Central Committee which were manifestly not the produce of the district at all; and an error of this kind would be impossible if the articles had previously come under the scrutiny of a meeting of the Local Committee.

Resignation of the Hon'ble J. B. Phear.

During the year under review the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear resigned his appointment as Member and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Economic Museum, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to place on record an acknowledgment of the eminent services which Mr. Phear has rendered as Chairman of the Committee, a post which he has filled since the Committee was first appointed in April 1874. The establishment of the Economic Museum was originally proposed to the late Lieutenant-Governor by Mr. Phear, and in determining the constitution of the Central and Local Committees, and the plan of their work, Sir George Campbell was much assisted by Mr. Phear's suggestions. Since then the progress which has been made in carrying out the objects with which the Committees were appointed has in a great measure been due to the unremitting attention which Mr. Phear, in the midst of

other numerous and important avocations, has given to the work of the Museum. Among the many claims to grateful remembrance which Mr. Phear has left in different departments of the public service, and in the various scientific and philanthropic associations with which his name has been connected, not the least prominent claim, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, will arise from the interest which Mr. Phear has displayed, and the labour he has bestowed, in promoting the welfare of an institution which has so important a bearing on the material development of Bengal as the Calcutta Economic Museum.

Zoological Gardens.

It would not be right to omit all mention of the establishment of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore during the past year, as it may be confidently asserted that in future times the benefit conferred on Calcutta by the establishment of the gardens will be remembered when the recollection of many other things will have passed away. In the chapter on municipalities it is specially noticed that two of the most filthy and unhealthy suburban bustees have been removed in order to provide a site for the Zoological Gardens, and there is every reason to hope that when the full objects of the gardens have been developed they will become a source of interest and advantage to the whole community. The principal features of the Zoological Gardens are: To provide recreation, instruction, and amusement for all classes of the community; to facilitate scientific observations of the habits of animals, more especially those peculiar to tropical climates; to encourage the acclimatization, domestication, and breeding of animals, and to improve the indigenous breed of cattle and farm stock; and to promote the science of zoology by the interchange, import, and export of animals.

Forests.

THE rapid progress which is being made in the development and working of the Forest Department in the Lower Provinces is shown by the increased importance now attached to the more advanced stages of forest conservancy. Two years ago the principal work of the department consisted in the examination of forest tracts with a view to the formation of reserves. In the report of last year the most prominent feature was the progress made in setting aside selected tracts as reserved forests. In the present report, although considerable further additions have been made to the reserved area, the topic of principal interest is the improvement and working of the forests; and in future years these sections of the report will be of still greater importance than at present.

Inspection.

The preliminary inspection work of the year has been confined to three tracts—the fir forest on the western boundary of the Darjeeling district, the forest of pergunnah Rhotas in the Shahabad district, and a block of sâl forest in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Of these the two last have been gazetted as Government reserves after the close of the official year. The fir forests in Darjeeling are not the property of Government, but belong to Cheeboo Lama; the timber is of inferior quality, and there are no facilities for transporting it, so that the tract could not under any circumstances be profitably worked. But it is of importance to check the denudation of these slopes on grounds connected with climate, with water-supply, and with the prevention of land-slips. It is not proposed to take these forests under the direct charge of the department, but to use the influence of Government in inducing the proprietor to adopt some simple measures of conservancy. The forest tracts in pergunnah Rhotas and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs contain at present little mature timber, as the larger trees have been destroyed by indiscriminate cutting; but their situation makes it probable that they will prove extremely valuable hereafter, as there are excellent means of carriage both by land and water.

The forests still remaining for exploration in Bengal are of no great importance. It may be desirable to reserve some additional areas in the Chota Nagpore province. Of the other forests the most considerable is the Mudhoopore jungle in Mymensingh; but no part of this is the property of Government.

Reserved forests.

The progress made during the official year in the formation of reserved State forests may be tabulated as follows:—

Divisions.	In square miles.			Remarks.
	Area at the beginning of the year 1875-76.	Area added during the year.	Total at the end of the year 1875-76.	
Darjeeling	106	.....	106	
Julpigoree	129	30	159	
Palamow	.....	151	151	
Soonderbuns...	885	314	1,199	
Chittagong	347	223	570	
Singbhoom	.....	400	400	Rough estimate.
Total ...	1,467	1,118	2,585	

It will thus be seen that two new divisions—Palamow and Singbhoom—were formed in course of the year, and that the reserved area was increased by 1,118 square miles. These figures do not include the Shahabad and Sonthal Pergunnahs reserves, which were gazetted after the year had closed.

Julpigoree.

In the Julpigoree division the Apalchand reserve, of 30 square miles, was gazetted in September 1875. It is situated on the left bank of the river Teesta, about 15 miles above the town of Julpigoree. The forest consists principally of sâl, sissu, and khair. There is a great demand for timber in the neighbourhood, and any surplus can readily be floated down the Teesta to the Berhampooter. The details of the working plan of this reserve have not yet been completed.

Palamow.

The Palamow reserve was gazetted in August 1875. The greater part of the tract is covered with sâl forest, but there are at present few trees of large dimensions, and the reserve will require a rest of some years before any regular system of cutting can be introduced. There is convenient water-carriage for the produce of this reserve by means of the river Koel, which falls into the Ganges not far from the town of Arrah.

Soonderbuns.

In the Soonderbuns division an additional block of 314 square miles was gazetted in August 1875, principally with the object of obtaining a well-defined natural boundary for the reserved tract. But the experience of a few months showed that this object could not really be attained unless the Soonderbuns of the Satkhira sub-division in the 24-Pergunnahs were added to the reserve, and this was accordingly done after the close of the year. The Conservator has recommended that the whole of the unleased area of the Soonderbuns should be placed under the Forest Department; and such a measure would no doubt make the duty of protection and supervision easier than it is at present. But the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the public convenience requires that the reserved tract should be limited to the smallest area compatible with the effectual preservation of the valuable soondri timber; and he will be unwilling to enforce any restrictions which are not shown to be necessary

to the accomplishment of this object. It is therefore probable that no further additions will be made to the reserved area in the Soonderbuns.

Chittagong.

In the Chittagong division the Metamahari reserve of 223 square miles was gazetted in June 1875. The two most valuable trees in this reserve are the gurjun and the jarul, both of which species were in imminent danger of extinction from reckless cutting. The forest produce of the reserve will be taken down the Metamahari river to the regulation district of Chittagong, but a detailed working plan has not yet been prepared.

Singbhoom.

A new division has been formed in the Singbhoom district of the province of Chota Nagpore, consisting of about 400 square miles of the Government estate known as Sarunda Pir, situated between the Brahminee and Byturnee rivers. The reserve was gazetted in August 1875. The principal tree is the sâl, and as the forest has not been much injured by cutting in past years, an immense number of magnificent specimens of this tree are to be found in the reserved area. There is not at present much local demand for timber, but there is water communication with Cuttack; and as the reserve is situated on a straight line between Calcutta and Bombay, it may hereafter become extremely valuable in the event of direct railway communication being opened between those two places. The demarcation of this tract has not yet been completed.

Proposals for bringing some private forests in the Chota Nagpore province under Government management for the benefit of the proprietors.

The area of the extensive province of Chota Nagpore must have, at a period not very distant, been for the most part covered with valuable timber forests largely consisting of sâl. Such forest must of course to some considerable extent give way to cultivation and habitation. Some felling of trees must be constantly going on for the use of the population on the spot, and also for distant trade. But due allowance having been made for all this, there seems to be reckless felling of timber carried on in every direction without care or thought for reproduction. The evil does not at all consist in the felling of trees, which may be properly felled for useful purposes: it really consists in the felling of trees in such a manner that the ground is so cleared of trees that nothing remains for reproduction, and that forests which with good management might supply timber for many generations become exhausted in a few years. It is indeed very desirable that cultivation should spread in so sparsely-peopled a province; but no possible extension of cultivation could afford compensation for the entire loss of the timber resources. Moreover, much of the forest is situated in places unsuited for cultivation.

Fortunately the province will never be quite destitute of timber, for two Government reserved forest areas have, as already stated, been taken up under the Forest Act—one to the north, of 150 square miles, in Palamow, and one of 400 square miles to the south at Sarunda, besides other lesser reserved areas. In these areas the forests will be duly preserved. There are still, however, very many scattered areas, the aggregate of which must be very considerable, which are private property, and in which the felling is more or less wasteful and reckless as above described.

The same remarks, too, are applicable to some of the districts adjoining this province—certainly to Bankoora and to part of Sonthalia, perhaps also to part of Beerbhoom.

The Conservator of Forests has accordingly been desired to take an early opportunity of visiting the Chota Nagpore province, and of conferring with the Commissioner with a view to ascertaining whether the owners of forest lands could be induced to allow selected areas, stocked with sâl or other valuable timber, to be brought under some sort of forest conservancy either by some supervision being established with the assistance of the Forest Department, or by some direct management being undertaken by that department under special lease, or such like condition. The rights and the property of the landholder or landowner would be scrupulously observed, the management would be for his benefit, the profit accruing would be his, and it would be understood that the department would seek no more than reimbursement for expenses incurred, and would not aim at any profit to the State, the real object being to preserve a sufficient number of trees for reproduction, in order that the timber supply may be permanently maintained.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Inquiries have also been made during the past year, and previously, with a view to establish some kind of forest conservancy in the Government estate of Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and it has at last been determined to reserve a small tract of about 40 square miles of sâl forest. The situation of this tract is peculiarly favourable, it being within 25 miles of the East Indian Railway, with facilities of transport by water to the railway. A notification declaring this tract a reserve has already appeared in the *Gazette*. The Lieutenant-Governor has been unable to agree to the Commissioner's proposal that the reserve should not be made over to the Forest Department; but at the same time it has been explained that the penal clauses of the Forest Act and Rules should not be brought into immediate operation. [It is the Lieutenant-Governor's wish that the fullest consideration should be given to whatever private rights may exist within the tract.]

Forest prosecutions.

Under the heading of protection and improvement the Conservator reports that 30 prosecutions were instituted during the year against 73 persons. In 22 cases convictions were obtained against 41 persons, seven cases were dismissed, and one was pending at the close of the year. In the Soonderbuns reserve many cases in which the rules were infringed were suffered to pass without the prosecution of the offenders, as in past years the forests have been open to the public, and the Conservator was anxious that the new regulations should not be enforced in any way which might produce inconvenience or hardship to the boatmen and wood-cutters engaged in the traffic. The orders of the Conservator on this point have the entire approval of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Demarcation of boundaries.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the demarcation of boundaries, especially in the Julpigoree and Chittagong divisions. The measures taken for the protection of the forests from fire were only partially successful—a result which is attributed to the specially

dry weather which prevailed during the early months of 1876. In the Darjeeling division the clearing of a fire-path 50 feet broad, and the employment of special patrol parties, proved ineffectual to protect the Sivok and Muraghat forests. The extreme difficulty of saving plantations from destruction by fire in dry weather is graphically illustrated by an anecdote given in the Conservator's report, which describes how a nursery in the Bamunpukri plantation in Darjeeling was entirely destroyed by a burning leaf, which dropped upon it in the presence of three officials of the Forest Department, whose utmost efforts were unable to master the conflagration which immediately burst forth.

Several new roads have been constructed during the year in the Julpigoree and Darjeeling divisions. In Palamow it is stated that the existing roads are sufficient, and in the Soonderbuns and Chittagong the communication is by water. A number of rest-houses have been erected for the accommodation of officers in charge of the reserves, and for the reception of inspecting officers on tour. The total expenditure on buildings and offices amounted to Rs. 3,913.

Plantations.

The area of the plantations has been increased from 427 acres to 490 acres during the year. The teak plantations in Chittagong are reported to be very promising. An important experiment is being made in the Darjeeling division, in the rearing of a number of seedlings of the *Ficus elastica*, which are stated to be doing well. A small bamboo plantation has been laid out in the same division by order of Government, with the object of ascertaining whether the bamboo can be successfully cultivated as a material for the manufacture of paper. A small and experimental plantation has also been established at Khoolna so as to be especially under the management of the officer in charge of the Soonderbuns division. The establishment of a mill for the conversion of bamboos into paper has never been contemplated in these provinces, and the intention of Government is only to aid in making experiments on the artificial growth and cultivation of bamboo in different places. To establish a manufactory of bamboo fibre appears to involve risks and liabilities which Government could not rightly accept, and which must be left to persons interested in the paper trade. Moreover, it is not known that there is any locality in Bengal where a factory for the preparation of bamboo paper stock could be established: nowhere in the more accessible parts of Bengal is the supply of bamboos greater than the demand. It may here be added that in the Soonderbuns an area of 100 acres has also been set aside for the experimental cultivation of the baobab, but the seedlings were not actually planted till after the close of the year under review. The Deputy Conservator expresses some doubt whether the locality will be found suitable for a fair trial of the experiment.

Yield of the forests.

As many as 77,296 cubic feet of timber were brought to depôt during the year, against 54,320 cubic feet in the previous year. There was, however, a falling off in the quantity sold, owing to the fact that most of the timber removed from the Buxa reserve reached the depôt towards the close of the year. It is satisfactory to find that the net profit to Government on timber sold has increased in the Darjeeling division from 5 annas 10 pie to

6 annas 3 pie, and in the Julpigoree division from 6 annas 11 pie to 9 annas 4 pie per cubic foot. A large number of narrow-gauge sâl sleepers were supplied from the Darjeeling division to the Northern Bengal State Railway. The Government timber operations were confined to the three divisions of Julpigoree, Darjeeling, and the Soonderbuns; but besides these a large quantity of material in the above three divisions and in Chittagong was removed from the forests by private persons under licenses and on payment of fees. In Palamow no working operations were undertaken, as the forests require rest; but there were some small receipts on account of minor forest produce.

Soonderbuns conservancy.

The plan which has been adopted for the management of the Soonderbuns division may be briefly described as follows:—Seven revenue stations were established, but this number proved to be insufficient, and three more stations have since been added. Boats entering the reserve for the purpose of removing forest produce are required to take out permits at the station, and to pay tolls according to the maundage of the boat and the description of material taken. The first permit was issued on the 11th December 1875, and the full number of seven stations was not completed till the 5th February 1876, so that the division was actually in working order for only about two months of the year. But the returns show that during this period 4,528 permits were issued to 5,321 boats, and that 16,43,434 maunds of forest produce were removed, the tolls upon which amounted to Rs. 29,000. Three-fourths of the whole quantity of produce consisted of firewood.

The tolls in the Soonderbuns have purposely been fixed at very low rates. The preservation of the soondri forests was the principal object with which the reserve was formed, and the rate on this wood is one anna per maund; but for all other descriptions of timber, firewood, and minor produce, the toll is only one pice per maund. It appears from the returns that two-thirds of the entire receipts were derived from boats belonging to the Jessore district, but no doubt a large proportion of the produce was subsequently exported. Boats from Backergunge took 14,715 maunds of soondri timber, most of which was probably used for boat-building.

Formation of a training school for native foresters and forest rangers.

The expansion within the last two years of the Forest Department in the provinces under the Government of Bengal, and the employment of so large a number of native officials in the business of forestry, render it desirable that some steps should be taken for the establishment of a training school in one or other of the Government forests. The number of native officials who are employed in the various forest tracts which are scattered over many districts can hardly be less than fifty at the present time, and will within a very few years be one hundred. The salaries range at present from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 per mensem, but there exists sanction for raising the pay to Rs. 150 as soon as men shall become duly qualified. And the departmental organization provides that a native may rise to be Sub-Assistant Conservator on Rs. 200 per mensem, and ultimately, in case of special merit, to the graded service beginning with a salary of Rs. 250. The work is well suited to the natives of these provinces; better suited to them perhaps, for climatic

reasons, than to Europeans. But if it is to be performed with real efficiency, the men must receive a special training at the outset. The business constitutes a profession, and those who undertake it must receive a professional preparation.

This preparation manifestly ought to be of two kinds—first, scientific, relating to botany; second, practical, relating to forestry. It will naturally be a part of the duty of the Conservator of Forests and of his assistants to select young natives from the Government schools and colleges for his department, and to see that they duly receive a training as specified above. The Conservator then would engage young natives upon such salaries within the sanctioned scale as may seem proper. This engagement would be provisional and subject to the passing ultimately of the professional tests. He would prescribe some preliminary test of general education in reading and writing and the like, also in surveying with compass and chain, for which pursuit our schools afford already adequate facilities. After the provisional admission of the candidates he would see that they are subjected to instruction in botany and in forestry.

It is desirable that the candidates should be fairly well-grounded in the elements of botany as a science, both systematic and physiological. No very high standard in this respect need be attempted; still the young men ought at the outset to acquire a competent knowledge of the structure and functions of plants. Again, though they need not learn all the minutiæ of systematic botany, still they ought to understand the leading principles of the classification of plants and the reasons why those principles have been adopted by the schools of botany in Europe. They ought to know the names of the principal natural orders of plants and the several groups in which those orders have been arranged; and all this knowledge should be acquired not only by the reading of elementary books and the hearing of lectures, but by the actual dissection of plants with their own hands. The handling and dissecting of plants by the students themselves is an essential of primary importance. The Botanical Gardens at Calcutta, and the arrangements there made for the instruction of students of the Medical College, would afford every facility for instructing simultaneously the candidates for the Forest Department. In that case there would be an examination at the end of the course of instruction, and the candidates would receive a certificate from the Superintendent of the Gardens. At some of the other colleges also there is some botanical instruction afforded, and perhaps the Conservator might find it sufficient to accept certificates of proficiency in botany as accorded by the college authorities; or ultimately he might prefer to make his own arrangements departmentally for such instruction. But in the beginning he will probably find it easier and cheaper to make use of the means already existing in the Educational or the Botanical Department.

The Conservator would then select one or more of the Government reserved forests, wherein to afford to the young men that practical instruction in the work of forestry which is to form the business of their lives. In such a place they will see the application of the elementary scientific knowledge which they have presumably acquired

already. They will carry that knowledge farther and farther in respect to the trees and plants with which they are specially to deal. They will learn the best methods of clearing, of preserving, of lopping, of thinning, of cutting, of planting, of stocking, of preparing for market, and the like. The Conservator would fix the period during which such training should last. After its completion there should be an examination, and a formal certificate should be given to the men as they pass. The granting of such certificate is important, and its precise form should be prepared by the Conservator and sanctioned by Government.

All young men thus passed must be permanently employed in the Forest Department under such terms as regards period of engagement and the like as the Conservator might settle; and no men, save these thus passed should be employed in future.

It may happen of course that men thus passed may occasionally obtain employment under the civil officers in those districts where there are forests under the care of the ordinary local authorities. There would be no objection to such arrangements, inasmuch as the State has an interest in the preservation of those forests also.

Revenue and expenditure.

The receipts and expenditure of the year, as compared with those of 1874-75, give the following results:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75 ...	1,85,914	98,654	87,260
1875-76 ...	1,98,274	1,39,086	59,188

It would thus appear that in 1875-76 there was an increase of Rs. 12,360 in the gross receipts, but that the expenditure increased by Rs. 40,432, so that the net surplus of the year was much smaller than that of 1874-75. These figures, however, which are only those of cash receipts and payments, do not correctly represent the real financial result of the operations of the department during the year. The actual value of the year's transactions, which is found by excluding from the account all items not properly belonging to the year, was Rs. 1,93,609; and the real cost of the year's transactions, calculated on the same principle, was Rs. 1,40,026, giving a balance of Rs. 53,583. To this is to be added a sum of Rs. 39,329, being the difference between the value of the stock in hand at the beginning and at the close of the year, and the net result of the year is thus shown to be Rs. 92,912, being an increase of Rs. 265 upon the net result of 1874-75, which was Rs. 93,647. The large increase in the value of the stock in hand is due partly to timber brought to depôt in the Julpigoree division and not disposed of, and partly to the purchase of seven elephants during the year. There was a profit during the year on the operations of all the divisions except Palamow, in which (as has already been explained) it was not thought advisable to work the forests. The Conservator anticipates that the surplus will rise to about Rs. 1,50,000 in the course of the next two years, but that much more than this cannot be expected for some time to come. The receipts for the current year in the Soonderbuns are estimated at Rs. 60,000, but there will be some necessary increase of expenditure.

The Lieutenant-Governor cannot close this review without again adverting to the remarkable development which the department has shown in the course of the last two years. At the end of the year 1873-74 the separation of the province of Assam had removed from the administration of this Government the principal tracts which were then under the charge of the department. There remained only the two divisions of Cooch Behar and Chittagong, and the entire reserved area amounted to a total of only 120 square miles. The present report shows six divisions already established, with a reserved area of 2,585 square miles. Five of these divisions are being worked at a good profit on the expenditure, and in future years a still larger surplus may be confidently looked for. But the immediate pecuniary returns are of small importance, compared with the permanent benefit which these provinces will derive from the judicious protection of their principal forest areas. The primary work of the department is to afford this protection, and thereby to ensure a continuous supply of timber and other forest produce, which would speedily be destroyed if the consumption of it were altogether unchecked. It is perhaps not too much to say that there is no branch of the public service which confers a greater direct benefit on the country than the operations of the Forest Department.

Manufactures and Mines.

INDIGO.

In spite of occasional losses of crop and fluctuations in the European demand, the production of indigo maintains its place as one of the principal industries of these provinces. The indigo riots of 1859-60 were followed by a marked decline in the cultivation of the plant throughout Bengal Proper. In some districts, indeed, indigo threatened to become extinct in consequence of the hostility of the cultivators; and although the industry has since shown a tendency to recover itself, the general area under plant is less than it was twenty years ago, while the profits to be derived from the growth of jute, of European vegetables, and of valuable garden crops, such as betel, chillies, ginger, turmeric, &c., render the ryots averse to enter into engagements with the planters.

The contraction of indigo cultivation in Bengal Proper has, however, been counterbalanced in the long run by its extension in Behar, so that in fact the total annual outturn and export of the country is now hardly less upon an average than it was thirty years ago. The average may be said to be about 1,00,000 maunds, valued at two and a half millions sterling. A statement showing the total exports of indigo from Calcutta for the last thirty-three years, furnished by the Custom-house, is subjoined :—

YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.	YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rs.		Maunds.	Rs.
1843-44	1,60,228	3,19,16,914	1859-60	96,142	1,54,02,546
1844-45	1,29,483	2,58,05,863	1860-61	1,00,364	1,60,75,111
1845-46	1,04,178	1,94,83,586	1861-62	68,710	1,09,98,005
1846-47	1,00,747	1,60,88,846	1862-63	98,126¾	1,55,36,740
1847-48	92,234	1,45,24,414	1863-64	83,270	1,33,60,475
1848-49	1,24,010	1,97,76,777	1864-65	92,558¾	1,48,84,724
1849-50	1,05,184	1,67,53,728	1865-66	94,710½	1,50,01,271
1850-51	1,08,162	1,71,78,836	1866-67	1,01,884	1,63,31,785
1851-52	1,17,004	1,82,16,536	1867-68	86,484	1,38,14,248
1852-53	89,691	1,42,88,481	1868-69	95,820	2,21,27,244
1853-54	1,07,368	1,70,12,060	1869-70	80,090	2,28,89,925
1854-55	88,341	1,42,57,802	1870-71	86,473	2,28,52,025
1855-56	1,23,552	1,97,84,200	1871-72	91,179	2,46,66,761
1856-57	98,151	1,47,66,431	1872-73	1,62,860	2,70,40,804
1857-58	83,301	1,34,58,121	1873-74	1,00,313	2,62,80,103
1858-59	84,212	1,74,38,771	1874-75	74,083	1,98,16,099
			1875-76	1,14,643	2,35,25,774

The exports shown in the last four years of this statement fully illustrate the peculiar variability of outturn which is one of the characteristics of indigo. Thus the indigo crop cut and manufactured in 1871-72 and exported in 1872-73 was the largest that had been

obtained for nearly thirty years, while that of the following was a good average crop, the outturn being about 1,10,500 maunds. On the other hand the outturn of 1873-74 exported in 1874-75 amounted to no more than 79,277 maunds, which appears from the recorded exports to be one of the worst crops known within the last thirty years. In 1874-75 the indigo crop was more favourable, yielding in all 1,27,802 maunds, which may be regarded as more than an average crop. The present year (1875-76) shows some falling off, and the estimated outturn is given at 92,000 maunds. Up to the beginning of September it was believed that the outturn of the year would not exceed 85,000 maunds, as the Lower Bengal indigo had suffered from heavy rains and the Behar plant had not had rain enough. By the middle of October, however, it became clear that there would be an exceptionally favourable yield from the second cuttings in Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Chupra, and the factories of the North-West Provinces promised to send a large crop to Calcutta. It is probable that in consequence of the limited supply high prices will be realized on the sales in England. The following statements, extracted from Messrs. Moran and Co.'s market reports, exhibit in detail the actual outturn of 1873-74 and 1874-75 and the estimated outturn of 1875-76 :—

Indigo Outturn, 1873-74, 1874-75, *and* 1875-76.

	1873-74. Mds.	1874-75. Mds.	Estimated crop, 1875-76. Mds.
Lower Bengal.			
Dacca, Furreedpore, &c. ...	270	.....	.....
Furreedpore ...	.....	313	300
Jessore	5,124	3,407	3,000
Nuddea	5,171	3,740	4,000
Midnapore	1,430	1,437	1,200
Burdwan and Bankeora ...	1,513	.....	.....
Burdwan	.....	1,020	500
Moorshedabad	3,003	3,286	3,600
Maldah and Pubna ...	774	.....	.....
Maldah	.....	1,228	1,000
Rajshahye and Bogra ...	1,899	.....	.....
Rajshahye and Pubna ...	.....	1,360	900
Purneah	2,203	7,190	2,900
Bhagulpore	2,537	3,510	2,600
Monghyr	721	.....	.....
Rungpore and Native ...	5,214	4,069	3,000
Total ...	29,859	30,560	23,000
Behar.			
Tirhoot	7,930	.....	17,800
Tirhoot and Monghyr ...	.....	35,898	.....
Monghyr ...	.....	.....	2,000
Chumparun	7,158	18,338	12,200
Chupra	3,312	14,530	9,000
Total ...	18,400	68,766	41,000

Indigo Outturn, 1873-74, 1874-75, *and* 1875-76.—(Continued.)

	1873-74. Mds.	1874-75. Mds.	Estimated crop. 1875-76. Mds.
North-Western Provinces.			
Benares	10,604	7,343	8,000
Doab	20,414	21,133	20,000
Total ...	31,018	28,476	28,000
Grand total of crop ...	79,277	1,27,802	92,000

The following statement shows in detail the places of destination to which indigo was exported from Calcutta during the years 1874-75 and 1875-76 :—

Whither Exported.	Indigo.			
	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
United Kingdom...	33,570	1,19,71,974	51,524	1,38,94,170
Suez	63	21,200	423	1,34,916
France	8,078	31,64,969	16,119	49,50,499
North America	2,331	7,78,761	3,909	8,74,820
Ancona	27	10,000	5	929
Milan	85½	34,000	111	29,000
Hong-kong	.....	.....	5	1,426
Naples	101½	31,633	119	25,188
Odessa	1,776½	7,02,425	1,015	3,37,959
Venice	614	2,46,075	591	1,88,128
Genoa	140½	56,100	167	55,117
Malta	.....	.....	17	5,521
Trieste	5,487	20,75,000	6,410	20,05,784
Persian Gulf	1,465	4,56,984	727	1,27,582
Asia Minor	.....	.....	1,700	3,92,377
Port Said	.....	.....	3	1,088
Constantinople	118½	34,880	4	950
Alexandretta	429	1,77,362	858	2,57,434
Beyrout	140	54,155	434	1,26,868
Orleans	.....	.....	53	12,000
Jaffa	.....	.....	22	6,000
Japan	2½	581	.....	.....
Bombay	4	550	140	31,360
Madras	3	900	30	6,600
British Burma	.....	.....	2	350
Orissa Ports	.....	.....	4	720
Total ...	54,435½	1,98,17,549	84,392	2,34,64,786

It appears from the Custom-house returns that the export of indigo from Calcutta in any given year takes place almost entirely in the months of December, February, and March. The export of 1875-76 was distributed as follows :—

1875.	Cwts.
November	486
December	25,814
1876.	
January	33,767
February	22,630
March	1,076

the total of 84,392 cwts. being made up by small driblets in the succeeding months.

The amount, therefore, recorded as exported during the financial year represents precisely the outturn for the Lower Provinces of the preceding year minus an uncertain amount, varying from 5,000 to 12,000 maunds, which is reserved for local consumption. The increase, therefore, both in the quantity and value of the indigo exported in the past year is clearly due to the abundant crop of 1874-75 following upon the short outturn of 1873-74.

It will be seen from the above statement that the year 1844-45 was the greatest indigo year on record. In that year the exports were 1,60,228 maunds, valued at £3,191,691; in 1872-73 the exports were 1,62,860 maunds, valued at £2,704,080. During the last thirty years the best indigo years have been 1843 (1,60,228 maunds), 1844 (1,29,483 maunds), 1848 (1,24,000 maunds), following the great inundation of the previous year, when the outturn had been only 92,000 maunds), 1855 (1,23,552 maunds), and 1872. In the last of these years the great crop was attributable to the fertilization of the soil by the inundation of 1871. The smallest exports were in 1861-62, being 68,710 maunds, valued at £1,099,800. At this time there was a great depression in indigo cultivation consequent on the disturbances of the two previous years. It is since 1868-69 that the value of indigo has gone up, and that the value of trade has largely increased in comparison with the quantity. The exports of 1874-75 were 74,083 maunds, being somewhat in excess of the quantity that was exported in 1861-62; but the value in that year was only £1,099,800, against £1,981,609 in 1874-75. The United Kingdom now takes about three-fifths, France about one-eighth, North America and Trieste about one-fifteenth each, and Bombay and the Gulfs a comparatively small quantity.

TEA.

An account of tea cultivation in Bengal during 1874 was published in last year's Administration Report. The results of the year 1875 have since been received by Government, and are now published. The principal tea cultivation in Bengal is in the Darjeeling and Julpigoree districts: the cultivation in Chittagong is yearly increasing: there is at present a cultivation only on a very small scale in Chota Nagpore and Dacca.

DARJEELING.

The tea returns for Darjeeling were collected by Mr. Edgar, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, from the planters of the district, and the Lieutenant-Governor is indebted to those gentlemen for the readiness with which they supplied the information incorporated in the official report.

In 1875, as in 1874, there was a very great increase in the number of Darjeeling concerns and gardens, in the area of land brought under cultivation, in the outturn of tea, and in the number of both Europeans and Natives employed in the industry. On the other hand, there has been unfortunately the same inferiority in the average quality of the tea produced, which was the great drawback to the operations of 1874.

Returns were received from 101 concerns in 1875, as against 91 concerns in 1874. One of these, however, was cut off from a previously existing concern. The number of gardens shown in the returns is 121, as against 113 in the previous year; but some gardens which were

counted as separate gardens in 1874 have been grouped together in 1875, while some which were counted as one in 1874 have been subdivided in 1875. The number of actually new gardens opened out for the first time in 1875 appears to have been nine.

The total area returned as under cultivation in 1874 was 18,888 acres. The return for 1875 shows an area of 22,162 acres under cultivation. The fresh land brought under cultivation principally consists of additions made to gardens which had been commenced before the beginning of the year. The area cultivated in the nine gardens actually opened during the year was small.

The amount of tea returned as manufactured during the year was 4,600,758lb, being an increase of 686,988lb over the produce of 1874, which is stated at 3,913,770lb. As already mentioned, however, the quality of the tea produced has not kept pace with the increase in quantity, and the tea produced in the great majority of the Darjeeling gardens was of indifferent quality, if judged by the prices obtained for them in the market. That this was not caused by anything in the soil or climate of the district is proved conclusively by the fact that the teas sent down from some of the Darjeeling gardens fetched throughout the season quite as high prices as teas produced from plants of similar character in good Assam or Cachar gardens. The general deterioration may rather be ascribed to the wilful sacrifice of quality to quantity that has prevailed throughout the district for some years past. The appliances of the factories, and the available amount of labour, have also not been sufficient to work up the quantity of leaf manufactured in the best manner possible; and it is thought that the strain upon the plant, caused by the continuous overplucking of the leaves which is necessary to its existence, has produced a temporary deterioration in the character of leaf now yielded by it.

The attention of all persons connected with tea in Darjeeling now appears to be thoroughly roused to the danger that threatens the industry unless tea of a better quality can be made. The present season's returns have already shown an improvement, and the prices obtained have, from various reasons, been higher than they have been for some years past.

The number of Europeans employed as managers and assistants has increased. There were 139 employed during last year. The total number of Natives of all classes employed on the gardens is 23,938. The number of labourers has been returned as 22,274, which is very nearly at the rate of one labourer per acre for the total area under cultivation. The number of labourers employed in 1874 was 19,424.

It is a very satisfactory feature in the prospects of tea that this increase has mainly taken place among the labourers who are natives of Nepal, of whom there were 20,161 in 1875, against 17,693 in 1874; and it is understood that the numbers during the present year are still increasing. There was also a slight increase in the number of plainsmen working in the lower hills without contract, the numbers being 1,992 in 1875, against 1,486 in 1874. On the other hand, the small number of plainsmen (245) who were under contract in 1874 was reduced to 121 in 1875.

Dacca.

In the Dacca Division the only district in which tea is grown is Dacca, where there are two tea gardens—one belonging to Khajah Ahsanoollah, Khan Bahadur, and the other to Rajah Kally Narain Chowdry Bahadur. These experimental gardens have each yielded a small quantity of tea, though the produce of the former is stated to have been less than it was in the preceding year, being 19¾ maunds, against 24 maunds. The latter yielded 42 maunds, or 3 maunds in excess of the produce in 1874. There was no extension of the areas of the gardens during the past year.

Chittagong.

There are in the Chittagong Division only two tea-growing districts, viz. Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The season of 1875-76 was not a favourable one. The unusually heavy rains in July and August did considerable damage to young seedlings, and retarded the flushing during the best months for manufacture, while the absence of rain from October to March tended to shorten the outturn considerably. In Chittagong the heavy rains set in on the 3rd June and ended about the middle of September, during which time 110 inches of rain fell, while the other eight months of the year received about 13 inches only.

The gardens are mostly on the plateaus or slopes of small hills, the individual height of which varies from 30 to 80 feet. All the extensions made last year were confined to valleys, where the slope is so slight as to render drainage desirable. The cultivation on the steeper slopes is now condemned, as such situations are unsuitable for tea plantation; and the main regret of the tea-planters is that such sites were, as a matter of preference, selected when this industry was first started. The constant washing away of the soil from the root of the plant, and the difficulty of nurturing the plants with manure, are found in such cases to have produced plants much inferior to those growing at the bottom of the slopes. The soil of Chittagong is suitable for tea. Low rich land, with facilities for drainage, seems to be considered the best. Manure is, however, required for the production of a large outturn. Cattle manure is much used. Near towns manure is plentiful and cheap, but in the interior, where the people are in the habit of manuring their own lands, less is available for the planters, who have to pay at such places a somewhat high price for it. In these districts there is still so much firewood available in the neighbourhood of all the gardens that the people do not habitually use cow-dung for fuel. Other manures than cow-dung have been tried by the tea-planters, but they are not approved of.

The climate, though fairly suitable for tea cultivation, is not equal to the climate of Assam and Cachar. The seasons in ordinary years are too marked, and early showers are wanting. This drawback during the past year was intensified by an unprecedented fall of rain followed by a drought.

The tea plant in use is mostly hybrid. There is also some Assam indigenous produce.

The area brought under tea cultivation during the year was 665 acres, against 253 in 1874-75, the estates of which no information could be obtained not being taken into account. But 110 acres of plantation at Muddun Hât were given up, and the Puttea estate

(which includes Kurnua and Guldicherri gardens) shows 16 acres less under plant than the area under plant in the preceding year. On the whole, at the end of the year it is said that roughly speaking there were about 3,000 acres under tea. Besides the above, there are still about 31,000 acres taken up and at the disposal of the proprietors, so that there is plenty of room for extension.

The year under review shows an average yield of 161lb per acre from mature and immature plants. This is the average for a bad season and from areas including considerable steep slopes which have become half denuded of plants. Plantations on the more wisely selected slopes, and under proper supervision, yield an average of probably 100lb per acre more than the general average of 161lb. In some cases, where manuring is very carefully attended to and the land has been well chosen, the yield reaches the very high average of 800lb per acre of the area with mature plants, as in the Pioneer garden, which is situated in the town of Chittagong. Here the facilities for obtaining manure account for the large yield.

The total yield for the year 1874-75 was shown to be 271,680lb without Muddun Hât, Pioneer, Jeitpoora gardens, Agonia estate, Rangoniah estate, and Wagga estate, regarding which no information was received. For 1875-76 the yield from the several tea estates of this division, with the exception of Burgoyne and Wagga estates, is shown to have been 431,554lb. Taking the produce of these two gardens, which are small ones, the total yield of the year may be fairly estimated at 450,000lb.

The subjoined is a comparative statement of the estimated value of tea exported during the past five years from the port of Chittagong :—

Year.	Chests exported.	Estimated value.
		Rs.
1871-72	2,841	2,52,141
1872-73	3,342	2,79,773
1873-74	4,427	3,01,477
1874-75	4,268	3,41,894
1875-76	6,174½	4,79,087

From this statement it will be seen that the increase in the past year was very marked. There is, in addition to the quantity exported, a very considerable and rapidly increasing local consumption. The value of the produce seems to have been during the year Rs. 160 per acre planted, or about a rupee per pound.

The number of imported coolies on the tea gardens shows a great increase since last year, the figures rising from 924 to 2,067. Local labour, although scarce, is a great help; but its failure to meet the whole demand has deprived these districts of their chief advantage as tea-growing districts. The local labourers are an unusually independent class. During the time when the planters much require them, they are busy in their fields, and during the time for extensions in plantation, manuring, pruning, and such like, which generally take place from December to February, the local labourers go in large multitudes to Akyab, there to obtain rates of wages which the planters cannot afford to give.

During the past year the Collector of Chittagong visited four of the large tea gardens in his district. The imported labourers, he reports, are extremely well cared for by, and are on very good terms with, their masters. They are well housed, and well tended when ill. Several of them were time-expired men. The Labour Act is not in force, and it does not appear to be required. Imported coolies generally receive Rs. 5 a man and Rs. 4 a woman. The rates for local labour are said to be about a rupee higher. But this is perhaps an under-statement, as 4 annas per diem is the ordinary wages of a coolie in the district of Chittagong. Plucking, trenching, manuring, pruning, and the various manufacturing processes, are all benefited by the hands employed being experienced. In this way the value of the labour of the imported coolie compares favourably with that of the local labourer, who may not have a continuous experience of more than one or two months. The health of the coolies was generally good. Several persons from the North-Western Provinces and Behar appear to have wandered down of their own accord in search of work, and to have taken service in tea gardens.

Machinery was during the past year introduced in the following gardens:—

Baromasia Haryoolcheerri	Both close together and under one manager.
Kurnua Guldicherri	Ditto ditto.

Its introduction, it is reported, into other gardens is likely shortly to be effected.

On the whole it may be said that the tea industry has obtained a firm footing in Chittagong. Native zemindars are gradually embarking in it, and find it most profitable. One of them told the Collector that he had expended about Rs. 3,000, and got in an annual clear profit of Rs. 1,000, and that was a better return than any ordinary zemindary would give him. He had evidently made up his mind to venture further. Chittagong tea has, it is believed, obtained a good name in European markets, and the Calcutta sales show that it fetches a high average price when sold there instead of being despatched direct to London. No tea plantations were abandoned during the year under review.

Julpigoree.

The cultivation of tea is being largely extended in the Dooars of the Julpigoree district, and promises to be very successful and remunerative. No difficulty is encountered in procuring labour, as the Pahareas from Darjeeling and the Dhangurs from Chota Nagpore come to the gardens for employment in large numbers.

The relationship subsisting between the planters and the Meches who reside in the neighbourhood of the newly-opened gardens is also said to be not unsatisfactory, for although the latter naturally dislike and resist the intrusion, they have no legitimate cause of complaint against the new settlers, and therefore tacitly acquiesce in a state of things which they see they are impotent to change.

Chota Nagpore.

There are five tea plantations in the Chota Nagpore division, three being in Hazareebagh and two in the Lohardugga district. No tea is grown in Manbhoom or Singbhoom. The total outturn of tea from the division is estimated at 149,873lb, against 139,904lb in 1874. In 1872 the outturn was only 53,200lb. In addition to these gardens it is believed that a small tea garden has lately been started on Paresnath Hill, in Hazareebagh; but the plantation is still in its infancy, and no information regarding it has been furnished. The experiment of establishing a tea garden in the Palamow sub-division is still being continued, and the results so far are said to have been successful. The past year's season was unfortunately unfavourable for tea operations in Chota Nagpore. There was an unusually long drought, and it is feared that the current year's cultivation must also in some degree have been affected.

In accordance with the practice of former years, a general account of the manufactures and mineral prospects of the several divisions in Bengal during the year under review is annexed.

Burdwan Division.

The Burdwan Division is important as regards its manufactures. The jute and cotton mill industries are said to be enlarging themselves. There are at present five jute mills and three cotton mills in the division. The jute mills are mostly supplied with produce from Eastern Bengal, but Hooghly, and especially the southern part of the district, supplies a considerable quantity of the raw fibre, which is said to be valuable on account of its superior strength. The manufacturing population is composed about equally of the natives of the place and of immigrants from Western districts. It is observed by the Collector that the coolie population is beginning to acquire factory characteristics, and to need the special attention of the Police and Excise Departments. Of other manufactures, the most considerable are silk and indigo. The principal concerns in both these industries are those belonging to Messrs. Watson and Company in the Midnapore district. Although the indigo produce of the year was not favourable, yet it is said that at the end the yield turned out to be better than had been expected, and in some factories was above the average. The season was also a bad one for the mulberry; the silk-worms died, and the cocoons were few and bad. It is reported, moreover, that the year was generally an unfavourable one to the coal industry. There are stone quarries on the Sussunnia Hill, in Bankoora, which are again worked, and will probably be extended; and there are also chalk quarries in this district.

An entire change of management has been made in the Bengal Coal Company. The most flourishing native collieries are believed to be those at Seebpore and at Bamundihi, near Seetarampore. Messrs. Burn and Co. have extended their potteries at Raneegunge. The new Bengal Iron Company, who have arranged their dispute with the Beerbhoom Coal Company, have completed their works and began smelting during the year. In September 1874 the Beerbhoom Ironworks passed into the hands of Messrs. Burn and Co., under whose energetic management the works are again becoming a busy centre of activity.

Presidency Division.

The manufacture of indigo is reviving in the Baraset sub-division, in the 24-Pergunnahs district, under Messrs. Agabeg and Co., who have opened a new factory at Ghola, the former site of a large concern, in addition to the factories which they were previously working. The system is perfectly voluntary. The cultivators do not even take an advance for seed, but sow of their own accord. They are giving back to indigo the land which had been used for jute until the depression of the price of jute has made it more profitable to grow indigo. Under the head of other manufactures may be mentioned the Government powder manufactory at Ichapore, the gun-foundry at Cossipore, and the cartridge manufactory at Dum-Dum, which affords employment to 1,122 men.

Indigo and silk are the most important products of the Moorshedabad district. The cultivation of indigo is confined almost entirely to the East, where the alluvial nature of the soil is favourable to the growth of the plant. The factories are mostly owned by Messrs Watson and Co. and Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co. Native factories have almost entirely disappeared, owing to the inability of their proprietors to compete with factories managed by Europeans. The last indigo season was a fairly good one. Silk-spinning is still kept up in the filatures of Messrs. James Lyall and Co., Messrs. Louis Payen and Co., and Messrs. Watson and Co., and in many Native filatures; but the manufacture barely yields interest on the capital employed. Many of the Native filatures have been closed within the last two or three years. The decay of the industry has been going on for years, on account of the growing preference in Europe for woollen fabrics, but has been more rapid in recent years, owing to the greater competition of Chinese and Japanese silks with Bengal silk, and the increased production of silk in Italy. An incurable disease has also frequently attacked the silkworms for some seasons past, and its ravages have caused a serious reduction of the quantity of silk produced, and to some extent affected its quality. According to latest accounts, however, it is satisfactory to find that in consequence of a failure in France and Italy the prospects of Bengal silk are beginning to revive, and hopes are expressed that this reanimation will prove to be more than temporary. Statistical information regarding the operations of the firms cannot be accurately procured, but it would appear that the quantity of silk spun yearly is about 3,000 maunds, and that the outlay for this amount of produce is Rs. 15,00,000, of which Rs. 10,80,000 are spent amongst rearers of silkworms, Rs. 1,80,000 in wages to spinners, and Rs. 2,40,000 for establishment charges. There are 45 filatures under European management and 67 under natives. Filatures of two or three basins are also found in many villages; their number is about 97.

Silk-weaving is still an important industry, although it has shared with silk-spinning the damaging effects of the depression of the silk trade. It is now confined almost entirely to a number of villages in the Rampore Haut sub-division, and in the Mirzapore thana of the Jungipore sub-division. Bassua, Bistopore, and Margram in the former sub-division are the most important centres of the industry. There were nearly one lakh of pieces of silk woven in the whole district during the year. The income of the weavers has been much reduced owing to

the low prices at which the clothes are now selling, and many of them have taken to cultivation in addition to weaving, which, as a rule, was their sole occupation in the prosperous days of the industry.

In Nuddea, as heretofore, indigo is the chief manufacture. In the Meherpore sub-division last year the cultivation is said to have extended over 65,000 beeghas. In the Kooshtea sub-division the cultivation of indigo is said to have been steadily declining of late years, and it is the opinion of many people that it must be eventually abandoned in these parts. The Collector states that he has not received any more definite information on the subject of the co-operative system of cultivating indigo, but he thinks that it has not gained ground, and he is told that the past bad season has seriously injured its popularity. The manufacture of goor and sugar comes next in importance to indigo. They are made from sugarcane and from the juice of the date-trees. The centre of the sugar-refining trade is at the town of Santipore, from which place sugar to the value of about one and a half lakh of rupees is annually exported. The Collector, in his tour last January, met long strings of carts laden with goor on the road from Bongong to Ranaghat, and these were all on their way to Santipore.

In Jessore sugar and indigo are the principal articles of manufacture. The produce of the date-tree was very abundant, owing to the absence of rain in the cold season. The estimated outturn of sugar being upwards of one and a half lakhs of maunds at Kotechandpore alone, the price of both goor and sugar was remarkably low; the former selling at Rs. 2, and the latter at Rs. 7 per maund, against Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 8, respectively, of the preceding year.

Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

The principal manufacture of Rajshahye and Maldah is silk. The most important filatures in the former district are worked by Messrs. Watson and Co. and Messrs. Louis Payen and Co. In Maldah there are seven filatures worked by European firms. The total amount of silk manufactured by Europeans out of Maldah cocoons is estimated at 80,000lb, and the silk reeled off by Natives amounts to nearly 48,000lb. It is calculated that nearly 300,000 people are employed in connection with the silk industry in this district, *i.e.* in mulberry culture, worm-rearing, silk-spinning, and cloth manufacturing.

In Bogra silk manufacture no longer exists. The last filature at Nowdapara, once the property of the East India Company, has been closed for two years, and the few cocoons that are now reared are exported for sale to Rajshahye. As observed in last year's report, this industry is steadily declining since the great fall of 1874, which brought down the prices of European and Native-manufactured silk to nearly half of what they used to be. The worm-rearers and mulberry-growers have been great sufferers.

Next to silk, the most important manufacture of this division is indigo, which is grown largely in Rajshahye and Maldah, and to some extent in Rungpore, where it is entirely in the hands of Native capitalists. The crop was a fair one in Rajshahye and Rungpore, but not good in Maldah. This industry, too, is declining. Apparently capitalists prefer investing their money in speculations like tea, which involves less risk and gives larger profits over a term of years than

indigo. Among other manufactures of the division may be mentioned gunny, manufactured from jute at Serajgunge, in Pubna, in Dinagepore, Maldah, Rungpore, and Julpigoree; a coarse kind of silk, made from the castor-oil silkworm in Bogra and Rungpore; paper in Maldah and Rungpore; brass and bell-metal utensils on an extensive scale in Rajshahye; and carpets of superior quality and texture in Rungpore.

There are some minerals in the Darjeeling district, such as copper, on both sides of the Teesta, and what is apparently not bad iron at Kallingpong, near the Riong; but these mines are not worked at present pending the demarcation of the forests.

Dacca Division.

The once celebrated Dacca muslin is now almost a thing of the past, and is manufactured only to express order. Three pieces were made at the end of last year, to the order of Nawab Abdool Gunny, for presentation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. They were twenty yards long by one yard broad, and some idea of the wonderful fineness of the texture may be formed from the fact that their weight was 9¼ tolas, or about three ounces and a half. Shell-cutting and silver filigree work give employment to a considerable number of people. Oil continues to be largely made in the Manickgunge subdivision, as well as at a place called Mirkadim, in Moonsheegunge, and at Naraingunge. Iron and brass utensils for local use are made to a limited extent all over the district, and a languishing industry in cloth is still carried on, to be shortly extinguished by the use of English goods, which is rapidly increasing. As mentioned last year, a small quantity of gunny-cloth is made in Manickgunge.

Fish is preserved in Mymensingh and Furreedpore, in the former by a drying, in the latter by a salting, process. Special encouragement has been given to this trade at Goalundo by allowing the bonders of salt to be used for fish-curing a refund at the rate of Rs. 2-12 per maund on all salt so used. They are thus able to sell the salt to the fish-curers at Rs. 2-10-9, and still leave themselves a profit of between 13 and 14 annas a maund, while the curers obtain their salt at a far cheaper rate than they otherwise could. The trade was much interfered with last year by the incursions of the river, as the enclosure within which the salting operations are carried on had to be pulled down. The business was again resumed in April of the present year, and as much as 250 maunds of fish a day are frequently brought in to be cured. The quantity of salt to be used is about 7½ seers per maund. The fish is first of all cut into slices, into which salt is well rubbed, and then packed in earthen jars for exportation. There appears every chance of a brisk trade being developed.

There is an important manufacture of brazen utensils in Kagmaree, in the subdivision of Attea, in Mymensingh. From inquiries made by the subdivisional officer, it appears that over 300 men are so employed; that the annual outturn in maunds of the utensils manufactured is over 2,500, and that their value is considerable—above a lakh of rupees. The other manufactures of this district are cheese and mustard oil; the former is confined to the eastern side of the district, the latter is general. Paper of a coarse kind, *seetulpattee*

mats, and an inferior imitation of the Dacca jewellery, are made to an insignificant extent in the Attea sub-division.

In Furreedpore, besides the preservation of fish above alluded to, sugar, both from the date palm and cane, and oil, are largely made. Braziers' work is carried on, though not to a very considerable extent, in the Madareepore subdivision; immense earthen jars, some of 20 maunds, or more than 13 cwts. capacity, are made on the banks of the Dol Samudra; a coarse of kind of paper in the Pangsa thana, and blankets at Baliakandy, both in the Goalundo subdivision.

Goor (molasses) and oil are largely made in Backergunge, for local use chiefly; brass utensils and iron implements, *seetulpattee* mats, are also made. In Tipperah there is little in the way of manufacture. It is essentially an agricultural district. Fish is largely dried and extensively exported, and some braziers' work, gunny-making, and basket-weaving, are carried on. In all the districts of the division boat-building is more or less extensively carried on, and some of the finest and largest boats seen on the rivers are built in Dacca and Backergunge.

Chittagong Division.

There are no mines or manufactures of any importance in this division. The bafta cloth manufacture, for which Noakholly had in olden times an extensive reputation, has long since become extinct. Coarse cloth, it is true, is still manufactured both in Chittagong and Noakholly for the ordinary wear of poor people, generally of the lower class; but the importation of English piece-goods, which surpass the country manufacture both in quality and cheapness, bids fair to entirely replace the local industry.

Patna Division.

The chief manufactures of this division are opium, indigo, and saltpetre. The total quantity of opium received from cultivators in the season of 1875 was 54,700 maunds, which, when regulated for high consistence and reduced to the factory standard, gave a manufactured outturn of 58,977 maunds 18 seers. The important subject of indigo has already been fully treated. As regards saltpetre, it is believed that this hitherto declining manufacture shows signs of reanimation. The rules and Act XXXI of 1861 were revived in the division in April 1875. It was at one time thought that the introduction of the Salt Act would give the death-blow to saltpetre in this division. It was believed that the industry depended for its vitality more on the salt educed in the refining process than on the value of saltpetre. Anticipations, however, have not been verified by the result. The industry has not collapsed with the introduction of the preventive system. The price of saltpetre has, however, fallen off considerably from Rs. 8 to Rs. 4 or 5 per maund, and it is said by one officer, though probably without foundation, that there is not the same demand in Calcutta for saltpetre that there was formerly.

Bhagulpore Division.

Of the manufactures of the division, indigo continues to occupy the foremost rank. All the district officers are agreed in thinking that there is generally a good understanding between the planters and the ryots; and certainly very few cases of dispute between them come before the courts. The Magistrate of Purneah goes so far as to say that the planters of his district are so indifferent to their own interests that they make very little demand on the time of the ryots, who are not harassed as elsewhere, and consequently have no cause of complaint. He further states

that all the planters are gentlemen, and their families have lived in the district for years, and are known to the ryots and native landowners. Nearly all of them hold jotes or putnees of their own, independently of the farms, which they generally take up for terms of years. The Magistrate of Monghyr, however, is of a different opinion, and his remarks are to the point. He observes:—"The cultivation of indigo appears to be popular with the zemindars and the labourers, unpopular with the ryots. It is popular with the zemindars because the planters give them a higher rent for their land than they can get from others, and it is popular with the labourers—Moochees, Dosadhs, and such castes—because it gives them work which they could not get elsewhere. The ryots generally, as is well known, dislike indigo, because much of the best land is taken up for it." The Magistrate of Bhagulpore states it as his opinion that the manufacture of indigo in the north of his district is on the decline. It may be added that the planters in this part are mostly involved; and if the modifications in the Court of Wards' system, ordered with a view to discontinue the farming system and rack-renting, touch any of them, it will most likely go hard with them.

The hardware and fire-arms, as well as the baskets of Monghyr, the tusser silk and sugar of Bhagulpore, and the bidreware of Purneah, continued to be manufactured during the year under report as usual. The trade in fire-arms in Monghyr has, no doubt, suffered depreciation by the prohibition of their export to the Caragola fair.

Under this head the district officer of Monghyr refers to a peculiar kind of black pottery made at Sooroojgurrah. He says:—"It has much the appearance of old Etruscan pottery, made by burning the clay with mustard oil cake, which blackens it. It is ornamented with scroll work painted on with quicksilver." No enamelled or glazed pottery is now made in the district; but from the numberless pieces of broken glazed pottery found in and around the fort, it appears probable that the art was practised in former times.

Orissa Division.

There is very little to add to the information given in previous reports. Manufacture of gold and silver ornaments, of brass and bell-metal ornaments and household utensils, and cotton-cloth weaving, have been brisk. This is always the case when harvests are good and the people well off. The salt industry is the most important industry in Orissa, and this yields a large revenue to Government, although, as explained in the salt chapter of this report, it is now rapidly on the decline.

The following statement shows the manufacture, revenue, and consumption of salt in Orissa during the year:—

	Amount of salt manufactured.	Quantity of salt sold for consumption in the district.	Salt revenue realized.	Consumption by the total population per head.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	S. C.
Cuttack	26,519	2,02,324	42,519	5 6
Pooree	67,170	96,264	3,85,446	5 0
Balasore	1,97,335	98,810	4,83,514	5 2
Total ...	2,91,024	3,97,398	9,11,479	5 3

The importation of cheap salt from Ganjam has largely increased, and the consumption per head of population has advanced from 5 seers in 1874-75 to 5 seers 3 chittacks in 1875-76.

Talchere coal.

Allusion was made in last year's report to the coal of the Talchere fields, and it was said that the prospect of utilising the local coal-fields depended on the discovery of coal in places which are accessible by a water route. It was also mentioned that Mr. Ball, of the Geological Survey, was about to proceed to Orissa and make a professional examination of these fields. This Mr. Ball has since done, and the Government is indebted to him for the careful inquiry he has made, and for his report. It is very satisfactory, after the various and conflicting reports that have reached Government regarding the Talchere coal, that a final and thorough investigation should have been made, although the results of that investigation are unfavourable. Mr. Ball's report is, in fact, even more unfavourable than the Lieutenant-Governor had anticipated. Mr. Ball considers that no coal seam of a workable thickness and fairly good quality exists in the Talchere field; that there is no probability of there being a sufficient local consumption to support a proper mining establishment; and that there is, with the present expensive carriage, no prospect of a class of coals equal to Raneegunge steam coals competing successfully at the Orissa ports with Raneegunge coal sent from Calcutta by sea. A long land carriage appears to be unavoidable. It was, however, always understood that facility of cheap water-communication would be essential to the success of any mining operations at Talchere, and that the coal-fields would certainly fail if the coal could not be loaded in boats near the very mouth of the mines; and the Lieutenant-Governor regrets that, under the circumstances described in this report, the Talchere coal-fields must, for the present at all events, be abandoned.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The country manufactures in the Hazareebagh district consist of brass and pewter utensils and ornaments, coarse cloth, and wooden furniture. All these are made for local use only, and therefore to a limited extent. The Ranchi lac factory is said not to be doing well owing to the great depreciation of shell-lac in the market. The country manufactures in Palamow consist of cotton cloth and hemp gunnies; but during the year the Assistant Commissioner introduced in a Government village a sort of hand sugar-crushing mill, which is made at Beheea by an English planter, and it is hoped that within a short time a large number of these mills will be at work in the subdivision. An English oil-mill is also said to have been set up in the Koel river, and is reported to be doing good work. Agricultural implements of a rude type are the local manufactures of the Singbhoom and Manbhoom districts, and are made for local use only. Quarries of soapstone exist in several places in both these districts, and are farmed to petty speculators, who get the stone made into plates and vessels, which are both sold locally and exported to other places; but the quarries in the Dhalbhoom Wards' estate in Singbhoom were last year taken under direct management, and worked under the supervision of the tehsildar in charge. There are two lac factories at Jhalda, in the Manbhoom district, where

considerable quantities of lac are brought in from the surrounding country and manufactured, and then exported to Calcutta and other places. There is also a brisk manufacture in tusser silk at Raghoonathpore, in Manbhoom.

In the Pachamba subdivision of the Hazareebagh district there are now five coal-mines at work—viz. three in Kurhurbari, of which the principal one is worked by the East Indian Railway Company; the second by a Mr. Phillips; and the third, at Baromashia, by the "Kurhurbari Coal Company." The last-named has been at work since November 1875, and it is reported that 600 tons of coal had been raised before the close of the year. The fourth mine, in Gaddi Sirampore, is also worked by the East Indian Railway Company, and the fifth, at Koldiha, by the Bengal Coal Company. The talc mines in the Gawan estate, now under the Court of Wards, are being worked by one Nundlal Neogi at a very considerable profit. The best slabs are sent to Calcutta, and those of the inferior quality find their way towards Patna. Other mines are said to exist in this subdivision, but none of them are at work at present. The coal-mines at Rajhara were worked to a very limited extent during the year, in consequence of cessation of work on the Soane Canals.

The copper-mines in Seraikella and Dhalbhoom, in the Singbhoom district, are still lying idle. Copper is said to exist in Khursawan and Dugni, and is got in very small quantities in the rude native way. Bengali speculators are sometimes attracted to these places, but there is a want of confidence in them.

The northern portion of the Manbhoom district is believed to be rich in coal, but the only mines now at work are those in Pandra and Doomoorkoda. Iron-dust is collected in the Govindpore subdivision and in other places by the Koles, who smelt it in blast-furnaces, and shape it into bars for sale. Gold-dust in small quantities is washed from the sands of the Sooburnrekha river, and copper and tin are said to exist in several places in the district, but have never been worked. The whole division of Chota Nagpore is, in short, rich in mineral wealth, but it requires to be opened by roads, rails, and tramways, before its hidden treasures can be made available to the country at large.

Trade.

THE SEABORNE TRADE OF BENGAL.

THE total value of trade of the several Bengal ports, including the imports and exports of all merchandise and treasure, both in the trade with foreign countries and in the interportal trade, during the past four years, is as follows:—

	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Orissa Ports.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1872-73	47,759,862	974,779	259,116	48,993,757
1873-74	47,505,128	1,082,136	589,846	49,177,110
1874-75	52,842,482	777,477	798,206	54,418,165
1875-76	50,304,715	588,969	673,250	51,566,934

The details of this trade for the past year, 1875-76, are as follows:—

	Exports of merchandise.	Exports of treasure	TOTAL OF EXPORTS.	Imports of merchandise.	Imports of treasure.	TOTAL OF IMPORTS.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Calcutta ...	28,246,597	1,311,128	29,557,725	19,453,452	1,293,537	20,746,989
Chittagong ...	291,146	102,352	393,498	181,367	14,102	195,469
Balasore ...	144,378	25,205	169,583	178,181	28,335	206,516
Cuttack ...	60,657	66,500	127,157	135,604	2,442	138,046
Pooree ...	29,918	.....	29,918	1,226	800	2,026
Total ...	28,772,696	1,505,185	30,277,881	19,949,830	1,339,216	21,289,046

The total of the trade of Bengal with foreign ports, inclusive of Government stores and treasure, during the past year, is—

Exports.	Imports.	Total.
£	£	£
24,495,302	18,847,719	43,343,021

NOTE.—It is necessary to explain that in this chapter, on all occasions where values have been stated in pounds sterling—and for convenience this method of calculation has usually been adopted in dealing with large figures—ten rupees have been accepted as the equivalent of one pound sterling.

The total of the trade of Bengal with Indian ports is illustrated by the following statement, which shows the share of each presidency in the interportal trade:—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	£	£	£
Bombay	1,084,556	177,809	1,262,365
Madras	1,014,469	682,556	1,697,025
British Burmah	2,719,870	823,580	3,543,450
Ports within the Bengal presidency	958,433	755,710	1,714,143
Indian ports not British ...	6,495	1,767	8,262
Total ...	5,783,823	2,441,422	8,225,245

The abstract tables immediately subjoined have been prepared in order to illustrate the whole sea-borne trade of the Bengal presidency with foreign countries, showing the principal articles exported from, and imported into, Bengal. In subsequent sections of this chapter the foreign trade of the several Bengal marts of Calcutta, of Chittagong, and of the Orissa ports, will be considered in detail. Calcutta is so much the most important of the Bengal ports, that for practical purposes the account of the trade of Calcutta may be accepted as the account of the trade for Bengal. The interportal trade of Bengal, or the trade of the Bengal ports with other ports of British India, both beyond and within the Bengal presidency, will be examined for each port after the examination of the foreign trade of the port.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal articles exported from Bengal to foreign ports, excluding treasure:—

Articles.	1874-75.		1875-76.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£
Borax ... ... Cwt.	8,403	21,835	11,490	22,533	2,997	698	.....	...
Caoutchouc, raw ,,	13,943	96,526	13,012	77,987	.....	.....	931	18,538
Cotton, raw ... ,,	224,019	523,699	310,471	816,978	86,452	293,279	.....	.....
Dyeing and colouring materials—								
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	54,428	1,981,609	84,228	352,577	29,800	370,967	.....	.....
Myrabollams ... ,,	.....	.....	12,525	4,090	12,525	4,090	.....	.....
Safflower ... ,,	.....	.....	4,025	16,304	4,025	16,304	.....	.....
Feathers ... ... lb	.....	28,877	49,610	26,687	.....	.....	.....	2,196
Grain and pulses—								
Gram ... ... Cwt.	108,104	40,736	152,776	42,012	44,672	1,275	.....	.....
Rice ... ... ,,	3,671,890	1,330,835	4,476,268	1,521,022	804,378	190,187	.....	.....
Paddy ... ... ,,	86,502	11,911	16,610	2,125	.....	.....	69,892	9,786
Wheat ... ... ,,	279,283	118,902	1,330,952	399,069	1,051,669	280,106	.....	.....
Pulse ... ... ,,	.....	.....	83,432	26,376	83,432	26,376	.....	.....
Gums ... ... ,,	39,387	34,261	76,529	72,436	37,142	38,174	.....	.....
Hides and skins, No.	9,874,491	2,048,334	8,208,708	1,603,089	.....	.....	1,665,783	445,244
Horns ... ... Cwt.	15,906	20,430	13,433	20,831	.....	401	2,473	.....

Articles.	1874-75.		1875-76.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£
Jewellery—								
Jewellery, &c. Val.	.....	9,956	.....	6,419	.....	.....	.....	3,536
Precious stones „	.....	39,227	.....	37,462	.....	.....	.....	1,765
Jute, raw Cwt.	5,499,788	3,244,994	5,206,521	2,805,293	.....	.....	293,267	439,700
Jute, manufactures of—								
Gunny bags No.	7,687,617	223,019	18,675,561	431,136	10,987,944	208,116	.....	.....
Gunny cloth Yds.	.....	2,027	4,647,457	44,749	.....	42,722	.....	.....
Lac—								
Dye ... ... Cwt.	8,377	37,600	10,596	26,286	2,219	.....	.....	11,313
All other sorts „	68,030	215,710	91,338	723,777	23,308	508,067	.....	.....
Oils ... ... Gals.	1,748,588	187,483	1,705,408	179,184	.....	.....	43,180	8,298
Opium ... Chests.	45,704	5,534,211	46,768	5,852,349	1,064	318,137	.....	.....
Oil-seeds ... Cwt.	3,812,209	1,936,844	5,329,975	2,704,160	1,517,766	767,316	.....	.....
Saltpetre ... „	540,331	491,338	400,735	337,354	.....	.....	139,596	153,983
Silk, raw ... lb	1,631,513	762,143	1,292,095	411,086	.....	.....	339,418	351,056
Silk manufactures ... Val.	.....	174,032	.....	187,297	.....	13,265	.....	.....
Spices... ... lb	3,968,496	23,610	7,726,535	73,700	3,758,039	50,089	.....	.....
Sugar, &c. ... Cwt.	106,863	101,404	84,117	81,133	.....	.....	22,746	20,270
Tea ... ... lb	21,023,939	1,923,486	24,225,374	2,150,520	3,201,435	227,034	.....	.....
Tobacco (unmanufactured) „	29,725,584	178,100	18,901,870	120,796	.....	.....	10,823,714	57,304
Wax ... ... Cwt.	4,105	32,457	4,856	39,989	751	7,532	.....	.....
Shawls ... No.	11,086	60,524	4,816	35,649	.....	.....	6,270	24,875

The amount of treasure exported from Bengal to foreign ports was £745,942, against £758,180 in 1874-75.

In the following table are shown the values of the principal articles of merchandise imported from foreign ports, excluding treasure and Government stores:—

Articles.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Animals, living	35,082	46,532	11,450	.....
Arms and ammunition ...	36,761	35,666	.....	1,094
Candles	20,761	40,332	19,571	.....
Clocks and watches ...	13,154	18,863	5,709	.....
Coal	141,427	111,481	.....	29,945
Corals	45,150	64,947	19,797	.....
Corks	7,157	10,920	3,762	.....
Cotton-twist and yarn ...	1,193,070	1,044,369	.....	148,701
Cotton piece-goods ...	10,359,404	10,238,183	.....	121,220
Dyeing & colouring materials	19,291	18,584	.....	706
Flax piece-goods	60,492	30,086	.....	30,405
Fruits and vegetables ...	40,468	44,888	4,420	.....
Glass, sheet and plate ...	8,850	17,673	8,823	.....
Glass, other ware ...	72,972	91,817	18,845	.....
Guns	42,835	19,580	.....	23,256
Hides and skins	14,677	20,259	5,582	.....
Lac, stick	16,395	20,385	3,990	.....

Articles.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Liquors—				
Malt	159,284	125,772	.....	33,512
Spirits	272,239	208,084	.....	64,155
Wines and liqueurs ..	240,606	255,088	14,481	.....
Matches	13,105	18,068	4,962	.....
Machinery	500,933	520,856	19,923	.....
Oils	52,827	23,683	.....	29,144
Paints and painter's materials	64,822	92,531	27,709	.....
Provisions	120,813	158,989	38,175	.....
Railway plant, &c. ...	138,830	107,472	.....	31,358
Salt	686,425	527,841	.....	158,584
Silk, raw	11,751	18,669	6,917	.....
Silk manufactures ...	96,379	129,928	33,549	.....
Soap	9,948	10,184	235	.....
Spices	101,643	146,345	44,701	.....
Tea	39,337	37,341	.....	1,995
Tobacco	39,480	41,276	1,796	.....
Toys and requisites for games	20,669	22,700	2,031	.....
Umbrellas	67,574	134,974	67,400	.....
Woollen piece-goods ...	203,955	338,492	134,537	.....
Worsted braids	35,291	25,028	.....	10,262

The amount of treasure imported into Bengal from foreign ports was £1,080,545, against £2,887,728 in 1874-75. The value of Government stores, including Government treasure, imported was £551,477, against £643,325 in 1874-75.

The Port of Calcutta.

Omitting the salt duties, the customs transactions of the port of Calcutta show a decrease in duty of only £1,113, the total receipts being somewhat above the average of the receipts of recent years.

Total value of trade.

The total value of trade, 50¼ millions sterling, shows a decrease of 2½ millions, following on a marked increase during 1874-75 and 1873-74. The decrease is in the imports, which amount in round numbers to 20¾ millions, against 23¾ millions in 1874-75. The decrease is marked from foreign and interportal, but especially from interportal ports. There is a small increase of about half a million sterling in the exports, which have risen from £29,111,453 to 29½ millions. The total value of the exports and imports of Calcutta, including merchandise and treasure, both in the trade with foreign countries and in the interportal trade, during the past four years, is as follows :—

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1872-73	29,854,060	17,905,802	47,759,862
1873-74	28,792,094	18,713,034	47,505,128
1874-75	29,111,453	23,731,029	52,842,482
1875-76	29,557,72	20,746,990	50,304,715

The trade for the two earlier years excludes, and for the two latter years includes, the trade between Calcutta and other ports within the presidency. This information is not available for previous years.

Number and tonnage of vessels.

The number and tonnage of vessels employed in both the foreign trade and the coasting trade (including the trade with ports within the presidency), which entered the port of Calcutta during the past five years, are as follows:—

		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Steamers	Number	290	342	542	640	512
	Tonnage	279,692	347,130	465,277	554,206	486,777
Sailing vessels	Number	650	615	542	460	495
	Tonnage	683,677	631,782	566,400	482,847	533,994
Native craft	Number	169	161	275	219	184
	Tonnage	15,324	13,299	20,435	16,814	13,926
Total	Number	1,109	1,118	1,359	1,319	1,191
	Tonnage	978,693	992,211	1,052,112	1,053,867	1,034,697
Suez Canal steamers (included under the head of steamers above)	Number	89	91	104	119	141
	Tonnage	109,175	121,534	161,660	192,692	233,324

The years 1873-74 and 1874-75 showed an unusual number of steamers entering the port in consequence of the number of steamers employed in importing rice from Burmah and elsewhere. It will be observed that the number of Canal steamers has shown a progressive increase year by year, and that the rate of increase is most rapid in the past year.

The following statement shows the number of vessels employed in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at the port of Calcutta:—

	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Vessels entered	595	690,254	674	786,614
„ cleared	617	694,197	728	837,954

Value of Suez Canal traffic.

The rapidly increasing traffic through the Suez Canal receives more adequate illustration by the following statement:—

Value of Calcutta Trade viâ Suez Canal.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	£	£	£	£
Imports	10,516,519	11,493,426	13,615,533	13,598,704
Exports	6,039,999	8,031,031	7,446,856	8,571,050
Total	16,556,518	19,524,457	21,062,389	22,169,754

The above figures include the value of private merchandise only, and exclude that of private treasure and Government stores and treasure.

The figures for private treasure are as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	£	£	£	£
Imports	34,594	630,910	1,499,834	203,456
Exports	Nil	206,291	183	65,886
Total ...	34,594	837,201	1,500,017	269,342

Import trade.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN PORTS.—The following table exhibits the value of the merchandise and treasure exported from Calcutta to each principal foreign country during the year 1875-76 as compared with 1874-75:—

COUNTRIES.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	10,249,290	11,048,046	798,756	.....
Austria	358,740	321,470	.....	17,270
France	1,095,070	1,133,005	37,935	.....
Italy	376,402	427,557	51,155	.....
Egypt	22,875	80,795	57,920	.....
Mauritius	829,310	717,414	.....	111,896
South America	.....	183,755	183,755	.....
United States	1,843,073	1,670,861	.....	172,212
West Indies	134,079	85,183	.....	48,896
Arabia	118,501	177,805	59,304	.....
Ceylon	844,348	1,017,924	173,576	.....
China	4,908,966	5,290,466	381,500	.....
Persia	158,765	36,499	.....	122,266
Straits Settlements	1,422,779	1,693,992	271,213	.....
Turkey in Asia	24,038	86,528	62,490	.....
Australia	129,919	294,443	164,524	.....

There has been an increase in the exports to the United Kingdom in indigo, rice, wheat, lac, oil-seed, tea, and treasure; while there has been a decrease in cotton, hides and skins, jute, saltpetre, silk, and sugar. To France there has been a marked increase in the export of jute. A considerable trade has sprung up with Italy, and it is believed that this trade will continue to increase. South America comprises Demerara, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, &c., and a considerable trade has sprung up with these places also. The increase to China is entirely in raw cotton, to the Straits Settlements in opium, to Australia in gunny bags and gunny cloth and rice. The decrease to the United States is in hides and skins, caoutchouc, and linseed. There is a large increase in the manufactures of jute, which have been sent to San Francisco in bags for the wheat trade.

The following statement shows the exports of the principal articles of trade from Calcutta to places beyond British India during the past four years:—

Value of Exports beyond British India.

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	£	£	£	£
Opium	5,613,205	5,505,426	5,534,211	5,852,349
Jute	4,127,943	3,435,513	3,244,994	2,805,293
Indigo	2,699,420	2,628,010	1,981,609	2,352,577
Tea	1,567,561	1,730,266	1,923,533	2,150,920
Hides and skins	1,815,557	1,759,891	2,033,995	1,603,035
Seeds	1,120,065	1,397,317	1,931,678	2,691,278
Rice	1,685,170	1,352,290	1,048,556	1,346,771
Wheat	48,800	188,474	118,901	398,970
Cotton	1,779,129	776,772	523,699	816,970
Raw silk	1,236,887	1,134,295	762,143	411,086
Manufactures of jute ...	187,149	194,580	227,915	476,209
Shell-lac	141,465	184,064	189,360	646,505
Saltpetre	518,012	459,125	491,338	337,354
Tobacco	74,504	94,756	184,272	125,386
Sugar	182,456	132,279	101,007	81,024
India-rubber	143,691	115,754	96,620	77,988
Safflower	92,224	75,890	55,081	16,304
Bullion and specie	86,480	437,540	758,181	745,942

The most important articles of export in order of their value are opium, jute, seeds, indigo, and tea. There have been fluctuations in previous years, when cotton and hides and skins, for instance, have been far more valuable than tea or oil-seeds; but during the past year these five have been the most valuable staples, and the exports of each are above two millions sterling in value.

Opium.

The number of chests of opium exported during 1875-76 was 46,768, against 45,704 in 1874-75; and the average price per chest for 1875-76 was Rs. 1,259, against Rs. 1,207 in 1874-75. There was thus a large increase in the total value of opium exported. The whole of this opium was grown in the Behar and Benares Agencies. China takes 4½ millions worth of the opium exported from Calcutta, the Straits take 1¼ millions worth, and Ceylon a small quantity.

The subject of opium has been fully treated of elsewhere in this report, and need not therefore be further alluded to in the present chapter.

Jute.

The figures of the export of jute for the past five years are as follows:—

	Cwt.	£
1871-72	6,128,545	4,113,943
1872-73	7,061,951	4,127,943
1873-74	6,126,120	3,435,513
1874-75	5,299,788	3,244,994
1875-76	5,206,521	2,805,293

This marked decline in the jute exports is attributable to the increased consumption of jute in this country. Although less raw jute

is exported, a larger quantity goes away every year in the manufactured state of bags and cloth. The amount of jute consumed in the jute mills at work in the neighbourhood of Calcutta is estimated to have been about 1,750,000 cwt. during the past year. The jute exported from Bengal is destined principally for the United Kingdom and the United States. The exports to the United Kingdom are consigned to the manufacturers at Dundee. It is known that the diminishing supply of the raw material has seriously affected the condition and prospects of the Dundee manufacture. The exports of raw jute to the United Kingdom have decreased from 5,900,000 cwt. in 1872-73 to 3,900,000 cwt. in 1875-76. These large quantities of jute are derived from the districts in Northern and Eastern and, to a less extent, in Central Bengal.

Gunny bags.

The total number of gunny bags exported from Calcutta has been in—

		No.	Rs.
1873-74	To foreign ports	6,402,565	19,11,706
	To Indian „	40,410,087	98,84,738
	Total ...	46,812,652	1,17,96,444
1874-75	To foreign ports	7,687,617	22,30,194
	To Indian „	49,176,929	1,19,77,186
	Total ...	56,804,546	1,42,07,380
1875-76	To foreign ports	18,705,615	43,11,360
	To Indian „	30,876,682	58,74,725
	Total ...	49,582.297	1,01,86,085
1876-77 (for six months).	To foreign ports	15,467,536	31,27,431
	To Indian „	13,821,227	26,10,721
	Total ...	29,288,763	57,38,152

The first point that calls for attention in these figures is the fact that the export to foreign ports has steadily increased, while there has been a decrease in the export to Indian ports. The net results show a marked decrease during the three years. But as far as the prosperity of the trade is concerned the results are satisfactory, in that they indicate an increase of the trade between Calcutta and foreign ports. The mills of Calcutta need never fear competition in regard to the supply of bags throughout India, which will always be supplied more easily from Calcutta than from the mills of other countries. A fluctuation of the exports to Bombay, important though it may seem, is in reality of little consequence to the jute industry, compared with a fluctuation in the exports to Australia or to the United States. The principal destination of gunnies sent to foreign ports is Australia; then come the Straits Settlements and the United States, Egypt, and the United Kingdom. The increase during the past year has been most remarkable in the exports to Australia, the United States, and the United Kingdom.

As may be supposed, the exports are almost entirely in power-loom bags, the total quantity exported to foreign ports being in

1875-76 17,554,904 power-loom bags and 1,139,111 hand-loom bags. Almost the whole of the hand-loom bags go to New York and to San Francisco. As regards Indian ports, as many as 4,954,940 hand-loom bags went to Bombay, against 11,651,430 power-loom bags. The value of hand-loom bags is very small,—on an average less than two annas a bag, or about half the value of the machine-made article.

A less satisfactory subject for comment is the decrease in the average value of gunny bags exported. The average value of gunny bags is as follows:—

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
Average value of gunny bags exported to the United Kingdom.	3	11	4	3	3	10½
United States	2	0	2	5¼	2	2¾
Australia	8	1¾	5	8	4	6¼
China	4	0¼	2	11	2	2¾
To Foreign ports	4	9¼	4	7½	3	8¼
To Indian ports	3	10¾	3	10¾	3	0½
General average	4	0½	4	0	3	3½

The bags which go to Australia and are used as wool-packs are the most valuable; those that go to the United States are of the least value. The United States' export is mostly to San Francisco, and consists of the quality called Hessians, in the shape of cental (100lb) bags for the wheat trade. Egypt has also been a large purchaser of bags for wheat. [The exports to China are subsequently re-exported to San Francisco.] The steady diminution in value that is so conspicuous during the year under review is attributable to excessive competition among the several mill-owners to undersell one another.

The following statement shows in detail the destination of the gunny bag exports from Calcutta in 1873-74, 1874-75, 1875-76:—

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
FOREIGN PORTS.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
United Kingdom	88,135	21,685	37,546	9,972	823,179	1,99,237
Austria—Trieste	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	500
France—Bordeaux	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	18
Italy—Genoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,150	1,046
„ Naples	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	50
„ Venice	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,404	511
Malta	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,700	2,600
Russia—Odessa	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	125
Turkey in Europe	13,000	2,730	.....	.....	18,150	6,768
Cape of Good Hope	113,300	31,237	18,500	3,950	36,500	6,518
Egypt—Alexandria	12,500	6,035	.....	.....	1,000,054	4,20,265
„ Port Said	109,800	33,602	78,500	21,510	231,950	60,407
„ Suez	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,335	22,224
Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,320	17,474
Natal	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,050	3,617
South America—Demerara ...	137,500	20,625	.....	.....	20,697	4,995
United States—New York ...	1,761,000	2,19,841	332,100	50,862	231,000	43,494
„ Boston ...					758,000	96,610
„ San Francisco					1,903,050	2,69,691

	1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
FOREIGN PORTS.—(*Contd.*)	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
West Indies—Trinidad ...	53,100	12,308	.....	.....	3,000	850
Aden	21,000	6,200	32,600	10,783	42,600	7,753
Ceylon	437,240	1,26,719	686,650	1,94,656	856,995	1,91,915
China—Hong-Kong	199,900	50,344	631,110	1,15,893	851,015	1,14,971
„ Treaty Ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,000	16,530
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	319
Java—Batavia	220,200	63,450	.....	.....	97,350	19,495
Maldives	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,966	648
Persian Gulf	.....	.....	69,100	20,597	18,600	2,976
Straits Settlements	1,568,786	4,76,595	4,393,169	13,02,947	5,661,990	11,50,286
Turkey in Asia—Smyrna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	560
„ Bagdad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	600
„ Bussora ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,800	18,210
New South Wales	1,650,655	8,36,130	1,378,775	4,89,122	19,000	7,900
South Australia...					2,734,170	7,70,567
Victoria					2,976,490	8,49,191
Western Australia					13,200	2,344
New Zealand					50	100
Other countries...	16,449	4,205	34,567	9,902	.....	.....
Total ...	6,402,565	19,11,706	7,687,617	22,30,194	18,705,615	43,11,360
INDIAN PORTS.						
Bombay	18,903,543	34,30,147	30,672,400	64,21,226	16,606,370	29,50,566
„ Other ports in Bombay	1,067,750	3,12,795	908,550	2,73,739	361,953	73,835
Madras	740,850	2,27,267	1,334,750	4,20,618	1,782,190	3,99,720
„ Other ports in Madras	2,241,664	6,56,140	2,186,374	6,67,627	2,397,760	5,08,521
Other Madras ports not British	20,400	6,120	78,900	19,603	126,600	16,757
Rangoon	12,017,880	37,08,815	9,770,805	29,27,674	5,806,926	12,14,580
„ Other ports in Burmah	5,418,000	15,43,454	4,225,150	12,66,699	2,715,200	5,11,034
British ports within Bengal presidency	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,079,683	1,99,712
Total ...	40,410,087	98,84,738	49,176,929	1,19,77,186	30,876,682	58,74,725
GRAND TOTAL ...	46,812,652	1,17,96,444	56,864,546	1,42,07,380	49,582,397	1,01,86,085

Gunny cloth.

Besides gunny bags, gunny cloth is also exported. Gunny cloth is stated by the Collector of Customs to be almost a new manufacture, as it is only within the last nine months of the past year (1875-76) that it has become an important staple article of commerce, and certainly for so short a period it has shown signs of being a thriving trade. The value of the export of gunny cloths to foreign ports during 1873-74 was only Rs. 42,168, and in 1874-75 Rs. 59,965; but during the past year the value of the exports amounted to Rs. 4,47,492. The Lieutenant-Governor observes, however, that during 1871-72 the value of the exports amounted to as much as Rs. 6,73,181, so the trade was larger in that year than it is now. The exports are almost entirely in power-loom manufacture, the hand-loom cloth exported during the past year being valued at only Rs. 3,725. The destination of the gunny cloth is principally to the United Kingdom (Rs. 2,16,504), and to Boston in the United States (Rs. 1,09,707).

Seeds.

Under the heading of seeds, essential seeds and oil-seeds are included. As regards quantities, the figures for the past four years are as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Essential.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Ajawan	.....	.....	.....	77
Anise	2,699	1,814	3,698	2,947
Coriander	2,860	1,344	3,949	9,873
Cumin	4,400	4,104	4,138	3,429
Ditto black	.....	.....	.....	766
Mathee	.....	.....	.....	4
Other sorts	927	1,133	1,499	.....
Oil-seeds.				
Linseed	2,154,476	2,297,860	2,794,558	4,117,957
Mustard	302	1,103	451	365
Poppy	18,589	298,203	401,012	242,962
Rape	27,056	100,508	439,426	905,926
Til or gingelly	10,140	46,982	150,374	44,225
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	7,494
Total ...	2,221,449	2,753,051	3,799,105	5,336,025

Oil-seeds have been free of duty since August 1875, and the removal of the duty, coinciding with a very favourable outturn of crop, has occasioned the large increase in the exports observable under this heading. The export of linseed to the United Kingdom alone shows an increase of half a million sterling in value and of 800,000 cwt. in weight. Mustard-seed and rape-seed are now distinguished in the returns. The increase in the export of rape-seed is very remarkable, advancing from 100,000 to 900,000 cwt. in three years, and is mainly attributable to full harvests in Assam and Eastern Bengal. The linseed exported from Calcutta is mostly derived from Behar and the Upper Provinces of India.

Food-grains.

A review of the exports of the year in food-grains is not less satisfactory than the review of the exports in oil-seeds. The figures are as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Gram	188,961	185,800	107,964	152,776
Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	536	137	220	185
Rice not in the husk	5,779,058	3,637,611	2,724,232	3,873,854
Wheat	144,411	489,443	229,286	1,330,822
Pulse	.....	.....	.....	83,431
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	103,938
Total ...	6,112,966	4,312,991	3,061,702	5,545,006

Gram.

Under all the important items of food-grains there is a large increase. Gram finds its way to the Mauritius (36,163 cwt.), to Ceylon (12,855 cwt.), and the Straits Settlements (4,315 cwt.). The increased exports of rice show that since the close of the famine this trade has revived and is returning to its former prosperity.

Rice and paddy.

The amount of paddy exported is too small to be taken into consideration; 16,425 cwt. of paddy went during the year from Chittagong to Ceylon, but there were no exports from Calcutta to Ceylon. The whole trade from Calcutta is in husked rice. The export trade in husked rice from Calcutta is very large and widely distributed, but the principal trade is with the colonies. The following statement shows the destination of the Calcutta rice to the most important countries of import during the year in detail:—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
To United Kingdom ...	680,801	Guadeloupe ...	18,311
Cape of Good Hope ...	51,180	Aden	25,709
Mauritius	1,184,668	Muscat	122,541
Natal	18,272	Other ports of Arabia...	402,652
Reunion	40,362	Ceylon	402,321
Demerara	487,768	Maldives	29,520
Jamaica	28,640	Persia	40,233
Trinidad	152,876	Straits Settlements ...	84,363
Barbadoes	18,798	Victoria	111,744

To ports in India, however, rice shows a decrease, having fallen off from 1,212,658 cwt. in 1874-75 to 1,160,869 cwt. in 1875-76. Of the past year's exports, 945,947 cwt. went to Bombay; 44,270 to Madras; and 107,323 to other ports in the Madras presidency.

Wheat.

The most remarkable feature in the export trade in food-grains is the increase in wheat exports. The export of wheat from Calcutta to foreign ports during the past four years is as follows:—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
1872-73	144,411	1874-75	279,280
1873-74	489,443	1875-76	1,330,822

During the past year almost the whole of the exports, amounting to 1,236,253 cwt., went to the United Kingdom; the Mauritius imported 58,762 cwt., and the Straits Settlements 25,606 cwt. The total exports from British India to the United Kingdom amounted in the past year to 2,076,849 cwt., and it will be seen, therefore, that more than half the supply came from Calcutta. The trade in wheat continues to increase, and during the first six months of the present year 1876-77 the total exports of wheat from British India have amounted to 2,807,192 cwt., of which 2,090,784 cwt. have gone to the United Kingdom. The total of Calcutta export during the same period is 1,926,835 cwt., of which 1,656,427 cwt. went to the United Kingdom. British India now comes third among the countries of the world that supply Great Britain with wheat. First comes the United States, then Russia, then British India, then Germany and Egypt. The wheat exported from Calcutta is almost entirely the produce of the Upper Provinces. The large trade centre of Cawnpore supplies more wheat to Calcutta than

any other place. The districts of the Bhagulpore Division are the principal wheat-producing tracts in Bengal.

Pulses.

The pulse exported from Calcutta goes to the Mauritius (47,697 cwt.), to Demerara (11,585 cwt.), and to Ceylon (17,795 cwt.); and other sorts of food-grains, amounting to 60,735 cwt., go almost exclusively to the Mauritius.

Tea.

The increase in the export of tea during the past year is again highly satisfactory. During the past four years the total exports of Indian tea from Calcutta to foreign ports have been as follows:—

	lb	£
1872-73	17,628,901	1,566,344
1873-74	19,185,029	1,730,242
1874-75	21,023,939	1,923,486
1875-76	24,220,440	2,150,036

The total of Indian teas exported from Calcutta during the past year is 24,220,440lb. In addition to this, there was a small export of imported China teas, amounting to 4,842lb, most of which went to Ceylon. Almost the whole of the tea exported, amounting to 24,158,320lb, goes to the United Kingdom. A few years ago the value of Chinese tea received in England exceeded by eleven-fold the value of Indian tea; whereas now the value is hardly more than six times as great. The past year's returns seem also to indicate that new markets are opening out, although slowly, for Indian tea: 7,115lb went to the United States, 5,113lb to Ceylon, and 43,274lb to Australia. The Australian ports do not, however, import Indian teas as largely as might have been expected, and consignments of the past year are below the average of previous years. The exports of Indian tea to Australia are as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.
	lb	£
1870-71	51,960	4,964
1871-72	42,814	4,236
1872-73	68,418	6,307
1873-74	73,420	6,985
1874-75	36,774	3,670
1875-76	43,274	4,332

The Lieutenant-Governor does not attach any undue importance to the stagnation of this trade; but at the present time, when the merchants of Calcutta are exerting themselves, and generally speaking with success, to establish an Australian trade, it is to be regretted that the tea trade with Australia is not making more rapid progress. Australia apparently still receives the bulk of her tea supplies from China with more convenience and cheapness than could be obtained in trade with India.

Hides and skins.

Hides and skins show a decrease; the exports for the past four years are as follows:—

	Hides.	Skins.
	No.	No.
1872-73	7,003,395	2,785,109
1873-74	5,852,215	2,502,704
1874-75	6,510,265	3,118,031
1875-76	5,589,449	2,334,979

The greatest quantity of raw hides was sent during the past year to the United Kingdom and to Mediterranean ports. Marseilles imported 349,152 hides, Genoa 415,992, Trieste 279,558, Leghorn 199,254, Venice 198,942, and Naples 118,487. The exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 3,681,248; to the United States the exports were 276,375 in number. Of raw skins the bulk of the exports went to the United States—1,527,438 to New York and 212,170 to Boston, 368,512 to Marseilles, 112,252 to Genoa, and 81,605 to the United Kingdom.

Indigo.

Indigo shows a large increase in quantity, and an increase, though not a proportionate increase, in value. There was a bumper season in Tirhoot, but prices did not come up to those of the previous year. The United Kingdom, France, and Austria, were the best customers. The United States and Italy took their usual quantity, but Russia only half as much as in the previous year. The total exports were 84,228 cwt., valued at Rs. 2,35,25,774, against 54.428 cwt., valued at Rs. 1,98,16,099 in 1874-75.

Safflower.

The safflower export trade appears to be on the decline: the exports during the previous three years have been 13,202, 13,207, 14,220 cwt.; but in 1875-76 the exports are only 4,025 cwt., valued at Rs. 1,63,045. The supply is mostly destined for the United Kingdom, 2,679 cwt., and the remainder finds its way to the United States, China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements. The decline in this trade is a matter of much importance to the cultivation in Eastern Bengal, where safflower is mostly grown. It is said that the demand for safflower dye is falling off, and certainly the crop is not now so much cultivated as it was a few years ago. Safflower is now grown for the sake of the oil as much as for the dye, which, although it affords a brighter and more enduring colour, is undoubtedly giving way before the competition of aniline and other cheaper dyes.

Cotton.

The exports of raw cotton from Calcutta to foreign ports during the past two years are as follows:—

Export of Cotton to Foreign Ports.

	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	102,700	22,47,856	54,657	11,27,810
Havre ...	7,544	1,75,349	9,352	2,07,284
Marseilles ...	6.876	1,44,178	402	8,488
Genoa ...	11,857	2,63,102	2,834	60,850
Venice ...	5,179	1,01,500	1,049	21,027
Naples ...	.....	.....	35	1,000
Trieste ...	20,476	3,62,425	1,072	23,304
Constantinople ...	53	1,607	.....	.....
Straits Settlements ...	30	240	854	20,874
Hong-Kong ...	69,168	19,37,448	240,134	66,97,015
Ceylon ...	5	100	.....	.....
Mauritius ...	131	3,186	78	2,051
Total ...	224,019	52,36,991	310,467	81,69,703
	lb 25,091,128		lb 34,772,270	

During the past year China was by far the best customer for Bengal cotton, taking over three-fourths of the whole exports, and that, too, of nearly all of the better quality—"good fair" to "good fine." In fact, the exports to China are 7 per cent. in excess of the whole exports to foreign ports in 1874-75. This has been caused by a partial failure of the crop in China.

The bulk of the cotton known as fair Bengal, sent to the United Kingdom as well as to the Mediterranean ports and Continental Europe, is shipped by foreign houses for their home constituents in Germany; so that, with the exception of a small quantity sent to the Straits Settlements, the bulk of the cotton shipped from Bengal has during the past year been taken by China and Germany. With the one exception (setting China and the Straits aside) of Havre, the exports to every other port are greatly decreased. The reason of this, no doubt, is that there has been a plentiful supply of American cotton available. This by recent accounts was as low in price (5¼*d.* per lb) as it ever has been. Even at present prices growers find it more remunerative than many other crops, and consequently the area of cotton cultivation increases annually in America, to the detriment of Indian, and in particular Bengal, cotton. So long as a superior article like the American cotton is to be had at the price quoted, it is not probable that Bengal cotton will be used.

Silk.

The export trade in raw silk is in a declining condition: it has been steadily and rapidly declining, as will be seen from the following statement:—

	lb	Rs.
1872-73	2,187,535	1,23,68,000
1873-74	2,172,275	1,13,43,000
1874-75	1,631,513	76,21,400
1875-76	1,292,095	41,10,800

The cause of the falling off is said to be due to bad seasons and bad home markets, and diminished cultivation in consequence. Bengal has also been outdone in competition by China and Japan. Many native filatures which formerly reeled for export now reel short-skeined silk for consumption in different parts of India, particularly the Madras presidency. It must be added, however, that prospects have improved lately in consequence of bad crops in France and Italy. During the present year silk has made an important rise, and according to recent trade circulars from England the total advance since the commencement of the movement is fully 70 to 80 per cent. in China silk, in Japan silk 100 per cent., and in Bengal silk about 90 per cent. This great and sustained rise in so important an article as silk had, it was stated, given encouragement to those engaged in the China and East Indian trades, and had, coupled with the simultaneous improvement in the value of silver, done much to create a more hopeful feeling. The principle quantities of silk that left Calcutta during the past year went to

Marseilles (19 lakhs), to the United Kingdom (11 lakhs), and to Venice (10½ lakhs of rupees).

Sugar.

The total exports of sugar, and the quantities taken by the two principal importing countries, are as follows:—

	Total exports.		The United Kingdom.		Ceylon.	
	Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Cwt.	Value. Rs.	Cwt.	Value. Rs.
1872-73 ...	171,031	= 18,28,952	144,387	= 14,53,468	12,785	= 1,76,164
1873-74 ...	135,776	= 13,28,063	114,654	= 10,35,778	13,361	= 1,81,581
1874-75 ...	106,863	= 10,14,040	87,228	= 7,53,903	10,769	= 1,46,011
1875-76 ...	84,117	= 8,11,328	58,262	= 4,76,874	15,034	= 2,11,221

The exports show a steady decline, for which no explanation is furnished. It is possible that an increased local consumption in the country has checked exports; but it is premature to say, as the Collector of Customs suggests, that the manufacture of sugar under European methods cannot be a remunerative industry in India.

Tobacco.

The figures for unmanufactured tobacco are—

	lb	Rs.
1872-73	13,349,840	7,16,959
1873-74	15,825,824	9,16,477
1874-75	29,609,248	17,74,684
1875-76	18,885,440	12,04,596

The rapid growth that was being manifested in this trade has received a check during the past year, the decrease being chiefly in exports to the United Kingdom. The value of tobacco exported to the United Kingdom was 9½ lakhs of rupees in 1874-75, against Rs. 4,88,224 in 1875-76. The principal importing places outside the United Kingdom are Trieste, Gibraltar, Marseilles, and the Mauritius. Notwithstanding the decrease in exports during the past year, the tobacco trade of Bengal is still full of promise; and if more care only be taken in the preparation of the raw material, there can be no doubt of the future increase of the trade. The quality of the tobacco is not, and probably never will be, first rate; but there is a large demand in Europe for inferior qualities of tobacco, and this demand is adequately met by the Bengal produce. As will be subsequently seen, large quantities of Bengal tobacco also find their way to Burmah and other Indian ports. The export of cigars is inconsiderable, and does not average more than Rs. 20,000 in value per annum.

Saltpetre.

Saltpetre shows a falling off from last year, and the exports are considerably below the average of the past five years. The decrease is to the United Kingdom, America, and China. France took the same quantity as in 1874-75, but that was considerably in excess of the quantity in former years. The quantities of saltpetre exported during the past four years are in—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
1872-73	500,199	1874-75	540,331
1873-74	444,293	1875-76	400,735

More than half of these exports go to the United Kingdom. The tariff value of exported saltpetre fluctuates from eight to ten rupees per cwt.

Lac.

The export in lac is principally in shell and button-lac. The export figures of shell-lac are as follows:—

	Cwt.	Rs.
1872-73	50,421	= 14,14,656
1873-74	65,760	= 18,40,641
1874-75	67,642	= 18,93,607
1875-76	79,376	= 64,65,055

The large increase in quantity and the enormous increase in value are marks of overtrading. Shell-lac is said by the Collector of Customs to have now become a complete drug in the home market, and it is estimated that a surplus supply is on hand which it will be difficult to move off unless at a large reduction on cost price. The trade in lac-dye has declined in value, though not in quantity, and there is said to be a six years' surplus supply now in the United Kingdom. Other kinds of dyes, notably cochineal, have interfered with the use of lac-dye.

Caoutchouc.

The export in India-rubber or caoutchouc is steadily decreasing—

	Cwt.	Rs.
1872-73	21,500	= 14,36,900
1873-74	16,250	= 11,57,500
1874-75	13,900	= 9,65,200
1875-76	13,000	= 7,79,900

The supply of India-rubber is derived from the Assam and Burmese forests, and is exported to the United Kingdom and to North America. A great part of the Calcutta India-rubber is derived from Chittagong and Burmah ports.

Oils.

Vegetable oils, although they show a decrease from the previous year, are yet still considerably above the average exportation of the past five years. The total value is nearly eighteen lakhs of rupees, against an export of less than six lakhs in 1872-73. The oils shipped are principally mustard, castor, and a small quantity of cocoanut.

Bullion.

The exports of bullion to foreign ports are as follows:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gold	2,614	6,76,375
Silver	75,79,203	67,83,057
Total ...	75,81,817	74,59,428

The bulk of the gold was exported to the United Kingdom; of silver as much as 65½ lakhs went to Ceylon and 2 lakhs to Bourbon.

Import trade.

The value of merchandise and treasure combined imported from the foreign countries which have the largest trade with British India has been as follows :—

Countries.	1874-75. £	1875-76. £	Increase. £	Decrease. £
United Kingdom ...	17,823,139	16,403,449	.....	1,419,690
France	251,188	336,788	85,600	.....
Italy	166,887	179,510	12,622	.....
Egypt	82,734	25,246	.....	57,488
Mauritius	141,687	8,550	.....	133,136
Reunion	10,858	9,547	.....	1,310
United States... ...	110,860	114,976	4,115	.....
Arabia	21,461	56,572	35,110	.....
Ceylon	68,769	96,274	27,505	.....
China	762,993	836,849	73,856	.....
Japan	11,269	4,806	.....	6,463
Maldives	27,248	23,692	.....	3,556
Persia	39,206	6,273	.....	32,932
Straits	524,468	430,053	.....	94,415
Australia	191,770	285,285	93,515	.....

The grand total value of the traffic imported was £20,257,217 in 1874-75 and £18,847,719 in 1875-76, showing a net decrease in the past year of £1,409,498. The decrease is principally with the United Kingdom, and is very noticeable in treasure (1½ millions), salt (17 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (15¾ lakhs), cotton piece-goods (11 lakhs), liquors (4 lakhs), paper and railway materials (each about 3½ lakhs), and coal (2½ lakhs). There is an increase in umbrellas, machinery, and candles, amounting altogether to nearly eleven lakhs. From France and Italy there has been an increase in most articles of merchandise, but there is a decrease in the importation of liquors and of treasure. From Egypt and the Mauritius the decrease is entirely due to treasure. The increase from Arabia and the decrease from Persia is artificial, and due to a revised system of classification introduced during the past year. From China there was an increase in raw silk (Rs. 70,000), metals (1 lakh), tea and tobacco. The increase from Australia is due to an increase of more than one lakh in the value of horses and nine lakhs in that of copper, the supply of which was equal to double the quantity of last year.

The following statement will show the value of the principal imports into Calcutta from ports beyond British India during the past four years :—

	1872-73. £	1873-74. £	1874-75. £	1875-76. £
Twist and yarn ...	1,015,614	874,855	1,193,070	1,044,369
Grey cotton goods ...	6,010,735	5,890,826	7,575,147	7,059,235
White ditto	1,627,024	1,774,332	1,710,096	1,641,023
Coloured, printed, or dyed	1,296,009	946,985	1,072,389	1,496,690
Sewing thread	24,116	17,642	21,739	45,937
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	103,264
Total of cotton goods ...	9,973,499	9,504,644	11,572,443	11,390,521
Woollen goods	447,216	337,538	266,077	475,112
Manufactures of silk ...	141,255	108,041	96,379	129,921
Raw silk	7,175	8,392	11,751	18,669
Liquors	638,096	579,296	673,263	590,838
Salt	651,303	672,875	652,872	506,765
Metals	920,153	893,044	1,277,002	1,445,384
Machines and machinery ...	152,311	487,913	477,197	520,759
Coal and other fuel ...	77,088	176,621	152,942	117,750
Specie and bullion ...	1,096,251	1,944,660	2,887,728	1,080,375
Government stores, &c. ...	629,934	630,705	643,325	551,477

Salt.

As in the case of the exports of opium, so the imports of salt are excluded from consideration in the present chapter, as the subject has been especially treated elsewhere in this report.

Cotton piece-goods.

The chapter on trade in last year's Administration Report contained a full account of the condition of the import trade in cotton piece-goods. The transactions for that year were unusually large, and in spite of a steady decline in the demand for English goods there were symptoms of persistent over-trading. The Board of Revenue observe that this unhealthy state of the trade has been legitimately followed by a decline in importations during the year under review both in cotton twist and yarn and in cotton piece-goods. Almost the whole of the importations into Bengal come from the United Kingdom, and are consigned to Calcutta.

Woollen piece-goods.

The import of woollen piece-goods has recovered, the total value being nearly 34 lakhs, against 26½ lakhs in 1874-75. The bulk of the goods come from the United Kingdom.

Silk manufactures.

The trade in silk manufactures is carried on principally with the United Kingdom and France, and has risen to 13 lakhs in the past year from between 10 and 11 lakhs in previous years. This increase is chiefly due to the low-priced French silks known as *marceline*, which have been largely imported, the low price of the raw material being favourable to this manufacture. This fact, combined with a notion that in consequence of the Prince of Wales's visit it was a favourable opportunity for export, induced heavy consignments. A noteworthy feature in this manufacture is the introduction of jute cleverly worked into the real article.

Liquors.

The following statement shows the importation of malt liquors, spirits, and wines during the past four years :—

	Ale, beer, and porter.	Spirits.	Wines and liqueurs.	Other sorts.
	£	£	£	£
1872-73	158,168	244,472	235,168	737
1873-74	154,768	205,300	219,165	612
1874-75	159,284	272,239	240,606	1,184
1875-76	125,772	208,084	255,088	1,986

The decline in the importation of malt liquors and spirits is considerable. Probably the increased rate of duty imposed on spirits in August 1875 is having the effect of discouraging the importation of cheap brandies. Doubtless also the Hill breweries have to some extent supplanted imported ale, and it may be assumed that the increasing consumption of imported liquors has been checked by a depressed exchange. The import of wines from the United Kingdom is stationary, but importations from Gibraltar and Italy have increased.

Metals.

Metals are an important item of import, consisting of copper, iron, lead, quicksilver, steel, tin, and zinc. The importation of copper has increased from 43 lakhs to 60 lakhs of rupees; iron, lead, and steel, have also increased. The bulk

of the copper comes from Australia and from Japan through China.

Machinery. The trade in machines and machinery has largely developed itself in the last six years, chiefly on account of the demand for spinning-mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. In 1870-71 the value of the imports was about 19½ lakhs; now it is over 50 lakhs. There is an increase of two lakhs in the past year, said to be principally for cotton-mills.

Coal. Coal shows a small decrease, the quantity imported into Calcutta during the past six years being as follows:—

	Tons.		Tons.
1870-71	63,938	1873-74	81,834
1871-72	89,775	1874-75	62,757
1872-73	48,714	1875-76	60,341

Coal is imported principally from England, but also from Australia, New Zealand, and other countries. There is an importation of coke, amounting to between 2,000 and 3,000 tons per annum, that comes entirely from the United Kingdom. It is satisfactory to find that the import trade into Bengal seems to be held in check by its competition with coal of local production.

Miscellaneous. The value of paper and pasteboard imported has fallen from 14 lakhs to 9½ lakhs, and it is probable that under the recent order to substitute, where possible, countrymade paper for paper of European manufacture, the imports will still further decrease. The value of umbrellas imported has risen rapidly, and now stands at 13 lakhs; but it is said that there are indications of over-trading. The importation of apparel, including haberdashery, shows a steady increase, and now stands at over 21 lakhs of rupees.

Bullion. The imports of bullion from foreign ports are as follows:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gold	65,15,405	56,55,289
Silver	2,23,61,876	51,48,462
Total ...	2,88,77,281	1,08,03,751

The decrease is marked, amounting in gold to Rs. 8,60,116, and in silver to Rs. 1,72,13,414. Of gold, the largest imports have been from China, amounting to four-fifths of the whole; Ceylon stands next in order, with Rs. 6,17,270; and Australia with Rs. 2,28,852. The decrease in silver is from the United Kingdom, which sent only Rs. 13,52,585, or about one-twelfth of the amount sent in the previous year. The whole of the imports of bullion into Bengal, with the exception of Rs. 1,700 worth of silver, were sent to Calcutta.

Interportal Trade.—The following statement shows the value, inclusive of merchandise and private treasure, of the interportal trade

between Calcutta and other British Indian ports during the past two years:—

	Exports.		Imports.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	£	£	£	£
Indian produce	3,902,281	2,786,512	2,614,285	1,556,635
Foreign ditto	1,999,079	1 902,613	175,038	156,935
Bullion	742,437	565,186	611,933	213,162
Total ...	6,643,797	5,254,311	3,401,256	1,926,632

There is a marked decrease in both imports and exports. The value of the principal exports during the past year is as follows:—

	£		£
Apparel	116,784	Hardware and cutlery ...	246,142
Cotton twist and yarn ...	217,635	Raw silk	292,736
Cotton piece-goods ...	852,004	Silk manufactures ...	204,531
Rice ...	439,652	Betelnuts	251,827
Gunny bags—		Sugar	272,177
Power-loom ...	514,633	Tea	37,406
Hand-loom ...	72,839	Tobacco	114,986
Gunny cloth—		Woollen manufactures ...	70,824
Power-loom ...	19,205		
Hand-loom ...	43		

The principal items of Indian produce exported are rice, gunny bags, silk and its manufactures, betelnuts, sugar, and tobacco. The exports of rice from Calcutta to ports within British India during the past two years are as follows:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Cwt.	Cwt.
British ports in other presidencies—		
Bombay ... { Bombay ...	1,162,184	945,947
Bombay ... { Other ports	36,315	62,417
Madras ... { Madras ...	5,165	44,270
Madras ... { Other ports	7,774	107,323
British Burmah ... { Rangoon ...	962	437
British Burmah ... { Other ports	245	346
Total ...	1,212,645	1,160,740
British ports within the presidency	10	126
Indian ports not British—		
Goa	.....	3
Pondicherry...	3	.....
Grand total of all ports... ...	1,212,658	1,160,869

It will be observed that there is a slight net decrease in 1875-76; but in neither year are the exports equal to more than one-half of the average of previous years. The export of gunny bags and gunny cloth has been fully discussed in the earlier part of this chapter relating to the foreign trade of Calcutta, and need not be again considered. Raw silk is sent principally (£265,055) to Madras, and manufactures of silk (£171,409) are sent to Rangoon. Sugar is sent to

Bombay (£217,884), betelnuts to Rangoon (£206,561), tea to Bombay (£22,143) and Madras (£13,290), tobacco almost entirely (£95,111) to Rangoon, and (£12,363) to ports within the Bengal presidency.

The foreign merchandise re-exported from Calcutta consists of articles of apparel, cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn, woollen manufactures, and hardware and cutlery. Of all these items the greater part is consigned to Rangoon and other ports of British Burmah. The following statement has been prepared to illustrate in detail the re-export of European piece-goods and the export of Indian piece-goods from Calcutta to ports within India during the past year:—

I.—*Re-export of European Piece-goods to Ports within India.*

Ports.	Grey (unbleached).	White (bleached).	Coloured, printed, or dyed.	Handkerchiefs and shawls.	Lace and patent net.	Hosiery, pure and mixed.	Sewing thread.	Other sorts.	Total.
British Ports in other Presidencies.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ... { Bombay ...	41,413	44,206	25,765	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,384
Bombay ... { Other ports...	1,228	11	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1,239
Madras ... { Madras ...	4,01,922	5,00,111	30,837	...	...	...	9,223	695	9,42,788
Madras ... { Other ports ...	1,51,361	2,31,456	4,104	...	...	...	1,545	...	3,88,466
British Burmah ... { Rangoon ...	13,74,233	12,47,374	42,052	800	600	664	6,457	60	26,72,240
British Burmah ... { Other ports ...	8,55,595	10,19,736	99,607	1,510	...	380	547	6	19,77,381
British ports within the presidency	15,99,822	7,93,545	1,976	482	...	21	789	62	23,96,697
Indian ports not British—Pondicherry	1,986	1,085	.....	...	...	...	...	...	3,071
Grand Total ...	44,27,560	38,37,524	2,04,341	2,792	600	1,065	18,561	823	84,93,266

II.—*Export of Native Piece-goods to Ports within India.*

Ports.	Grey (unbleached.)	White (bleached.)	Coloured, printed, or dyed.	Sewing thread.	Other sorts.	Total.
British Ports in other Presidencies.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay ... { Bombay ...	.....	4,003	20	.....	2,979	4,002
Bombay ... { Other ports...	.....	15	.....	.....	992	1,007
Madras ... { Madras ...	150	8,468	145	.....	310	9,073
Madras ... { Other ports...	.....	585	1,050	.....	285	1,920
British Burmah { Rangoon ...	129	32	700	.....	749	1,610
British Burmah { Other ports...	.....	.....	2,400	.....	1,741	4,141
British ports within the presidency	653	.....	.....	1,500	2,866	5,019
Grand Total ...	932	10,103	4,315	1,500	9,922	26,772

About 45 lakhs of European piece-goods were sent to Burmah in the year, and it will be observed that there was a considerable export of almost 24 lakhs to British ports within the Bengal presidency. Both Chittagong and Orissa are dependent on Calcutta for their supplies of Manchester piece-goods.

The value of the principal interportal imports during the past year is as follows :—

	£		£
Caoutchouc	7,099	Hides, raw	90,122
Coffee	8,777	Stick-lac	30,395
Coir, manufactures of ...	20,560	Oils, vegetable... ...	20,423
Cotton, raw	344,866	Salt	46,383
Twist and yarn ...	20,471	Seeds	213,554
Grey piece-goods ...	14,988	Spices	57,055
Fruits	67,661	Sugar	9,640
Rice	61,748	Tea	34,918
Paddy	17,836	Tobacco (cigars) ...	10,498
Gums and resins ...	79,346	Teak wood	289,016

Caoutchouc comes from Chittagong, and a small quantity from Rangoon; coffee and coir manufactures from Madras; raw cotton is imported principally from Rangoon and also from Madras; twist and yarn and piece-goods from Bombay; fruits from Madras.

The total quantity of rice imported amounts to 234,284 cwt., of which 201,305 cwt. came from ports within Bengal: similarly out of 135,818 cwt. of paddy, 130,041 cwt. came from ports within the presidency. These supplies are all from the Orissa ports. Seeds and spices are mostly imported from minor ports in the Madras presidency. Gums are imported from Rangoon; raw hides come in almost equal quantities from minor ports in Madras and from ports within the Bengal presidency; stick-lac was imported from all the presidencies, but principally from Rangoon; oils are imported from minor ports in Madras. Salt is imported from Bombay and from Madras, especially from the latter presidency.

CHITTAGONG PORT.

Although Chittagong was declared a port as early as 1822, but little is known of the earlier history of its trade. From the statement below, compiled for the last ten years, it will, however, be seen that of recent years the trade of the port has been considerable, and that from 1866-67 it developed steadily until 1873-74, when the total value of the trade rose to more than one million sterling. Since then the trade of the port has rapidly fallen, and during the past year the value of the trade was little more than one-half of what it was in 1873-74.

Comparative statement showing the value of goods exported and imported during the ten years from 1866-67.

Years.	Total number of vessels.	Total tonnage.	Total value of trade.
			£
1866-67	619	59,842	354,393
1867-68	795	60,865	283,006
1868-69	729	71,430	865,580
1869-70	1,104	82,140	665,253
1870-71	987	71,183	552,124
1871-72	979	81,307	708,372
1872-73	1,473	124,344	974,778
1873-74	1,893	116 435	1,082,136
1874-75	1,923	116,774	777,477
1875-76	1,773	94,839	588,969

Number and tonnage of vessels.

The number and tonnage of all classes of vessels that frequented the port of Chittagong during 1874-75 and 1875-76 are exhibited in the table below :—

PARTICULARS.	1874-75.		1875-76.		Increase in tonnage.	Decrease in tonnage.
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.		
European vessels direct from Europe	16	10,840	8	5,137	.....	5,703
Ditto foreign trade	33	14,338	18	7,528	.....	6,810
Ditto coasting trade	12	6,645	10	4,922	.....	1,723
Chittagong vessels	64	14,945·6	56	12,282·7	.....	2,662·9
Other native vessels	10	2,454·7	4	1,097·7	.....	1,357
Naraingunge inland trade	40	3,967·8	40	3,511·9	.....	455·9
Mail steamers	52	28,228	73	34,090	5,862	.....
Trading steamers	27	7,644	1	201	.....	7,443
Ballam boats	1,669	27,711	1,563	26,069	.....	1,642
Total square-rigged vessels, steamers, and boats ...	1,923	116,774·1	1,773	94,839·3	5,862	27,796·8

The decrease in European vessels frequenting the port direct from Europe is owing in a great measure to the large stock of salt remaining on hand which checked importation.

Rice exports.

The export trade of Chittagong is confined to supplying Ceylon, Mauritius, &c., with rice. There is no direct trade with England, as the only article of merchandise is rice, which is too costly to pay for export to England. The decrease in the rice trade during the year is attributed to the partial failure of the rice crop from heavy rains in July, and also to a dispute at a critical moment between merchants and the grain-sellers whether grain should continue to be sold by measure, as heretofore, or should be weighed. The total yearly export of grain from Chittagong since 1871-72 has been as follows :—

	Tons.	Rs.
1871-72	56,601	23,38,212
1872-73	103,711	41,14,066
1873-74	71,686	44,30.218
1874-75	45,072	26,43,440
1875-76	26,335	15,13,426

There is no doubt that the exports during 1872-73 and 1873-74 were exceptional, and though it may be believed that during the past year the trade was abnormally depressed, there is but little hope of the port becoming again as prosperous as it has been during the years immediately preceding the present time.

Foreign trade.

The following statement shows the total value of the merchandise exported from Chittagong to foreign ports during the year 1875-76 :—

	£
Free of duty	1,460
Subject to duty	131,135
Total ...	132,595

Almost the whole of this export is rice and paddy, as follows :—

	Cwt.	£
Paddy—		
To Ceylon	12,514	1,707
Rice—		
To Mauritius	202,626	61,893
„ Reunion (Bourbon)	4,408	1,200
„ Aden	6,758	1,810
„ Ceylon	187,506	58,546
„ Maldives	7,300	1,987
„ Straits Settlements	330	90
„ Victoria	11,355	3,804
Total ...	426,353	120,421

Besides rice there is only to be mentioned a small consignment of 10,500 power-loom gunny bags to Ceylon, and insignificant despatches of piece-goods to the Maldive Islands.

In a similar way the following statement shows the total values of the articles imported into Chittagong from foreign ports during the year 1875-76 :—

	£
Free of duty	768
Subject to duty	26,492
Total ...	27,260

As rice is the only important export, so the only import of any importance is salt, which is received from the United Kingdom. The import of salt is 7,742 tons, valued at Rs. 2,10,761. There is a curious import of 2,966,950 shells from the Maldive Islands, valued at only Rs. 630. No other import is worthy of mention, except Rs. 9,486 worth of vegetable oil from Ceylon and Rs. 7,568 worth of pitch, tar, and dammer from the Straits Settlements.

Interportal trade.

The interportal or coasting exports show a value of £260,429, against £274,950 in 1874-75, the falling off being attributable to the absence of rice exports to Calcutta. The export trade consists chiefly of rice supplied to other presidencies, and of tea, caoutchouc, and hides to Calcutta. The cultivation of tea in Chittagong is rapidly progressing, and the total outturn of Chittagong tea for the past year is estimated at 431,554lb. Large tracts of waste land which abound in the district offer ample field for the development of this industry. The export figures for the past four years are as follows :—

	Chests.	Rs.
1872-73	3,342	2,79,773
1873-74	4,427	3,01,477
1874-75	4,268	3,41,894
1875-76	6,174¼	4,29,353

The interportal imports are valued at £168,039, against £218,981 in 1874-75. The imports are chiefly from Calcutta, and comprise Manchester piece-goods, gunny bags, sugar, and brass-ware. It is to

be regretted that no information has been furnished showing the value of these imports separately. In future years the Lieutenant-Governor will arrange so that all the details of the import and export trade, both with foreign and with Indian ports, shall be fully shown.

Orissa Ports. The following statement shows the value of the sea imports and exports of Orissa during the past seven years :—

	Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Total of Orissa Ports.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1869-70 ...	31,076	18,673	4,831	22,524	35,655	36,506	71,562	77,703
1870-71 ...	103,235	66,975	2,294	22,392	30,078	44,307	135,607	133,674
1871-72 ...	90,013	47,570	7,354	18,846	61,432	54,724	158,799	121,140
1872-73 ...	84,954	82,442	7,495	19,553	25,048	39,920	117,499	141,615
1873-74 ...	114,289	106,043	3,523	31,503	171,315	163,170	289,127	300,716
1874-75 ...	93,165	170,047	5,436	55,225	262,683	213,830	359,284	439,102
1875-76 ...	138,065	127,157	2,025	29,918	207,286	169,995	347,376	327,070

During the past year the total value of imports into Orissa was £347,376, and the total value of exports was £327,070. In 1869-70 the corresponding figures are only £71,562 and £77,703. There has thus been a rapid increase in the Orissa sea-borne trade, although, generally speaking, the trade of 1875-76 shows a falling off as compared with 1874-75, in consequence of the fall in the value of rice owing to abundant harvests in Bengal. The large quantities exported to Calcutta during the famine were the result of an exceptional stimulus. The case may be stated thus: the famine of 1873-74 in Bengal and Behar gave a great and sudden impulse to the export trade of Orissa, which has been in a very considerable degree maintained after the cessation of the famine throughout the year 1875-76, and there has been a nearly corresponding increase in the imports during a short series of years. The large increase that has taken place in imports is perhaps the most trustworthy test of progress in material improvement of the country and people.

Foreign trade. The following statement shows the total value of the merchandise exported from the Orissa ports to foreign ports during the year 1875-76 :—

	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Free of duty	650	2,991	107	3,748
Subject to duty	6,513	33,817	12,386	52,713
Total ...	7,163	36,808	12,493	56,461

The greater part of this export is rice and paddy, as follows :—

	Balasore.		Cuttack.		Pooree.		Total.	
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
Paddy—								
To Ceylon ...	441	34	3,440	351	.....	.....	3,881	385
Rice—								
To Mauritius ...	.....	.....	88,874	25,492	.....	.....	88,874	25,492
„ Ceylon ...	1,469	259	2,322	474	55,711	12,386	59,502	13,119
„ Maldives ...	33,685	6,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,685	6,229
Total ...	35,154	6,479	91,196	25,966	55,711	12,386	182,061	44,831

Among the other exports there is a small consignment from Cuttack of 2,929 cwt. of rape-seed and 1,507 cwt. of til to the United Kingdom, and of 4,282 cwt. of rape and 8,795 cwt. of til-seed to Marseilles.

The only import from foreign ports into Orissa during the year is a small consignment of 2,100 gunny bags, valued at Rs. 322, from Ceylon to Balasore.

Interportal trade.

The bulk of the trade of Orissa is, however, interportal, as follows :—

	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Exports	162,367	90,350	17,425	270,142
Imports	206,484	138,046	2,026	346,556

There is a decrease in exports as compared with the trade of last year, principally in rice and oil-seeds, and an increase of imports to Cuttack, for the most part in cotton piece-goods. The quantity of rice exports from Balasore to Calcutta and other Indian ports is 554,454 cwt., valued at Rs. 10,15,573; the value of exports from Cuttack is Rs. 96,931, but the quantity is not stated. The Pooree exports are stated in detail as follows:—

	Cwt.	£
To Madras	43,308	9,148
„ Cochin	22,346	4,631
„ Cananore	8,353	1,705
„ Cuddalore	7,704	1,599

There were no exports of rice from Pooree to Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot but regret that the information given regarding the trade of the Orissa ports is also meagre and unsatisfactory. In future years full information will be given in tabular statements, showing quantities as well as values—in the case of imports showing the sources of supply, and in the case of exports the destination of trade.

INTERNAL TRADE.

In last year's Administration Report an account of the internal river-borne traffic in Bengal was furnished, and it was explained that the registration of this traffic had been reorganized and started upon a new and more comprehensive system. This new system of registration has been in force from the 1st September 1875. For the first few months it was tentative, and

Registration of river-borne traffic.

necessarily some time was taken in getting so elaborate an organisation to work punctually and smoothly. Difficulties were, however, quickly overcome, and the registration of river traffic having once been fairly started its success has been great. At every single local registration station the work has been intelligently carried out; the superior local officers have carefully supervised the registration, and in many cases have taken a marked personal interest in seeing that the arrangements worked correctly and smoothly; and almost without exception the returns have been punctually submitted to Government. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to all the officers concerned for the thorough manner in which they have taken upon themselves to ensure that the registration of the river-borne traffic in Bengal should be efficiently accomplished.

The arrangements that have been sanctioned for the registration were detailed last year. The whole of the traffic registered is divisible into one of three classes The first class comprises all the main staples of trade of which the weight only is registered; the second class comprises animals and articles consigned by tale, of which it is convenient that the number only should be registered. The valuation of the articles registered under these two classes is effected at Calcutta. The third class comprises those goods, principally cotton manufactures, and the like, which are not sold by weight, and of which the value therefore is only stated. Tickets are given to each boat when registered to prevent the possibility of second registration. There are twenty-four river traffic establishments in Bengal, at which the registration is now carried on according to a uniform and prescribed practice.

Special attention is being given to the exhibition of the details of the import and export trade of each large town and important mart in the province. The particulars regarding the routes taken by traffic are also carefully recorded. In connection with the statistics of river-borne traffic, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the courtesy with which the Secretary to the India General Steam Navigation Company has permitted the statements of trade to be compiled from the records in the Company's office. These statistics have completed the registers of river trade.

Registration of railway traffic.

In regard to the registration of railway traffic, it has been decided that it was most convenient to leave to the local authorities the duty of obtaining the returns required from the different railways direct, and in accordance with the request of the Government of India the Lieutenant-Governor has made arrangements for this object.

East Indian Railway.

Since the month of January 1876 the railway traffic received at and despatched from the Howrah terminus has been registered by the Government of Bengal. A special clerk is sent monthly to the Railway Traffic Office to collect the information. The most important exports from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway being cotton piece-goods and salt, the destination of these goods is registered in detail as regards every station along the line of railway. The same detail is employed in registering the most important imports into Calcutta, *i.e.* food-grains and oil-seeds. The only other railway-station of first-rate

consequence on the East Indian Railway line is Patna, and the Lieutenant-Governor has taken measures to establish at Patna a system of railway traffic registration similar to that which now exists at Howrah.

The importance of registering, as far as possible, all the internal movements of food-grain traffic has, moreover, influenced the Lieutenant Governor to make arrangements for registering, at all the railway-stations along the East Indian Railway, the traffic in food-grains, showing in all cases the place of consignment and the place of destination, whenever this can be effected without incurring additional expense. But beyond this the Lieutenant-Governor is not at present prepared to go, and he does not think that arrangements can well be organized for registering the whole of the railway traffic along the line. The registration of the total amount of railway traffic between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces in all its details, although it would furnish interesting results, is not, in Sir Richard Temple's opinion, of sufficient importance to justify his sanctioning any portion of the provincial revenues for the purpose.

The existing arrangements in Bengal are twofold—first, to register in detail the traffic of the most important railway-stations with regard to every item of traffic; and secondly, to register in detail the trade in the most important staples of traffic with regard to every several station on the line, both within and beyond the limits of the Bengal province. It is believed that under these arrangements registration of all the most important staples of traffic passing between Bengal and the North-Western Provinces is thoroughly effected, and that no more complete system can be satisfactorily organized without a considerable increase in expenditure.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

The registration of traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway is comparatively simple, as almost all the merchandise carried is consigned as through traffic to the terminus in Calcutta. Arrangements are in force for registering all the traffic sent to Calcutta and all the traffic consigned to the several stations along the line sent from Calcutta.

State Railways.

The traffic on the three State Railways now open in Bengal is small, but it is effectively registered. An abstract of the traffic returns is published in the Railway chapter of this report.

Registration of road traffic.

The traffic along the most important roads of the province, both within Bengal itself and at the several points where traffic passes between Bengal and the adjacent provinces, is also now carefully registered. The interprovincial registration is of great importance, and may be expected to yield results of much value when the registration for the whole of the year has been completed. The interprovincial traffic that goes by boats and railways is of course registered in the returns of river-borne and railway traffic.

Under the orders of the Government of India the returns of trade are always to be furnished for the official year from the 1st April to the 31st March, and consequently in the present year's Administration Report the returns of registration for a whole year cannot be furnished. It would be possible to give the figures for

the six months from October 1875 to March 1876. But as the registration during all that period was experimental, and in some respects incomplete, the Lieutenant-Governor has not thought it necessary to encumber the pages of this report with the statistics of a broken period. It is to be hoped that in next year's Administration Report it will be found possible to furnish a very interesting and instructive report on the internal trade of Bengal. The monthly trade is now illustrated every month in the columns of the *Statistical Reporter*, where full accounts of the trade in particular staples, and of the trade of several of the Bengal districts and of the principal marts in Bengal, have from time to time been published.

The following account of the internal trade of Bengal during the past year is for the most part derived from the report of Commissioners and of local officers. For convenience of perusal the trade of each division has been considered before proceeding to discuss the trade of the next.

Burdwan Division.

Except as regards the district of Midnapore, regarding which an account is subsequently given, the Commissioner has not furnished any additional information regarding the trade and commerce of the Burdwan Division. The most important centre of trade in the district of Hooghly is Bhuddressur, where a railway-station has been opened from the 1st June 1876. Excluding the toll-stations on the Midnapore Canals, there is only one traffic registering station in the division, viz. that established at Hooghly. This has succeeded well. There has never been the smallest difficulty in getting the boats to come to, and the detention of boats has scarcely been ten minutes on the average. The boatmen have given the information required of them faithfully and regularly, the registration of miscellaneous cargoes only occasioning some inconvenience.

Trade of the Midnapore district.

Reduced to its simplest elements, the trade of the Midnapore district is derived from its having in ordinary years a surplus amount of produce, chiefly rice and oil-seeds, and from its exchanging this surplus for salt and tobacco and piece-goods. The canals which run through the district are two, viz. (1) the Hidgellee Canal, 32 miles of which are open, leading from Gewakhally at the junction of the Roopnarain and Hooghly to the Russulpore river, and (2) the High Level Canal.

The Hidgellee, or the Low Level Canal, is admirably situated for trade, with only this drawback, that there is an alternative route, called the 'Bahirgung,' by going on to the junction of the Hooghly and Russulpore and thence up the Hooghly. This route is very exposed and dangerous during the stormy months of the year, but, on the other hand, being entirely tidal, it admits of being traversed in one ebb and two floods with hardly any labour or exertion, and without the payment of toll: hence the bulk of the traffic only goes up the canal in March, April, May, and October, when bad weather may be apprehended, and in the other months only the more valuable cargoes use it. Paddy, rice, and straw, are the chief traffic of the canal, and form 79 per cent. in weight of the entire exports. Mats, hemp, pottery, fuel and timber, salt, tobacco, cotton, European cloth and other miscellaneous articles of trade, are also conveyed by the canal.

The High Level Canal does for the north, centre, and west of the district fully as much as the Low Level Canal does for Hidgellee and North Balasore, with the difference that, except for the last two reaches, there is no 'Bahirgung' to compete with the canal for the bulkier cargoes. The traffic is, however, much more complex, partly owing to the produce of the jungle mehals affecting it, and partly to the characteristics of the country lying up the Roopnarain and the Damooda. These tracts, with their centres of trade—Ghatal on the Roopnarain and Amptah on the Damoodah,—are markedly deficit-producing rice tracts, partly owing to the density of the population, partly owing to the remunerative character of other crops, partly to the spill flood of the Damooda having converted so much rice-producing land into rubbee-producing land.

Paddy and rice do not nearly engross the same share in the traffic going east as they do in the similar trade going north in the Low Level Canal. Oil-seeds of different kinds formed among the chief articles of export conveyed by the canal. The most valuable cargoes conveyed by the canal are silk and indigo, all going eastwards. Metals, stone cups and plates, horns, hides, pottery, jaggery, sugar, straw, sand, jute, tobacco, thread, cotton and twist, European cloth, garden and jungle produce, cocoanuts and other grains, were also conveyed in considerable numbers and quantities by this canal. It is reported that 3,60,000 maunds of salt, valued at Rs. 15,15,000, were conveyed by the canal during the year of report. The Magistrate observes that "if it is remembered that this amount of salt is the natural supply for close upon 3,000,000 persons, some idea may be formed of the extent to which the canal has attracted the salt trade. The entire population of this district is only 2½ millions, and at least 1,000,000 of these do not draw their supply of salt by the High Level Canal. It is evident, therefore, that Midnapore has become the focus of the salt trade of Mohurbhunj, Singbhoom, and part of Manbhoom, the canal being its trade route." The passenger traffic is very large in the High Level Canal as compared with that in the Low Level Canal.

Presidency Division.

The trade of the Presidency Division is very large, and converges almost entirely on the metropolis. From Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs the principal exports into Calcutta are rice, sugar, betelnuts, firewood, and vegetable produce; from Nuddea and Moorshedabad the exports are chiefly oil-seeds, pulses, wheat, and other cereals. In the two latter districts the cold weather crops are of importance; but while the exports of *rubbee* cereals are proportionately large, the local supply of rice is insufficient for the population, and there are large imports of rice and paddy from Jessore and other districts, especially into Nuddea. The direction of the food-grain traffic in Jessore is from south to north, as well as westwards to Calcutta. Vast quantities of paddy, stored on boats and rafts as it is reaped, are exported from the Soonderbuns to the more thickly populated tracts in the north of the district, where the poorer ryots find it a profitable occupation to husk paddy for consumption and distribution. The water communications throughout the division are on the whole ample, and form the special charge of officers of the Public Works Department. The Eastern Bengal Railway runs through

more than 100 miles of the division. The East Indian Railway runs through the district of Moorshedabad, and there is a short branch state railway connecting Nulhatty with Azimgunge in this district. The proposal to extend the system of state branch railways is under consideration; and there can be little doubt that several of the projected lines in this division, such as that from Calcutta to Jessore *vid* Baraset and Bongong, from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour, from Ranaghat *vid* Santipore and Kishnaghur to Bhugwangolah, if economically constructed, so as not to exceed a cost of £3,000 or £4,000 per mile, will do much towards opening out the resources of the country, and also prove remunerative as revenue-paying enterprises. Large as the trade of the Presidency Division is at present, it is capable of much increase if additional means of communication are afforded both for passengers and merchandise.

Rajshahye Division.

The chief articles of export from the Rajshahye Division are rice, silk, indigo, jute, oil-seeds, tobacco, hides, sugar, timber, tea, and ganja; some of these articles, such as tobacco from Rungpore and sugar from Bogra, being imported into other districts of the division. Salt, piece-goods, spices, and cheap wines and brandies, are generally imported from places outside the division.

In some districts the export trade in rice was not so brisk as usual, in consequence of the partial failure of the winter crop. In Dinagepore, for instance, the exporters did not open their warehouses, and the exportations were not more than a quarter of what they usually are. In other respects trade and commerce appear to have flourished during the year of report. The following remarks regarding the trade in the districts of Rungpore and Pubna will be read with interest.

Rungpore.

The surplus rice of the northern and eastern part of the Rungpore district is stored in the markets on the Teesta and Brahmaputra, of which Ghoramara and Bhotmari are the principal ones. The rice collected in these markets is taken to Serajgunge. The rice from the western and southern parts of the district is taken to the principal markets on the Dinagepore border, whence it is exported to Calcutta as the surplus produce of Dinagepore. Tobacco is collected in the markets on the Teesta and Dhurla; Ghoramara, Bhotmari, Kakina, Chalapak, Nolidubee, and Rakaghat being the principal marts. The Dacca merchants take the tobacco to Serajgunge and Naraingunge. A considerable portion of this trade is in the hands of Mughs and Chinamen. These latter take the tobacco to Calcutta, Chittagong, and Arracan. An European firm has been lately established at Ghoramara to manufacture tobacco into cigars. The jute trade is chiefly in the hands of traders from Serajgunge, who carry it there as well as send it to Calcutta. The European firm referred to has also extensive trade in jute, which is sent to Serajgunge for the purpose of being prepared into gunny cloth. The greater part of the indigo produced in the district is carried to Calcutta, but petty planters sell their indigo locally to carpet-weavers or to Bhuteas. The trade in cow-hides is of importance. The paikars purchase the hides and sell them again to the Dacca merchants, who carry them to Dacca and Calcutta.

Pubna.

As regards the commerce of the district of Pubna, it may be said that most quantities of country produce (jute, tobacco, oil-seeds, and rice,) are brought down the Juboona, Pholjore, Bural, and Oora Sagor rivers, and as a rule are transhipped at one or a number of marts in the eastern portion of the district into large boats for transport to Calcutta and elsewhere. The head-quarters of this important industry is Serajgunge, which collects and redistributes the produce of an immense area. In return this emporium receives for distribution over a less considerable area piece-goods, salt, iron, and domestic utensils of brass and copper. At the close of the year 1874-75 there was some reason for believing that a considerable portion of this trade would leave Serajgunge and other marts in Pubna. Many of the petty traders had commenced the practice of taking their cargoes in small boats past Serajgunge to Goalundo. Since, however, the spur at Goalundo has been washed away, a feeling of insecurity has arisen, and the former practice is still adhered to as a rule. The marts on the Pudma are of inferior importance, still a considerable amount of business is transacted at them. Country produce is collected and shipped for Calcutta and for other districts, and the piece-goods and salt which are required are imported and distributed in the interior. The year was a decidedly good one for commerce. The trade in tobacco seems to be on the increase, and likely in the future to become considerable.

Darjeeling.

The imports from the plains into Darjeeling consist chiefly either of articles required for carrying on the tea industry, such as lead for packing, and corrugated iron, &c., used in the construction of the buildings, or of food and other articles consumed by the labourers employed in the tea gardens. Next in importance come the goods required for the consumption of Europeans and wealthy natives residing in the sanitarium.

External trade registered at Darjeeling.

In August 1875 three frontier registering stations were established at Phedong and the Runjit bridge for the traffic between Sikkim and Thibet on the one hand and our own territory on the other, and at Laboo for the Bhutan traffic. The best men available among the Bhuteas and Lepchas were selected to perform the work of registration.

Trade with Thibet.

The following approximate estimate of the value of the trade through Sikkim with Thibet last year has been prepared from their returns and other sources of information :—

	Rs.
Ponies	51,440
Cows	6,320
Sheep	7,536
Blankets, &c.	18,750
Salt	11,960
Yaks' tails	6,640
Miscellaneous	7,980
Total ...	1,10,626

Besides the above may be mentioned jewellery, ornaments, and coined silver, regarding which trustworthy figures are not obtainable.

The exports are approximately estimated as follows :—

	Rs.
Cloths of different sorts, including broadcloth, all kinds of cotton goods, mixed silk and cotton and country cloths	1,25,000
Indigo	43,000
Tobacco	7,140
Micellaneous (paint, furs, spices, umbrellas, window panes, looking-glasses, lanterns, &c.)	10,400
Total ...	1,85,540

With Bhutan.

The traffic from Bhutan, as registered at Laboo, is said to be very insignificant, not exceeding five to six thousand rupees both ways.

With Nepal.

In the end of October last the establishment of stations at Kurjelia and Goompahar in the hills, and at Adhikaree and Naksurbaree in the plains, for the registration of the frontier traffic between Darjeeling and Nepal, was sanctioned by Government; but these stations did not get into working order until the end of the year. The Deputy Commissioner writes on this subject as follows :—"The returns which we have already received show clearly how much the station of Darjeeling depends on Nepal for its supply of animal food, and the figures under this head given below explain how much the supply and price of food here has been affected by the rigid quarantine which the Nepal authorities have enforced on the frontier since the outbreak of cholera in this district become known to them. The total value of animals and ghee imported from Nepal into the Darjeeling district during the three months ending the 31st March is more than Rs. 40,000, viz. as follows :—

	Rs.
Goats	9,264
Pigs	14,500
Fowls	4,900
Cows	1,200
Sheep	2,100
Buffaloes	1,080
Pigeons	1,200
Ghee	8,280
Total ...	42,524

"The other imports are :—

Iron	20,600
Blankets and Nepal cotton goods	13,000
Rice, pulses, gram and other food-grains	5,780
Shingles for roofing houses	2,600
Miscellaneous, about...	10,000
Total ...	51,980
Add price of animals and ghee	42,524
Total ...	94,504

"The chief exports are—

European cotton and woollen goods and cotton twist	...	22,000
Miscellaneous	...	15,000
Total	...	37,000

"It is almost certain that the balance is taken away in rupees. The return only shows an export of Rs. 8,519, but there can be no doubt that this is but a small fraction of the money taken across the frontier in payment of the goods supplied to us from Nepal."

Dacca Division.

The vast river borne trade of the districts of the Dacca Division is now for the first time being accurately ascertained by the registration statistics compiled by Government; but it has already been explained that the subject cannot be adequately reviewed until the results of more than one year's registration have been collated. Rice and jute are the most important staples of export produce. The export of rice from the Backergunge district alone amounts to about forty lakhs of maunds per annum. A considerable share of the jute trade is in the hands of Europeans, with their head-quarters at Naraingunge. On the authority of Mr. David it is said that about fifteen lakhs of maunds of jute a year are shipped from Naraingunge, and the Commissioner adds that a similar quantity passes down the Seetul Luckeea and Megna rivers in boats bound direct for Calcutta. It is probable that these figures are approximately correct.

The Lieutenant-Governor gathers from the returns already before Government that the total registered importation of jute into Calcutta during the present year will amount to nearly one hundred lakhs of maunds, of which more than one-half will be consigned all the way by country boats, about forty lakhs by the Eastern Bengal Railway, about eight lakhs by river steamers, and the remainder by road routes. The principal river marts in the Dacca Division are Goalundo, Naraingunge including Modongunge, and Dacca; the Backergunge marts of Nulchitty, Burrisal, and Jhalokatty; and Bhoyrub Bazar and Kareemgunge in Mymensingh.

Proposed canal for facilitating traffic between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal.

The attention of the Government of Bengal has been repeatedly drawn to the circuitousness of the route which the river traffic between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal is obliged to take. The route is well known to be that of the Sunderbuns. Besides being circuitous, it is in some parts dangerous, especially in those parts which fall within the rivers Pudda and Megna. Although some portion of the traffic is taken off by the Eastern Bengal Railway, still the greater portion follows the water highways, notwithstanding that these natural highways are so tortuous as to be lengthened out to an excessive distance. It is calculated that a laden boat plying between Eastern Bengal travels some 200 to 300 miles more than it would travel if there were anything like a straight route by water.

The obvious remedy will be to construct a canal for navigation across the country from Eastern Bengal to Calcutta. The matter was brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor by Colonel Haig, R.E.,

with reference to a project for a canal from somewhere near Goalundo to Calcutta, and by Mr. Bradford Leslie, C.E., with reference to a project for a canal from somewhere near the mouth of the Megna river to Calcutta.

The Lieutenant-Governor's own opinion has been, and still is, in favour of proposing a canal from a point at or near Madareepore in the south of the Furreedpore district, situated on a branch of the lower Megna river. From Madareepore the canal would be carried across the Gorai river (there called the Mudhomuttee), thence it would join the Atara-Bankee river and pass on to Khoolna on the river Bhyrub, in the Jessore district; then it would be carried across the country without obstacle to Calcutta. The only serious difficulty would be the crossing of the Gorai, but it is believed that this could be overcome by engineering skill. The distance from Madareepore to Calcutta would be 140 miles. The saving of distance in the route to Calcutta would, as already stated, be between 200 and 300 miles. The position of Madareepore seems to be remarkable for such a project. It would be specially convenient for the trade from Dacca, Naraingunge, Tipperah, and Sylhet; it would be sufficiently convenient for the traffic of the Brahmapootra and the Jaboona, including the trade from Rungpore, Serajgunge, and Mymensingh; and it would be so far removed from the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway as not to interfere with that line. It must be admitted that it would not suit the trade with the marts of the Backergunge district. But the accommodation of that trade cannot possibly be combined with any plan that would be suitable for the trade of the rest of Eastern Bengal. If, however, the project from Madareepore to Calcutta were to prove successful, there would be no difficulty in making a branch from Khoolna to Burrisal, the capital of Backergunge, 55 miles distant.

It is satisfactory to find that the operations of the last season have resulted in the surveying of the line between Calcutta and Khoolna. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed that the survey be carried on from Khoolna to Madareepore, and from Khoolna to Burrisal, during the present season. Two Deputy Collectors are engaged in collecting statistics and information connected with the boat traffic. The district officers have also been desired to consult all those principally concerned in the trade and submit a report in due course.

Patna Division.

All the districts in the Patna Division have hitherto been exporting districts. The northern districts more especially have always been exporting districts, and the balance of trade has been in their favour. For years the northern districts have yielded year by year a surplus stock over ordinary requirements. Yearly very large quantities of oil-seeds, rice, cereals, and tobacco, have been exported. The course of the rivers favoured this trade. The whole trade organization was outward, and not inward. So when the scarcity of 1873-74 came, the trade had no facilities whatever for bringing grain into the country.

Tirhoot.

The famine has, however, as far as Tirhoot is concerned, to a great extent altered the direction of trade; the tendency now is to importation. Early in November last the Commissioner held a conference with some of the leading

grain-dealers of Durbhunga as to the probable effects of the partial scarcity of this year on stocks, and was told that there were no local stocks; that there would be a deficiency; and that it must be supplied from outside. To bring about this result, the Government of India were pleased to sanction the extension of the Tirhoot State Railway and the permanent construction of the line to Durbhunga. The Government steamer *Jaboona* was also located at Barh to facilitate the transport of grain.

The subsequent history of events is remarkable, and illustrates in a striking degree the vigour and vitality of private trade when adequate communications have been provided. So early as February a steady stream of importation of food-grains had set into Mudhoobunnee, which was greatly facilitated by the excellent communications of the sub-division, the advantages in this regard conferred on the sub-division by the relief works of 1874 thus prominently manifesting themselves.

Imports of food-grain to Mudhoobunnee came from all sides except from Soopool due east and from Nepal due north. In the dry months the main stream of import traffic was from Seetamurhee, where it seems many channels of trade converged. To inquiries whence the numerous trains of garries and bullocks laden with grain had come, the first answer usually was from Seetamurhee; but if one went further he learned that the grain had originally come from Nepal west of the Kumla or Chumparun, or the riverine marts on the Great Gunduk which trade with North-Western Provinces. It would seem that the autumn and winter harvests of 1875 in the two former regions must have proved better than had been supposed.

In the dry months also grain came into Mudhoobunnee from the Madheepura sub-division of North Bhagulpore, from Khagureah in the Monghyr district; while the state railway brought up from the Ganges to Durbhunga, up to the commencement of June, 2,37,684 maunds of food-grain, most, if not all, of which was taken away towards Mudhoobunnee and Soopool. When the rains set in and lengthy slow overland transport became dangerous, the stream of importation through Seetamurhee decreased in value, without however ever ceasing altogether. Boat transport *viâ* the Tiljooga took the place of the cart traffic from Khagureah, and the importations *viâ* the state railway assumed large proportions. From the 1st of June till the 15th August the state railway carried to Durbhunga 2,46,901 maunds of food-grain, and nearly the whole of this passed through the Durbhunga market and was taken off to Mudhoobunnee. In the meantime new grain stores sprung up in Durbhunga, new grain shops were opened in unwonted portions of the town, the markets were the scene of constant activity, and the roads leading to Mudhoobunnee were seldom without lines of carts carrying away the grain the railway had brought in.

The sales in the Durbhunga markets were in July from 5,000 to 8,000 maunds daily, and though the higher limit was not long maintained, it is the case that from the 1st January to 15th August the town of Durbhunga sent nearly four lakhs of maunds, or 14,700 tons of food-grain, to Mudhoobunnee, the total imports by rail being during that period 4,84,585 maunds. It is not likely that from all other quarters

during the seven and a half months ending 15th August the sub-division drew less than double that quantity. The probability is that the aggregate importations from all sources during the seven and a half months in question do not fall under fifteen lakhs of maunds. But upon this point there can be no certainty. There was not, and there could not be, any system of trade registration which would catch the traffic over such an extensive border line.

The quantity of grain which came to Durbhunga by water was insignificant. The rivers did not rise till late in the season, and the reduction in the railway freight made it preferable to send the grain from the Ganges by rail.

Chumparun.

From Chumparun the principal trade is in rice and oil-seeds. There are no accurate returns of exports, but the exporting marts are at Bettiah, Gobindgunge, Kesariah, Sukhowna, Itwa, Pakuria. The export of oil-seeds is calculated at about 2½ lakhs of maunds. The total exports are estimated, including sugar and saltpetre, at about 4½ lakhs of maunds. Within the year large quantities of maize were exported from Chumparun both to Seetamurhee and into Sarun. The chief trade in the north is by pack-bullocks or by boat. The river-borne traffic brings down timber, rice, hides, oil-seeds. Smuggled opium, too, finds its way into British territory by more than one route. Within the past year efforts have been specially made for detection of this trade.

Shahabad.

The trade returns of Shahabad may be thus tabulated:—

By Rail to Arrah.

		Mds.			Mds.
Exports ...	Grains ...	20,371	Imports...	Grain ...	1,09,749
	Other ...	1,37,772		Other ...	2,23,476

In molasses there is a considerable trade between Ghazipore and Shahabad; no less than 35,154 maunds were exported to Ghazipore, and 35,428 maunds of refined sugar were received in return. It would appear that a very large portion of the molasses made in Shahabad is brought up by the Ghazipore refiners and sent thence to Calcutta.

Gya.

The principal exports from Gya are—timber, linseed, saltpetre, sugar, blankets, tobacco, brass, oil, opium, indigo, and paper.

The trade registered on the Patna and the Gya road during the twelve months from the 1st October 1875 to the 31st September 1876 may be shown as follows:—

	Exports from Patna to Gya. Mds.	Exports from Gya to Patna. Mds.		Exports from Patna to Gya. Mds.	Exports from Gya to Patna. Mds.
October ...	19,995	20,062	May ...	27,099	41,886
November	15,474	40,496	June ...	26,418	81,740
December	23,693	18,620	July ...	27,054	29,668
January ...	17,626	18,230	August ...	15,268	13,510
February	13,064	14,956	September	18,790	8,742
March ...	15,131	28,330			
April ...	19,715	29,348	Total ...	2,39,327	3,45,708

The total value of the traffic registered from Patna to Gya amounts to Rs. 23,75,424-5, and from Gya to Patna to Rs. 1,24,21,850-6. The most valuable of the consignments from Patna are salt, European cotton piece-goods, raw cotton, spices, tobacco, intoxicating drugs (other than opium), and unrefined sugar. The food-grain traffic, amounting to 52,841 maunds, chiefly comprises pulses and spring crops. The cattle trade is also a large item in the statement, and no less than 22,347 cows and bullocks, bred chiefly in Shahabad and the cis-Gangetic districts of the Patna Division, were registered to have passed towards Gya. The exports from Gya chiefly comprise opium, timber, linseed, silk and its manufactures, and lac; other articles, like rice, hides, ghee and fruits, were exported to the value of about Rs. 50,000 each.

If the value of opium imported from Gya were excluded from the grand total of value of exports, the remainder thus obtained would definitely place the balance of trade in favour of Patna as against Gya.

The principal items of traffic of the two courses are specified :—

FROM PATNA TO GYA.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.
Salt	76,296	3,81,480
European cotton piece-goods ...	...	3,22,655
Spices	23,381	1,16,905
Raw cotton	7,682	1,15,230
Tobacco	19,762	98,810
Intoxicating drugs (other than opium)	1,034	82,720
Unrefined sugar	18,073	72,292
Gram and pulse	27,332	47,831
Other spring crops	18,162	31,783
Saline substances (other than salt and saltpetre)	11,942	29,855
Vegetables	9,598	28,794
Brass and its manufactures ...	709	28,360
	No.	
Cattle	22,347	6,70,410

FROM GYA TO PATNA.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Mds.	Rs.	A.
Opium	10,925	1,09,25,000	0
Timber	1,33,093	3,99,279	0
Linseed	95,584	3,82,336	0
Silk	389	2,33,400	0
Manufactures of silk		33,263	0
Lac—			
Stick-lac	7,314	1,09,710	0
Shell-lac	2,123	63,690	0
Fruits and nuts (other than betelnuts and cocoanuts)	19,876	59,628	0
Rice	26,141	52,282	0
Ghee	2,310	46,200	0
Unrefined sugar	5,380	21,520	0
Saltpetre	3,079	18,474	0
Iron	1,290	12,900	0
	No.		
Hides	23,071	56,142	0
Cattle	1,785	53,550	0
Bamboos	139,205	13,920	8

Sarun. In Sarun 15,43,029 maunds of exports and 19,22,481 maunds of imports were registered. All these figures are but mere approximations to the real trade of these districts.

Bhagulpore Division. If the export trade of the Bhagulpore Division was not as good as in ordinary years, it was at all events better than during 1874-75 everywhere except at Soopool, where, owing to the shortness of the crops, there was very little exportation. In Soopool, in lieu of the usual exports, matters were reversed, and a large import trade in food-grains was carried on. A considerable amount of rice was taken to Soopool from the Muddehpoora sub-division, and grain of all kinds from Khagureah Ghât, in the Monghyr district.

Purneah. The exports of the Purneah district are rice, jute (raw), gunny, mustard and rapeseed, linseed, tobacco, ginger, hides, indigo, chiretta, ghee, and dried fish. The imports are salt, sugar, goor, brassware, cotton goods, raw cotton, and iron. The trade in jute is carried on principally by Bengalees,

who establish depôts and agencies all over the country on the banks of the navigable rivers, on the Nepal frontier, and at other points where traders congregate or traffic may be intercepted. The trade in rice is carried on for the most part by petty traders travelling from hât to hât and village to village with their pack-ponies. Oilseeds, like jute, are collected by the Bengalees at their depôts.

Rajmehal and Sahibgunge.

In the annual report of last year mention was made of the relative importance of Rajmehal and Sahibgunge as centres of trade, and at the desire of Government a fuller report has since been submitted on the subject. It is true the river is gradually retreating from Sahibgunge, but it does not follow that Rajmehal will therefore draw the trade of that place. Rajmehal enjoys all the cross-Ganges traffic to Maldah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore; and Sahibgunge is the point of departure for trade from the railway to the northern districts of Purneah, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling. The country east of the Darjeeling road being low, traffic from Caragola to Dinagepore and Rungpore would be very difficult, and trade for the northern districts passing through Rajmehal is out of the question. Competition, where it exists, lies between Sahibgunge and Peerpointee, and this year a number of passengers for Darjeeling chose the latter route. For goods, however, the route is determined by the accommodation provided by the Railway Company. The Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway does not think any change in the river which is within the limits of probability would induce the Company to divert the traffic from Sahibgunge to Peerpointee.

Nepal trade.

During the year under report registration offices were opened at Koondowlee and Berpore in Bhagulpore, and at Amour Siktu and Degulbank in Purneah, for registering the trade with Nepal. It is not yet possible to give an estimate in money of the exports and imports, but the list of articles taken out of, and brought into Nepal, is given below:—

Imports from Nepal.	*Exports into Nepal.*
Timber.	Salt.
Paddy.	Sugar and goor.
Mustard-seed.	Dried fish.
Potatoes and other vegetables.	Dhal, flour, and atta.
Indian corn.	Ganja.
Tobacco.	Piece-goods.
Ghee.	Shoes.
Bamboos.	Brassware.
Bhuteah and Nepal knives.	Earthenware.
Blankets.	Betel-nuts.
Buffaloes and cattle.	Paper.
Ponies.	Gold and silver ornaments.

With the exception of timber, the trade in none of the articles named above is considerable. The hillmen bring down also yaks' tails, tezpat (bay-leaves), skins, &c.

The trade in the four following articles besides timber is a Government monopoly:—(1) ilachi (cardamom), (2) beeswax, (3) manjit

(or madder), (4) chiretta. The trade is carried on by carts and pack-ponies. It may reasonably be expected that after some time, when the roads are made from the frontier hâts to the centres of trade in British territories, the trade between the two countries will increase.

The Nepalese levy duty on all exports by means of chowdries, who are stationed along the frontier on the principal trade routes. On the other hand, the Durbar adopt a policy of encouraging imports, and consequently import duties are not invariably levied on all sorts of goods taken into Nepal. It is obvious, however, that there is much interference with free trade, and it must be an object to get this removed.

Transit dues on trade with Nepal.

Great obscurity surrounds the question whether the Nepalese levy transit dues or import duties on goods; and also regarding the nature of these duties, whether protective or not, and the system by which they are regulated. The Nepalese officials are jealous of English officers, and Nepalese subjects, when they are not ignorant, are usually reticent. It would seem, however, that both transit charges and duties on commodities are levied by the Nepalese; and from the unsystematic and varying nature of these duties, it seems likely they are levied with a view to revenue rather than to protection, although traces of the latter object are not altogether absent.

It frequently happens that the Government does not collect these duties directly, but farms out the right to collect them. The Nepalese Government does not, it is said, always impose on the farmer of those transit or custom duties the necessity of collecting at fixed rates. It takes the highest bid a farmer makes, and then lets him make the most he can of his bargain.

Transit duties seem more defined and fixed than duties on commodities. Thus, if a British subject cross into Nepal, he has to pay 'khor chupi,' or entrance fee, literally laying down the foot in Nepal; if he go alone to buy, this 'khor chupi' fee is four lohya pice (¼ anna); if he bring a bullock with him, it is six lohya pice; if he bring a garee, it is 10 lohya pice, and this is irrespective of any duty leviable on the goods he may have with him. It is a fee paid for permission to enter into Nepalese territory.

The customs duty, or what nearest approaches to such a duty, is called 'bowri,' and is apparently regulated by no fixed scale or principle. The imposition of these onerous burdens on our people trading with Nepal, and the fact that Nepalese officials embark largely in commercial ventures, combine to concentrate the business more in the hands of Nepalese than of British subjects. The existence of a monopoly also in certain articles, (1) elephants, (2) timber, (3) cardamoms, (4) wax, (5) mushk (a medicine and perfume), (6) paper, (7) hides, contributes to the same result.

In commercial transactions, when the transaction is small, the circulating medium is lohya pice. Barter also is in vogue in petty dealings. In large transactions the coin chiefly used is the rupee, and currency notes also pass freely, though in Nepal they do not fetch a premium. Nepalese silver coin to a small extent is also exchanged. In these open markets the credit transactions are few, but sometimes British subjects advance money to Nepalese on the security of their crops. These advances, repayable in kind, are generally honestly paid

up; but whenever the creditors have to recover their debts in Nepal, they find it perhaps more expensive, and certainly more inconvenient, than Nepalese do when suing in British territory.

It may be added in this place that the hide trade in Nepal is among the Government monopolies. The hide of every animal that dies belongs by right to Government, who lease out the monopoly to the farmer, to whom the chamar who skins the animal brings the hide, getting four annas per hide for his pains. It is highly probable that this system was dictated by the Hindoo's reverence for the cow. To preserve the animal from injury wilfully caused, there was no better plan than to preclude the chamar, the immemorial cattle-poisoner, from any benefit resulting from the animal's death.

Chota Nagpore Division.

The same remarks are applicable to the trade and commerce of the Chota Nagpore Division as have been made elsewhere in this report regarding its mineral wealth. Except in seasons of drought and scarcity, most part of the country is rich in cereals and oil-seeds; but the country being blocked in a manner, the surplus produce cannot be carried out easily and at reasonable cost to places where they are most wanted, and where they would fetch a profit to local traders. The main want is good roads, and until this want is supplied anything like activity in trade must be unknown to Chota Nagpore.

The principal marts where transactions for the disposal of country produce are carried on are noted on the margin; but for local wants weekly or bi-weekly markets are held in most parts of the division, especially in the Singbhoom district. The internal trade in the Hazareebagh district is generally carried on by Hazareebagh and Chattra; the latter supplies the former with rice, gram, ghee, oil-seeds, and brass utensils, but Hazareebagh sends nothing for sale to Chattra. From both these marts the exports are ghee, oil, tíl, surso, soorgooja, linseed, wheat, timber, catechu, and hides, and they get from Calcutta and other eastern districts piece-goods, salt, cotton, English-goods, spices, oilman's stores, and wines. Hazareebagh also sends iron to Patna and salt and tobacco to Ranchi, from which latter place it gets rice.

Districts.	*Marts.*
Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh.
	Chattra.
Lohardugga ...	Lohardugga.
Palamow ...	Gurwah.
Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa.
	Seraekilla.
	Dhalbhoom.
Manbhoom ...	Jhalda.
	Raghoonathpore.

The exports from, and imports to, the other districts in this division are generally the same as noted above. The principal exports are cereals, oil-seeds, and jungle products; but in addition to these Chota Nagpore Proper sends lac, tea, hides, and horns; Palamow, ghee and stick-lac; and Singbhoom and Manbhoom, tusser-cocoons and silk. The imports are chiefly salt, spices, tobacco, piece-goods, English stores, and wines.

Roads, Canals, and other Public Works.

THE total expenditure on Public Works in Bengal during the year 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 1,39,64,128, which was distributed as follows:—

The operations connected with Railways and Irrigation Works are treated of in succeeding chapters, and the following remarks apply only to the administration of ordinary works—

		Rs.
Imperial	Guaranteed Railway	31,827
	Military and other services	7,77,691
	Irrigation	52,55,775
Provincial	Proper	34,08,109
	Reserve, excluding grant-in-aid to districts and municipalities	6,71,631
Local Funds		63,362
District road works		33,24,017
Total expenditure from Public Works funds		... 1,35,32,412*
Local loans, Dancoonee Project		5,659
Tuccavee outlay		2,39,822
Contributions		1,86,235
	Total	... 4,31,716
	GRAND TOTAL	... 1,39,64,128

Results of the special operations for completing relief works.

The special operations which were undertaken at the close of the late famine with a view to rendering relief works as permanently useful as time and means permitted were noticed in the Administration Report of last year. The results of these operations in the districts of the Patna and Bhagulpore Commissionerships were satisfactory. The work was generally completed up to the limit contemplated by Government, and undoubted improvement was effected in the local communications of the districts. Equally satisfactory results were not obtained in the Rajshahye Commissionership. Many of the roads which had been taken in hand in the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra,

* Of this sum Rs. 37,270 were expended on stores from England.

had to be abandoned owing to the scarcity of labour, and to a serious outbreak of sickness, which dispersed the comparatively small number of labourers who with no little difficulty had been collected on the works.

Nomination of district engineers by district committees.

The privilege of nominating their own engineers, which was accorded to district road cess committees early in 1875, has been very generally taken advantage of by these bodies. Difficulties were, and are still, experienced in obtaining suitable persons with the requisite professional experience for the appointments at the disposal of committees. It was hoped that Government officers would have been largely available and willing to accept the vacant situations, but many members of the Public Works Department are deterred by the financial rule which requires that officers who accept local service should surrender one-fifth of their salaries to Government in order to meet the cost of their allowances whilst on leave, and of their pensions. Owing to this rule salaries which officers could afford to take are greater than district committees can afford to give.

The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that employment under district road cess committees is a fair field for those civil engineers who have received a training in the Presidency and other colleges of Bengal; and with a view to affording the students from these institutions the means of obtaining training in the practical knowledge of their profession, which it is impossible to give in a series of lectures in a college, a system of practical instruction has been commenced in the Public Works Department, by which it is anticipated that a class of professional men well-qualified for district work will be raised, from which the district employés will be recruited.

Effects of new district arrangements on Public Works Department.

The withdrawal of the execution of district road works from the executive officers of the Public Works Department, as well as the reduced amount of the annual grant for provincial public works, has rendered a rearrangement of divisional charges necessary. These are under consideration.

Appointment of an extra Superintending Engineer.

The impossibility of maintaining efficient supervision over all public works in Bengal (imperial, provincial, and local,) with a staff of four Superintending Engineers having become evident, an additional Superintending Engineer was provisionally sanctioned by the Government of India towards the close of 1875 at the request of the local Government. The circles of superintendence were then arranged as follows :—

Presidency circle.—Comprising all works in Calcutta and the Circular and Eastern Canals.

Western circle.—Comprising works in the Burdwan, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa Civil Divisions.

North-Western circle.—Comprising the works in the Patna Civil Division.

Northern circle.—Comprising the works in the Bhagulpore, Rajshahye, and Cooch Behar Civil Divisions.

North-Eastern circle.—Comprising works in the Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong Civil Divisions.

Notwithstanding the increase in the supervising staff of the department, the experience of the year has proved the impracticability of efficiently supervising the operations of road cess committees through the Superintending Engineers alone. The instances in which one of these officers has been able to inspect a district road have been exceptional and rare, and they have not always been able promptly to afford Commissioners of Divisions the prescribed professional help in connection with projects sent up for approval.

Measures adopted for economy in repairs.

One of the main heads of expenditure in the Public Works Department are the repairs and maintenance of buildings and roads. The attention of Government has been given to the system of carrying out works of this character, and rules have been laid down for the execution of this part of the duties of the Department in an improved way.

The principles upon which these rules were framed were—

(*a*) That every building should periodically be overhauled and put into thorough repair, so that in the period intervening between these periodical repairs little or nothing should be required for its maintenance.

(*b*) That all the repairs of buildings at sub-divisional or small civil stations should be executed in the same year.

(*c*) That the renewal of the metal on a line of road should be regularly effected in each year to such an extent that, with reference to the lasting qualities of the metal, it should be uniformly kept at the prescribed normal thickness.

Superintending Engineers were instructed to arrange the repair operations of the year in such a manner as to introduce the system as speedily as possible; and though the steps taken to effect this were satisfactory, in many instances the scheme has not been introduced to such an extent as might have been expected, so far as buildings are concerned.

The full financial result of the change of system will not be apparent for several years, or until it has been completely introduced, but some little saving has already resulted in the reduction in the number of sub-divisional charges and of subordinates. The adoption of these principles in regard to the repair of roads is attended with greater difficulties than in the case of buildings, but these also are being gradually overcome.

Encouragement of system of execution of work by contract.

In the preceding year 1874-75 the attention of Government was given to the system then in vogue for the execution of work by contract. The rules and principles on which contracts should be carried out were laid down or recapitulated, regularity was enforced, and the practice of publicly calling for tenders, together with the acceptance of the lowest tender, was prescribed.

These principles have been followed out this year, and the lowest tender has been accepted unless very cogent reasons to the contrary could be brought forward against doing so. Competition has also been encouraged. The results have been so far very satisfactory, but much remains to be done.

Forgery in First Calcutta Division.

Instances of money being obtained by means of forged documents are happily rare in the Public Works Department, but during the year 1875-76 a forgery of large amount occurred in the First Calcutta Division. A day or two previous to the general holidays granted by Government on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a time when there was an unusual pressure of business, one of the apprentice accountants of the office, who was well acquainted with the routine work of the department, forged the signatures of three officers to letters requesting the Executive Engineer to pay sums aggregating some Rs. 16,845 to an individual who was represented to have supplied timber to this value for certain works in the mofussil. Duplicate letters of advice were handed to the Executive Engineer by the cashier of the division, as in the ordinary course of business, and a cheque for the amount was signed and given to the cashier to be handed to the bearer of the duplicate letters after obtaining his receipt. Owing to the holidays, which immediately ensued, the forgery was not discovered till the offices re-opened in January. By the exertions of the police a portion of the stolen notes was recovered, and the principal and his chief accomplice were arrested, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude by the High Court. The cashier of the division, who was no doubt implicated in the transaction, has died, and there seems reason to believe that all the surviving accomplices fell within the grasp of the law.

Irregularities in the Mozufferpore division.

An inspection of the Mozufferpore division by one of the officers of the Accounts Department during June and July 1875 brought to light a series of most irregular and objectionable practices. Under the arrangements introduced in 1872, an officer who had been employed by one of the Old Ferry Funds was temporarily brought on the departmental list, and was placed in charge of the Mozufferpore district. Among his subordinates was an overseer, who also was an employé of the Old Ferry Fund, and in like manner had been taken into the Public Works Department when this fund was abolished in 1872. The investigation of the Accounts Department showed that this individual had held and abused the unlimited confidence of his superior officer while engineer of the division. This man and a sub-overseer were prosecuted, convicted, and punished by the criminal courts.

Colonel Trevor's investigations into pressure on foundations.

The settlement which has generally occurred in the large new buildings recently erected in Calcutta has induced more than one engineer to investigate the question of the pressure which the soil of lower Bengal can safely bear. In the year 1872-73 some experiments were carried out at Akra, and a short note upon the results of them was written by Mr. Leonard, late Officiating Chief Engineer, Bengal.

During the past year Colonel Trevor, R.E., V.C., submitted two valuable papers—(1) on the pressure on the soil of lower Bengal, and (2) on the strength of brickwork in foundations. The services of this officer were placed at the disposal of the local Government with a view to determining what experiments should be conducted to obtain the necessary data for arriving at a practical decision on both these questions.

The experiments recommended by Colonel Trevor as necessary for this object were, however, found to be too costly for the local Government to undertake at present, and thus prosecution of inquiries into the questions treated of in Colonel Trevor's papers has been reluctantly postponed.

Imperial works.

The expenditure on imperial works during the year amounted to Rs. 7,74,106, of which Rs. 37,479 were incurred upon military works of no great importance. Of the balances, Rs. 5,17,771 was expended in the erection of new buildings and Rs. 2,18,856 on maintenance and repairs.

Among the former the following important works under construction during the year deserve notice:—

Imperial museum.

The whole of the masonry work of the building for the imperial museum has been finished, as far as it is intended at present to complete the building, and the necessary fittings for the galleries are now being pushed on. The building was originally intended to accommodate the Asiatic Society as well as other bodies; but the extension of the museum has rendered it necessary to alter this arrangement, and the entire building is now appropriated to the museum.

New telegraph-office at Calcutta.

The building for the new telegraph-office has been very nearly finished, with the exception of some out-offices (which are in abeyance), and the tower, which still remains incomplete. The main portion of the building is now occupied by the telegraph authorities.

Telegraph-office at Saugor Island.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 20,935 was sanctioned as far back as 1869 for the erection of a telegraph-office on Saugor Island, but the work was postponed for financial reasons. A revised estimate of Rs. 25,373 was sanctioned in November 1874, and the work was put in hand and completed satisfactorily during the year.

Provincial works.

The outlay on provincial works during the year amounted to Rs. 34,08,109, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Civil buildings	12,91,450
Communications	21,01,052
Miscellaneous	15,607
Total ...	34,08,109

Civil buildings.

The expenditure incurred from Provincial Funds on behalf of each department of the provincial administration is exhibited in the following table: —

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jails	2,15,402	73,039	2,88,441
Registration	40,299	.....	40,299
Police	39,286	18,792	58,078
Education	2,17,205	79,147	2,96,352
Medical	96,468	51,145	1,47,613
Customs	1,627	10,632	12,259
Excise	3,393	2,756	6,149
Lieutenant-Governor's residence	16,175	4,243	20,418
Offices of the Government of Bengal	5,038	13,903	18,940
Court-houses, treasuries, and record-rooms	98,130	94,616	1,92,746
Sub-divisional residences	9,809	37,622	47,431
Circuit-houses	3,435	22,286	25,721
Churches	7,290	19,001	26,291
Cemeteries	48,959	3,690	52,649
Public Works buildings	2,690	4,520	7,210
Botanical gardens	.....	1,403	1,403
Miscellaneous	31,850	17,600	49,450
Total	8,37,056	4,54,394	12,91,450

In addition to these sums the following outlay was incurred from contributions received from various sources:—

	Rs.
Registration	661
Police	1,802
Education	14,317
Medical	9,632
Excise	129
Court-houses	390
Churches	3,927
Circuit-houses	368
Miscellaneous	5,718
Total	36,944

Jails.

The three central jails which have been under construction at Midnapore, Hazareebagh, and Bhagulpore, have, with the exception of some worksheds, been completed. Some further steps have been taken in respect to the water-supply for the two former jails, and various alterations to the wards in the Bhagulpore jail have been and are being effected to meet the recommendations of the committee appointed to inquire into the mortality in the Behar jails.

The construction of a new central jail at Mozufferpore, which was under contemplation, has been abandoned. Preliminary operations were entered into for the conversion of the stud buildings at Buxar into a central jail.

Some improvements were effected in the district jail at Jessore, and projects for the general improvement of the jail at Burrisal have been put in hand.

Medical

The principal work under construction for the Medical Department was the new lecture-theatre at the Campbell School at Sealdah, which was designed by Major Mant, R.E., and on which good progress has been made. The proposed Medical College at Dacca was not commenced, as the designs had not been completed, but bricks have been manufactured, so that work may be commenced without delay after the designs and estimates have been approved. Temporary buildings were erected to meet immediate requirements. The open space in front of the General Hospital at Dullunda was enclosed with an ornamental iron railing, and the hospital buildings opened out and greatly improved by the removal of the enclosure wall which previously existed.

Education.

Various out-offices were erected for the new Presidency College, and a boundary wall built on the west of the premises. A clock tower was also erected on the main building from funds given for the purpose by Baboo Nuffur Chunder Pal Chowdry, of Ranaghat. The laboratory attached to the Hooghly College was completed. There was some delay in completing the fittings and fixtures for this laboratory, due to the failure of the contractor; but these were eventually taken in hand by departmental agency and completed within the official year.

The designs for the Madrissa Colleges at Dacca and Chittagong are being prepared by Major Mant. The design for the former was found to be more costly than was contemplated, and is now being revised. Bricks have been manufactured, and the construction of both buildings will be proceeded with as soon as the designs are passed.

Court-houses, record-rooms, and other buildings.

The work executed in connection with the other branches of the administration consisted mainly of unimportant additions and alterations to existing buildings. Among the new buildings being erected is a court-house for the Collector of Dinagepore, but the progress on this work was considerably retarded owing to the failure of the contractors to deliver the quantity of lime for which they had tendered. The locality is difficult of access; the routes by which all materials are conveyed being by water, the supply for a season depends on advantage being taken of the state of the rivers during the rains. During the past year the lime for the works at Dinagepore was being conveyed by boats, which stuck fast when about fifty miles from their destination, and the tedious process of carting the material across country had to be resorted to.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

One chief miscellaneous work carried out by the Public Works Department during the year was the Dacca water-supply. The execution of the works connected with this project was dependent on the receipt of materials from England. The progress made is satisfactory. The settling tanks, filters, and lower reservoirs, have been nearly completed, and the piping and hydrants have been laid and fixed. The work was

originally estimated to cost Rs. 1,19,000, of which one lakh was given by Nawab Abdool Gunny Meah Bahadoor, C.S.I. The enhanced price of the material received from England will, however, cause a considerable excess over the sum estimated.

Communications.

Projects had been prepared for remodelling the roads from Ranchi to Hazareebagh and from Ranchi *vid* Purulia to the East Indian Railway, and work had been commenced to some little extent; but after the famine of 1873-74 all operations had to be suspended for financial reasons. The work has not since been re-commenced, and it has been determined to leave the improvement of these roads to the Road Cess Committees of the districts in which they lie. The principal expenditure on roads from provincial funds was incurred in pushing on the metalling and improving the roads leading to the important tea district of Darjeeling.

Local works.

The outlay on local works amounted during the year to Rs. 40,59,010, distributed as follows:—

Local works under the direct control of Government ...	6,71,631
Ditto ditto control of committees or other corporations	33,87,379

The works under the direct control of Government are those connected with the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, the Nuddea rivers, ferries, bungalows on provincial roads, and a portion of the strand bank at Calcutta.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

The expenditure incurred in maintaining the Calcutta and Eastern Canals during the year was Rs. 4,70,492, while the income derived from tolls amounted to Rs. 4,45,343, thus showing an excess expenditure of Rs. 25,149 over the revenue realized. The cause of this exceptional condition of the finances of the Canals' Fund is that it was necessary during the year to undertake several large and costly works, such as the re-erection of the Hastings Bridge, the excavation of silt, and the erection of new gates to locks. The heavy items of expenditure on such works render the year an exceptional one. The deficit of the year cannot be taken as an indication of any decrease in the traffic on these canals, for notwithstanding the closing of an important section of the canal for a large portion of the year for silt excavation, the income during 1875-76 exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 88,000. It is true that in 1874-75 the state of the canal was unsatisfactory: it had silted up in places, and was in parts dry at low water; but these obstructions to traffic existed even to a greater extent in the year under review, as it was this portion of the canal which was closed to traffic from November till the 31st March for the removal of silt.

Hastings' bridge.

Among the works appertaining to the Calcutta Canals was, as has been already stated, the erection of an iron girder bridge over Tolly's Nullah at Hastings. The masonry approaches to this structure were executed departmentally, and the iron work was given out by contract to Messrs. Marillier and Edwards, who completed their work in a satisfactory manner.

The bridge was completed and thrown open to traffic on the 7th January 1876.

Nuddea rivers.

The outlay on the Nuddea rivers during 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 78,367, and the revenue realized was Rs. 2,18,624, showing a net revenue of Rs. 1,40,257, being Rs. 35,420 more than in the previous year. The operations of the year were of the ordinary character, and were ably conducted by the Executive Engineer in charge.

Ferries and staging bungalows.

The net revenue derived from ferries amounted to Rs. 36,766, against Rs. 30,109 in the previous year. The increase is due to the tolls on grain having been reimposed after the close of the famine. The cost of maintaining staging bungalows amounted to Rs. 19,998, while the receipts by fees from travellers only reached Rs. 12,257. Steps have been taken for reducing as far as possible the expenditure on the maintenance of these buildings with a view to obtaining a financial equilibrium of this fund.

Strand Bank.

The outlay incurred in the maintenance of the Strand Road and the Eden Gardens amounted to Rs. 44,588, which was Rs. 39,813 in excess of the receipts of the fund. The principal cause of this deficit was due to the contribution for the strand bank lands not having been paid by the Port Commissioners till after the close of the official year; but even if this had been done, the fund would have shown a deficit, as the receipts are not sufficient to cover the normal expenditure debitable to the fund.

Of the local works under the control of committees and corporations the most important are—

District road funds' works.

Chittagong port works.

District works and expenditure upon relief operations.

The total outlay on district works during the year amounted to Rs. 33,24,017, but in addition to this grants were made by Government to cover the expenditure which had been incurred upon relief operations.

The accounts relative to the late scarcity and relief have been finally disposed of. The expenditure of Government money on public works, exclusive of railways, which has been charged in the Public Works accounts in connection with the relief operations, has been—

	Rs.
Against Irrigation budget grant	4,81,507
Ditto Provincial Public Works ditto	28,16,999
Ditto ditto Reserve Fund	1,12,29,940
Transfers to Civil Department, less amount recovered and credited to ditto	2,32,657
Total passed through Public Works books ...	1,47,61,103

	Rs.
Of which in cash	... 98,48,869
Do. do. grain	... 64,42,916
Total	... 1,62,91,785

The expenditure of District Road Funds, from which the great mass of relief works was carried out, amounted to Rs. 1,62,91,785. This amount was met from the following sources :—

	Rs.
By grants-in-aid from Provincial Funds included in above	1,12,12,440
By District road Fund receipts	11,18,255
Total included in District Road Fund accounts ...	1,23,30,695
Adjustments in the Civil Department ditto ...	39,61,090
Total ...	1,62,91,785

Adding to the total amount of charges to Government passed through the Public Works books the amount expended from District Road Fund, Rs. 11,18,255, and the amount adjusted in the Civil Department accounts by a charge to the Government of India, viz. Rs. 39,61,090, which represents chiefly the difference in value between the grain as charged in the District Road accounts and its actual value, and also the amount expended from cash realized by sale of grain in Tirhoot, the total outlay on account of relief works exclusive of railways is found to amount to Rs. 1,98,40,448.

The estimate submitted by Government on the 13th April 1874 for relief works amounted to 253 lakhs of rupees. The total number of relief labourers employed at one time, that is, in the early part of June 1874, which appears to have been the worst period, was 1,770,732. The statements of expenditure, which were prepared under the guidance of Colonel W. Trevor, R.E., V.C., from sources outside the regular chain of accounts, showed that of the total expenditure on district works Rs. 1,51,41,011 in cash and grain had been expended to end of September 1874; that the proportion of effective work obtained, that is the actual quantity of work valued at ordinary rates, had been 39 per cent. of the total outlay, and that the total number of labourers employed equalled 183$\frac{2}{3}$rd millions for one day.

District Road Funds.

The District Road Funds are administered by local committees, the members of which are nominated by Government, and the initiation of works and the provision of funds are entirely in their hands. The interest shown by the non-official members of committees varies considerably in different parts of the provinces.

In Orissa, where the Road Cess Act has been longest in force, and where their operations have not been disturbed by famine operations, the interest displayed by the non-official members appears to be greatest, and the Chairman of the Balasore Committee reports that "experience shows that public spirit and a disposition to interest themselves in affairs relating to the general welfare are making a gradual and steady advance among the Native gentlemen of this district." In many of the districts in Behar, as also in all districts of the Presidency Division, the interest taken by non-official members is satisfactory. On the other

hand, there are very many districts in which the Chairman and Vice-Chairman are the real managers of the road fund, and in one district the want of interest on the part of members was so great that a quorum could not be got together to consider and pass the accounts of the year.

The work executed by district committees consisted principally of the maintenance and repair of roads, and few works of any magnitude were undertaken. In the lately distressed districts the relief operations opened out many new lines of road, and when the road cess has been fully introduced these will be improved; in the meanwhile the repairs to these lines absorb the funds at the disposal of committees.

The grants made by committees for the improvement of village communications were on the whole liberal, the exception being in the Rajshahye and Patna Commissionerships, where no grants were made. The expenditure of road cess funds on village roads appears in all cases to have been attended with the happiest results. The people appreciate the utility of the roads, and often eagerly apply for them, even in some cases supplementing the grant of the committee by contributions of their own. In the Dacca district a Native gentleman, the zemindar of Bickrampore, not only provided half the funds for a road, but also undertook the construction of it.

Chittagong Port Fund.

No work of any great importance was undertaken during the year from the Chittagong Port Fund. The question of the position of the lights at Norman's Point and Kootubdea has been under consideration. But want of funds prevents the best measures being carried out.

The statements in appendix III, B 1 and 2, show the expenditure on capital and maintenance establishment of the various great works and classes of works, and the financial results of the works classed as reproductive.

Irrigation Works.

THE operations of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in this province during the year 1875-76 were chiefly confined to the works which were reported as in progress during the previous year, and no new works of any importance were undertaken.

The total outlay, inclusive of establishments and tools and plant, amounted to Rs. 52,55,775, which was charged to the several heads of account as follows:—

	Rs.
Capital extraordinary	39,61,544
Ditto ordinary	2,35,898
Total capital	41,97,442
Revenue	5,29,490
Ordinary agricultural, for which no capital or revenue account is kept	5,28,843
Total	52,55,775

The amount under capital extraordinary was spent on the irrigation and navigation works in Orissa, Midnapore, and Behar, and that under capital ordinary, with the exception of a small sum of Rs. 5,742, which was spent for the construction of boundary pillars to demarcate Government lands in connection with the Mahanuddy series, on surveys for irrigation schemes in North Behar and the Hooghly and Burdwan canal. Of the amount charged to ordinary agricultural, more than 4½ lakhs was expended in the maintenance and improvement of the embankments throughout the province, which the Government are bound to keep up; and the balance was appropriated to miscellaneous purposes, including cement experiments, the Dehree Training School, drainage and other surveys, &c.

The following is a brief account of the progress made during the year under report in each of the four circles of superintendence into which the works of this branch are divided, viz. the Orissa Circle, the South-Western Circle, the Sone Circle, and the Gunduk Circle.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

About the latter end of the year orders of the Government of India were received laying down the extent to which the works in Orissa should now be prosecuted, and the amount to which the expenditure should be limited. The following table gives the details concerning the different lines of canals now

sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,92,95,684, inclusive of establishment and tools and plant:—

	Length of navigable canal.	Length of irrigation canal.	Length of distributaries.	Area irrigable from the distributaries.	Remarks.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	
Tuldanda canal	27	27	66	15,438	
Machgong canal, including extension...	.....	19	123	44,128	
Kendrapara canal	39¼	39¼	247¼	94,139	
Ditto extension	15¾	15¾	.....	.....	
Pattamundi branch	.....	48	.....	.....	
Gobri ditto	15½	15½	.....	.....	
High Level canal, section I ...	33⅛	33⅛	111	59,576	
Ditto ditto, section II	12¾	12¾	.....	.....	
Ditto ditto, section III	17½	17½	.....	.....	
Total ...	160⅞	227⅞	547¼	213,281	

It will be seen from the foregoing table that the total length of canal sanctioned is 227⅞ miles, of which 160⅞ miles is navigable, and that the length of the distributaries is 547¼ miles, commanding an irrigable area of 213,281 acres. These works, moreover, will protect from floods an area of 621,400 acres, or nearly one thousand square miles of country.

Tuldanda canal.

This canal with its distributaries was completed in 1874. The embankment from Gutteerootpatna to Kulsai, intended to protect 28 miles of canal and about 80 miles of distributaries, besides 50 square miles of country, from damage by floods, which was reported last year as nearly completed, has been finished with the exception of a little sodding.

Machgong canal, including extension.

As reported last year, a distance of 500 feet of the extension canal across the left bank of the Katjuri remained to be finished to complete the main canal. The distributaries from the 1st section are complete, and about two-thirds of those taking off from the extension have been finished.

Kendrapara canal.

No outlay was incurred on the main canal, with the exception of a small sum which was spent for the payment of land, &c. On the distributaries Rs. 16,701 was expended, and at the end of 1875-76 they were capable of irrigating 56,200 acres of country.

Kendrapara canal extension.

On this canal Rs. 86,112 were spent during the year, of which Rs. 68,092 were for earthwork and the balance for masonry works. The earthwork was more than half done, and the work of carrying the right bank of the canal across the Marsaghai creek was completed. In 1874-75 this work had to be stopped owing to cholera causing dispersion of workmen; and in the past year by great exertions, favoured by abatement of sickness, a sufficient body of people was collected to finish it just before the floods could set in. The lock and weir at Marsaghai were nearly finished.

Pattamundi canal.

The expenditure on this canal amounted to Rs. 1,42,622, and twenty-two miles of it were taken over from the contractors, and water was let in on the 22nd February last. The canal will be opened throughout its whole length on an early date, but it is not intended to construct any distributaries from it at present.

Gobri canal.

Water was let into the first reach of this canal in May 1875, but the lower reaches could not be finished owing to difficulty in procuring labour. As these reaches are within tidal range much sickness prevails, and drinking-water is not easily procurable. The expenditure of the year, however, amounted to Rs. 85,857.

High Level canal, section I.

On this canal the outlay of the year amounted to Rs. 24,247, which was chiefly spent in paying for the land taken up for the main canal and on earthwork for the embankments.

High Level canal, sections II and III.

The earthwork and several masonry works were completed. The Brahminee weir, 4,000 feet long, and the Pattia weir, 900 feet long, were nearly completed so far as the masonry work is concerned. The shutters and iron-work have yet to be constructed. Of the Byturnee and Burra weirs, the apron and floor were completed, crest of weir carried up five feet above apron, and abutments raised above ordinary flood level. The Brahminee weir south shore sluice was, however, severely injured by the floods of 1875. Part of the flooring at the toe of the sluice was carried away, and the river-bed along the whole length of the floor to a distance of 1,000 feet down the river was scooped out to the depth of more than 20 feet. The river above the weir was also much scooped out in several places. Repairs to these damages were vigorously pushed on, and the progress was fair. The outlay of the year on these canals amounted to Rs. 3,42,064.

The following table shows the amounts sanctioned for the Orissa canals under the heads 'work,' 'establishment,' and 'tools and plant,' the expenditure to end of 1875-76 under each of those heads, and the unspent balance at the close of the year:—

	Amount sanctioned.	Outlay to end of 1875-76.	Unspent balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works including 'suspense balances' and deducting receipts	1,41,29,550	1,19,47,526	21,82,024
Establishment	34,76,430	30,12,287	4,64,143
Tools and plant	16,89,704	15,92,400	97,304
Total ...	1,92,95,684	1,65,52,213	27,43,471

South-Western Circle.

The irrigation works of consequence in the Midnapore district are the High Level Canal and its distributaries, and the Tidal Canal in Hidgellee. The latter contains brackish water, and is therefore unsuited for irrigation purposes. Two reaches of the High Level Canal lie in the district of Midnapore, viz. the one from Midnapore to Panchkoora, fed by the Cossye at Midnapore, and the other from Panchkoora to the

Roopnarain, fed by the same river at Panchkoora. The Midnapore range is by far the most important reach, commanding as it does 100,000 acres of land, an area which is constantly expanding. The Panchkoora range commands perhaps 50,000 acres more. The beneficial effects of water in the season of 1873 were so marked, that in 1874 there was a perfect rush for the water, and nearly 60,000 acres, or two-thirds of the entire area commanded by the Midnapore weir, were leased, while at Panchkoora nearly 10,000 acres were leased. A large quantity of goods is annually carried through the High Level Canal, besides a considerable passenger traffic.

The works on the High Level canal from Oolooberia to Midnapore were brought to a final close by the completion of the Tumlook road bridge over Range 3 at Panchkoora, which was thrown open to traffic during the year. The number of distributary channels under the same weir was increased; and at the close of the year the number of miles from which water could be given was 182¼ miles, or 50 miles more than at the close of 1874-75, while the irrigable area had extended to 107,800 acres, or 18,650 acres (nearly 21 per cent.) in excess of the previous year's acreage, viz. 89,150 acres.

The present state of all distributaries and drainage channels of the High Level canal will be seen from the tabular memorandum below:—

Particulars.		Midnapore weir.		Panchkoora weir.		Tidal water parallel channels in Ranges Nos. 1 & 2.		Total.	
		1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.
1. Area which channels existing, or as far as designed, have under command.	Acres.	139,725	139,725	31,800	31,800	11,500	11,500	183,025	183,025
2. Proposed length of those channels.	Miles.	263·62	241·37	58½	58½	18·00	18·00	340·12	317·87
3. Area from which water can now be given.	Acres.	107,800	89,150	18,750	18,750	11,500	11,500	138,050	119,400
4. Length from which water can be given.	Miles.	182·24	132·46	27·50	27·50	18·00	18·00	227·74	177·96
5. Proposed number of masonry works.	No.	271	271	42	.....	.....	.....	313	217
6. Masonry works constructed or building.	No.	162	154	17	17	8	8	187	179
7. Drainage channels.	Miles.	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	39
8. Village channels.	No	171	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	171

The embankment on the right bank of the Cossye for the protection of the canal north-west of Panchkoora, and the Brindabunpore embankment for the security of the works east of that place, were completed during the year.

The additional apron to the Peechabunee sluice in Hidgellee, which, as a sluice in a sea-dyke, is a most important work, has been finished, having stood out a very fair trial during the rains of 1875 and shown no signs of weakness thereafter. The completion of the embankment from Jokee to Golab, which will shut out the flood-waters of the Sooburnrekha, is likely to contribute to the strength of the Peechabunee sluice. A sluice

at Balichuck, on the left embankment of the Damooda, and a retired embankment at Noynan, both which works were undertaken in 1874-75, were finished during the year. The channel of the Kalyaghye river in Hidgellee has also been improved.

In respect to the Burdwan and Hooghly irrigation project, elaborate surveys have been made to help the civil authorities in coming to a settlement of the claims of the zemindars to compensation for the value of the beds of the old dry channels of the Kana Nuddee, Kana Damooda, and Saraswati. The project is still in abeyance, pending decision of these claims; but Rs. 79,112 have been paid during the year of report, chiefly in compensation for land taken up before the work was stopped.

The operations of the Revenue Department for the apportionment of the expenditure in the Dancuni drainage works to the lands benefited were continued during the year, but without any definite result. A few months more will probably be required to bring the proceedings to a close, after which the recovery of the outlay from the proprietors will be commenced.

Surveys and levels are in progress for the preparation of a project for the reclamation of the Bullee, Dathbhunga, and Boyra swamps in the Hooghly and 24-Pergunnahs districts. The total area which will be restored to tillage by these works, when carried out, will be about 105½ square miles. Two other large drainage projects in the Hooghly district were nearly brought to completion.

SONE CIRCLE.

The unfinished sluices of the Sone weir were completed and fitted throughout with shutters of the pattern invented by Mr. Fouracres. The Dehree sluices of the same weir were repaired, and the tail below the apron-wall lengthened out, before the rains of 1875. The apron itself, which was afterwards found to have been breached at three several points, was repacked with heavier stones, and measures taken for adding to its strength.

In the Eastern Main canal the base for a portion of its length was excavated to the full width of 80 feet.

The earthwork of the Patna canal is still unfinished, though near completion. The drainage cuts have been pushed on so as to be ready for the rains of the present year. Considerable progress has been made in the setting up of the locks. The weirs were so far advanced to completion that some of them were used for irrigation. The bridges also, though not quite finished, were open for traffic. Out of 185 miles of distributaries sanctioned, work was in progress on 120 miles. The distributaries from the lower end of the Patna canal to the Poonpoon river were laid out, and the centre line lock-spitted. The value of irrigation works is becoming daily more appreciated by the people in Behar. As an instance, in October 1875 the rice crop began to suffer from drought, when the distributaries had scarcely been commenced, and when even on the Main canal the masonry works were still incomplete; but a few cuts were made in the canal to irrigate as much land as possible, and the result was that the early opening of the distributaries is eagerly desired on all quarters. In consequence of the incompleteness of the works themselves and the want of organization in the revenue system, it is conjectured that only

some 70 per cent. of the amount justly due on account of the water supplied for irrigation purposes will be recovered.

The Main Western canal, which is partly in the Arrah and partly in the Buxar division, has been excavated for five miles to its full width.

The Arrah canal was completed, except that the gates of the outfall lock No. 13 had to be put up after the rains of the present year. The parallel distributaries and the Rajpore, Besainy, Mowna, Kythee, and Koelwar distributaries of the Arrah Branch canal, were finished; so also the Doomraon Branch canal, excepting the foot-bridge and four of its distributaries. The Beheea Branch canal was also ready, and its distributaries, though still in hand, were in a forward state. During the year water was kept in 52 miles of the Arrah canal and throughout the whole length of the Doomraon and Beheea Branch canals; it was also admitted wholly or partly into 24 distributaries.

On the Buxar canal four-fifths of the earthwork were brought up. The earthwork of the Bhujpore distributary was ready, but the masonry work is expected to be finished in November of the present year. Work on two of the Chowsa canal distributaries was begun, and proceedings for the acquisition of land for the remaining two were in progress. Earthwork on the Baroon, Bulthoory, and Khormabad distributaries had been started while the necessary land was under process of acquisition. Water for purposes of irrigation was supplied during the year from the Seeanwunk distributary, which was made over from the Dehree division complete, as also from the Buxar Branch of the Main Western canal.

The area irrigated by the three canals in this circle, and the amount of water-rate collected up to 31st March 1876, are given below :—

Statement showing the area leased, actually measured as irrigated, and the value of water-rate collected up to 31st March 1876.

Canal.	Area leased to end of 31st March 1876.	Area actually measured.	Water-rates collected to end of 31st March 1876.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. P.
Patna canal	10,377·87	10,010·75	13,869 14 6
Main Western canal ...	7,423·00	9,735·00	5,336 14 6
Arrah canal	56,639·37	35,655·75	31,494 14 1½
Total ...	74,440·24	55,401·50	50,701 11 1½

The Western Sone Survey Division surveyed 34 miles of distributaries and 3 miles of a drainage cut from the Arrah canal, also 72 miles of distributaries from the Buxar canals, besides 468 miles of minor distributaries. Trial surveys and levels for a canal and tramway from Baroon to Palamow, 2 miles beyond Rajhara, were also completed.

In the Dehree Workshop Division shutters for the Sone weir, several lock-gates, 10 first class and 50 second class pontoon ferries, were manufactured, besides a great variety of smaller works. The actual expenditure of the year was Rs. 2,70,628, against Rs. 3,21,725 in 1874-75. The value of the stock in hand was Rs. 2,44,687, or nearly the same as at the end of the previous year. The Training School for Mechanics, containing 51 European and Eurasian and 8 Native apprentices, was efficiently kept up.

GUNDUK CIRCLE.

The surveys referred to in last year's report as in progress for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of carrying out minor schemes of irrigation, which should utilize the existing numerous small rivers and drainage channels in North Chumparun, were completed during the year, and the following seven projects, drawn up in detail, were submitted in December last and are under consideration :—

		Rs.
1.	A project for the construction of a masonry weir and excavation of canals from the Bukeya nullah in North Chumparun, designed to irrigate 31,500 acres of khurreef cultivation and 16,000 acres of rubbee cultivation, at an estimated cost of	2,26,401
2.	A project for the construction of masonry weirs and excavation of canals from the Gad and Tillari nullahs in North Chumparun, designed to irrigate 20,624 acres of khurreef cultivation and 15 000 acres of rubbee cultivation, at an estimated cost of ...	2,89,738
3.	A project for the construction of a masonry weir and excavation of a canal from the Moniari nullah, in the Ramnaggur district, designed to irrigate 2,912 acres of khurreef cultivation and 2,000 acres of rubbee cultivation, at an estimated cost of ...	95,212
4.	A project for the construction of a masonry weir and excavation of canals from the Pundye nullah, in the Ramnaggur district, designed to irrigate 22,413 acres of khurreef cultivation and 10,600 acres of rubbee cultivation, at an estimated cost of ...	1,43,082
5.	A project for the construction of a weir and excavation of canals from the Bulour nullah, in the Ramnaggur district, designed to irrigate 8,800 acres of khurreef cultivation and 7,000 acres of rubbee cultivation, at an estimated cost of	1,38,618
6.	A project for the construction of a weir and the excavation of a canal from the Ramrayka nullah, in the Ramnaggur district, designed to irrigate 5,320 acres of khurreef cultivation, at an estimated cost of ...	58,900
7.	A project for the construction of a weir and excavation of canals from the Hurha nullah, in the Ramnaggur district, designed to irrigate 11,242 acres of khurreef cultivation and 10,600 acres of rubbee cultivation, at an estimated cost of	1,43,815

The new Chumparun embankments were completed with the exception of the necessary turfing in a few places, to be done during the rains of the present year. The Toorkee embankment was taken up under Act VI of 1876 and attached to the Upper Gunduk division. It is 24 miles in length, on the right bank of the Bhagmuttee, and protects a highly cultivated part of country between that river and the Búr Gunduk, averaging some six miles in width. The entire line was in a very ineffective and ruinous condition when taken over; and its crest was so low that in many places it was overtopped by the floods of the Bhagmuttee, which made extensive breaches in the works and inundated the country. The work of putting it into a thoroughly efficient condition was started during the year; was progressing rapidly with the large number of people employed upon it; and was to have been completed before the rains of 1876, dressing and turfing excepted.

A complete project is under preparation for utilising four of the principal drainage channels in the Sarun district, viz. the Gunduki, Dhunnye, Gungree, and Kutsar nullahs, as inundation canals, which should be capable of irrigating an area of 125,160 acres of khurreef cultivation.

A project is also to be prepared for embanking the Ganges and Gogra rivers, with a view to restraining, if not neutralising, the destructive effects of their floods in the western and southern parts of the Sarun district.

Plans and estimates of the following projects were also prepared:—

1. The Kamla canal to consist of a masonry weir across the river at Jynuggur and the excavation of a canal, 45 miles in length, along the right bank of the old Kamla or Dhowree, running 4 miles to the east of Mudhoobunnee and designed for the irrigation of 54,929 acres of khurreef cultivation.

2. The Koosi project, consisting of the East and West Soopool canals, 45 miles in length each, designed for the irrigation of 50,000 acres of khurreef cultivation, to be connected and supplied by an inundation cut from the Koosi close to the frontier. These projects were modified by the Chief Engineer after personal inspection of the country to be affected by the works; and instructions were issued for laying out a new supply channel from the Koosi, as well as a high level canal from the Kamla at Jynuggur to the Bulan.

Drainage works.

The only drainage scheme actually in operation during the year was the Dancoonee project, which has already been referred to in this chapter. The works are all that can be desired in an engineering point of view, but the process of distributing the outlay over the improved lands with a view to its realization from the proprietors is still delayed, and it is not yet possible to speak confidently of the financial result of the undertaking. Meantime, surveys for other and more important schemes have been commenced during the year. The whole question of drainage in Bengal was reviewed in the sanitation chapter of last year's Administration Report, and it was there stated that enquiries were being set on foot regarding certain specific schemes. Three of these are in the Hooghly district, and two are in the 24-Pergunnahs district. The surveys for these have been commenced, and also those for two larger projects, in which drainage forms only a subsidiary part of the improvements contemplated. These are the protection of the Moorshedabad, Nuddea, and part of the Jessore districts from inundation by a comprehensive system of river embankment, and navigable canals to connect the Puddo river at Kooshtea and at Madareepore with the Hooghly at Calcutta. The expenditure on these projects amounted during the year to Rs. 39,589.

Railways.

East Indian Railway, Main Line.

The length of the main line of the East Indian Railway, on which rates and fares are calculated, is 1,279$\frac{3}{4}$, of which 410$\frac{1}{2}$ miles are double. With sidings added, the length is 1,970$\frac{3}{8}$ miles of single line. At the end of the year the books showed a total capital expenditure of Rs. 28,59,61,728, giving upon the paying length of the line an expenditure per mile of Rs. 2,23,451, and upon the total length, including sidings, an expenditure per mile of Rs. 1,45,103. The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,87,321-12-9. During the same time there were credits to capital amounting to Rs. 2,52,364-1-1, leaving a balance to capital expenditure of Rs. 5,34,957-11-8. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 15,255 was spent upon minor works of construction at the cost of revenue.

Engineering works of construction.

There were no engineering works of any magnitude. Additional flood openings were contemplated in the neighbourhood of Guhmer, but these have not yet been completed; and though the floods were excessive in some parts of the line between Mogulserai and Guhmer, they were comparatively unimportant. Further north, they were of an unprecedented character. At Delhi the Jumna rose 1·75 feet higher than the greatest recorded flood, and above bridge the country was under water far and wide; but nevertheless the stream passed without causing scour at any of the piers. At Allahabad the Jumna also rose to an extraordinary height, the flood level being higher than that of 1832 (the highest previously known) by 2$\frac{1}{4}$ feet, and the branch line to the fort was 2$\frac{1}{2}$ feet under water; but the bridge here also escaped without injury. At the Tonse the water rose above the lower girder of the bridge, and more than 9 feet above the flood level of 1861, which is the highest recorded, but no injury was done. At Benares the highest recorded flood (that of 1871) was exceeded by 1$\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and some of the houses were partially under water, but the damage was insignificant.

The only place indeed where there was injury was at Monghyr, where the river cut into the station yard and platform. It may be said therefore that the excellence of the works on the line was proved under a very severe test.

Three new stations were opened for traffic—Bhudresshur, near the 18th mile, between Boidabatty and Chandernagore; Chowsa, at the 418th mile, between Buxar and Ghumer; and Shadera, at the 950th mile, between Ghazeeabad and Delhi.

The line, though generally well maintained, has in some parts reached an age when more than ordinary repairs are required. This is especially the case in the Howrah district, which is the oldest part of the line; and the Consulting Engineer therefore felt bound to withhold the usual maintenance certificate which has to accompany each half-yearly account, and submitted certain specific recommendations for the improvement of this and of such other parts of the line as require it.

Locomotive Department.

The Locomotive Department, which has not been tried so severely as in the famine season of 1874, has done its work well, the engines and machinery of all sorts having been kept in good order. The average daily mileage of the engines employed in traffic was for the first-half of the year 39, and for the second-half 35 miles. In the first-half of 1874 the mileage was far greater, being no less than 51 miles; but in the second-half of that year it was only 35¾ miles, or 3¾ miles greater.

Consumption of coal.

The consumption of coal was 40½lb per mile for passenger engines and 50½lb for goods engines. In the previous year it was 42 and 51lb, so that there has been an improvement; and improvement may continue to be looked for until Kurhurbalee supplies the whole of the coal for the line, of which there is a prospect before long. In the year under notice the mines yielded more than the 30,00,000 maunds of coal compulsory under the contract with Government, and in the present year it is calculated that they will supply eleven-twelfths of the coal consumed on the line; and subsequently they may be expected to supply the whole quantity.

Carriage and Wagon Department.

The Carriage and Wagon Department turned out for the Prince of Wales and his suite some excellent carriages, which were convenient as well as handsome; and in the designs for public carriages, the Superintendent keeps the same object of convenience steadily in view, with the result that there is constant improvement in details.

Telegraph Department.

The lines of telegraph on the main line have been thoroughly maintained. On the Jubbulpore line the erection and maintenance of the telegraph is to be under the control of the Government Telegraph Department, three lines being leased to the Company for the purpose of working.

Accident.

One serious accident occurred. A goods train, while standing at the Boidabatty coal-siding, was run into by another goods train, which had followed with a 'cautious' message. The damage to stock was considerable, but there was no loss of life.

Miscellaneous.

A considerable saving has been made in the cost of shunting by substituting hand for engine-shunting, but the amount has not been accurately estimated. By the Locomotive Department, who have ceased to supply shunting engines, it is put at more than a lakh of rupees; but there is some increase in the expenses of the Traffic Department, and the exact net result is still doubtful.

It was hoped also that a saving might be possible by the substitution of Native for European guards, but the experiment in this direction has been a failure. The concurrent testimony of all officers in the Traffic Department is that the men have neither the physique nor the qualities required. The attempt will therefore be abandoned.

There have been large thefts of the spikes which hold chairs to sleepers; but though many proposals have been made, no effective remedy has yet been discovered.

Financial results.

The total earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 2,72,89,251, the expenses to Rs. 1,04,29,298, and the balance to Rs. 1,68,59,953, which, upon the total capital guaranteed, gives a percentage of 5·8. Details are given in the table below:—

Abstract of Earnings, Expenses, and Profits.

Year.	Average miles open.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Average per mile open.			Percentage of working expenses.	Capital on which guarantee is paid.	Rate per cent. of profits.
					Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.			
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1872	1,280	2,64,46,038	1,08,70,239	1,55,75,799	20,661	8,492	12,169	41·1	29,88,67,385	5·2
1873	1,280	2,79,92,987	1,04,94,950	1,74,98,037	21,869	8,199	13,670	37·3	29,88,73,636	5·9
1874	1,279½	3,46,05,103	1,21,75,908	2,24,29,195	27,040	9,514	17,526	35·2	30,06,44,400	7·5
1875	1,279½	2,72,89,251	1,04,29,298	1,68,59,953	21,324	8,150	13,174	38·2	28,72,26,153	5·8

N.B.—Steamer traffic has been excluded from this table except under percentage of profits on expended capital.

Passenger traffic.

The passenger traffic contributed Rs. 87,41,580, and the goods traffic Rs. 1,77,01,992, the percentages being 32·0 and 64·8. As might be expected, the improved circumstances of the country in 1875 led to greater passenger traffic,

and the Prince of Wales's Indian tour also caused additional receipts. Details are given in the table below:—.

Details of Passenger Traffic.

Description of Classes.	Number conveyed.		Increase in 1875.	Decrease in 1875.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage in 1875.	Receipts.		Increase in 1875.	Decrease in 1875.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1874.	1875.						1874.	1875.				
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st class ...	43,963	45,031	1,068	...	2·43	...	137·27	4,24,882	4,99,475	74,593	...	17·55	...
Percentage of entire traffic ...	0·71	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	5·97	6·42	...	...	...	...
2nd class ...	89,054	116,661	27,607	...	31·00	...	122·07	2,95,580	4,32,101	1,36,521	...	46·19	...
Percentage of entire traffic ...	1·45	1·82	...	...	...	...	...	4·15	5·55	...	...	...	...
Intermediate class ...	414,328	440,692	26,364	...	6·36	...	44·16	3,48,223	4,21,519	73,296	...	21·05	...
Percentage of entire traffic ...	6·73	6·87	...	...	...	...	...	4·90	5·42	...	...	...	...
3rd class ...	5,609,510	5,813,706	204,196	...	3·64	...	70·72	60,44,363	64,26,368	3,82,005	...	32	...
Percentage of entire traffic ...	91·11	90·61	...	...	...	...	...	84·98	82·61	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,156,855	6,416,090	259,235	...	4·21	...	70·29	71,13,048	77,79,463	6,66,415	...	9·37	...
Percentage of passenger traffic to entire traffic...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	20·5	28·5	...	...	...	...

Goods traffic.

The enormous goods traffic of 1874 having been due to exceptional causes, which ceased with that year, the goods traffic of 1875 shows a decrease, as was to have been expected. The details are as follows:—

Details of Goods Traffic.

Merchandise.	Weight carried.		Increase in 1875.	Decrease in 1875.	Receipts.		Increase in 1875.	Decrease in 1875.
	1874.	1875.			1874.	1875.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the public ...	1,615,773	1,009,854	...	605,919	2,21,73,333	1,42,70,319	...	79,03,014
Military stores ...	14,447	21,157	6,710	...	6,27,715	8,46,530	2,18,815	...
Railway construction	2,267	3,038	771	...	15,153	14,880	...	273
Minerals for public	512,060	515,822	3,762	...	26,34,894	25,53,733	...	81,161
Minerals for railway construction	...	...	...	...	4	298	294	...
Live stock	...	...	...	...	1,58,673	8,829	...	1,49,844
Rent, demurrage, and wharfage ...	...	...	...	...	38,342	28,225	...	10,117
Total ...	2,144,547	1,549,871	...	594,676	2,56,48,114	1,77,22,814	...	79,25,300
Percentage of goods traffic to entire...	...	...	...	...	74·1	64·9	...	...

The table below gives an abstract of the dealings of the terminus with other stations :—

Abstract of goods forwarded from, and received at, Howrah and Calcutta Stations during the years 1874 *and* 1875.

Names of Articles.	Received at Howrah and Calcutta.		Increase in 1875.	Decrease in 1875.	Forwarded from Howrah and Calcutta.		Increase in 1875.	Decrease in 1875.
	1874.	1875.			1874.	1875.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beer, spirits, and wine	234	79	.....	155	11,263	14,750	3,487	.....
Coal	311,928	293,797	.....	18,131	7	64	57	.....
Copper	13	9	.....	4	1,484	1,993	509	.....
Cotton	6,453	18,280	11,827	.....	2,320	2,733	413	.....
Ghee and oil ...	2,901	3,992	1,091	.....	1,263	1,629	366	.....
Grains	52,157	69,545	17,388	.....	406,111	865	.....	405,246
Gunny	1,611	1,005	.....	606	5,570	7,069	1,499	.....
Hides and horns ...	19,809	16,749	.....	3,060	18	58	40	.....
Indigo	2,861	4,290	1,429	.....	9	6	.....	3
Iron	653	255	.....	398	15,478	17,339	1,861	.....
Lac-dye & shell-lac	4,572	5,099	527	.....	349	260	.....	89
Lime	2,907	8,828	.....	1,079	52	99	47	.....
Opium	6,271	6,506	235	.....	11	13	2	.....
Piece-goods ...	330	397	67	.....	34,182	36,219	2,037	.....
Salt	7	.....	.....	7	55,882	62,944	7,062	.....
Saltpetre	12,680	15,931	3,251	.....	6	7	1	.....
Seeds	80,741	122,281	41,540	.....	723	525	.....	203
Stone	2,928	2,052	.....	876	70	89	19	.....
Sugar	3,159	4,011	852	.....	294	305	11	.....
Miscellaneous, exclusive of railway materials ...	22,144	23,484	1,340	.....	37,747	57,152	19,405	.....
Total ...	541,359	596,590	55,231	.....	572,844	204,119	.....	368,725

Working expenses.

The working expenses are given in detail below. With a decline of traffic, there was a decline of expenditure in the Carrying Departments, but in the Engineering Department there was an increase of expenditure. This was in some measure doubtless due to the heavy wear and tear of the line in 1874, and in some measure to the necessity, before mentioned, of spending more money where age or other circumstance had made it necessary to do so.

Abstract of Working Expenses during the years 1874 *and* 1875.

Heads of Charges.	Expenses in 1874.	Expenses in 1875.	Increase in 1875.	Decrease in 1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance	22,19,132	24,70,204	2,51,072	.....
Locomotive	35,43,315	28,50,868	.....	6,92,447
Carriage and Wagon ...	11,00,214	10,59,889	.....	40,325
Traffic	37,36,319	24,24,689	.....	13,11,630
General Charges	14,02,883	13,86,310	.....	16,573
Steam-boat	1,04,725	76,758	.....	27,967
Specia land Miscellaneous.	1,74,045	2,37,338	63,293	.....
Total ...	1,22,80,633	1,05,06,056	.....	17,74,577

Steamer traffic.

The details of the steamer traffic are given below:—

Steamer Traffic.

YEARS.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872	1,39,567	91,527	.....	48,040
1873	1,42,805	80,604	.....	62,201
1874	1,69,216	1,04,726	.....	64,490
1875	88,919	76,758	.....	12,161

Reduction of goods tariff.

With regard to the tariff, it is obviously to the advantage of the country that a maximum of receipts should be sought for by carrying much traffic at low rates, instead of a smaller quantity at high rates; and the Government railway officers have never lost an opportunity of pressing this view on the Railway Company's officers, but not always with success. Something in this direction, however, has been done, and at the present time the rate for special class goods (including food-grains) carried 150 miles is a quarter pie per maund per mile, or about $\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{1}$ths of a penny per ton per mile, taking the rupee at 1*s.* 10*d.* The tariff has also been improved in other important particulars.

Concessions have been made in favour of food-grains and salt, the rates for long distances having been reduced. But perhaps the most important concession, looking to the advantage to the country of increasing its exports, is that for seeds and food-grains consigned to Howrah for export by sea, for which a specially low rate has been established.

For coal consigned to stations up-country, the ruling rate is one-fifth of a pie per maund per mile, and to Railway Companies there is a special rate of one-sixth of a pie per maund per mile. For downwards coal, however—that is coal towards Calcutta—the rates have remained unaltered for many years, and are now exceptionally high, with the result, it is believed, of preventing a further expansion of trade.

The cotton rates also remain unaltered, but the advantage of reducing them for cotton to be manufactured in India has been urged upon the Agent.

It is not possible to make a useful comparison between the food-grain traffic of 1875 and 1874. To do this with advantage it is necessary to go back to years when the dealings in this staple were not exceptionally affected. The details in the following table are interesting, and show that the traffic in grain and pulses has more than

doubled since 1871, both in weight and receipt, while that in rice, though equal in quantity, is less in earnings :—

	1871.		1872.		1875.	
	Maunds.	Receipts.	Maunds.	Receipts.	Maunds.	Receipts.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Grains	6,40,000	2,13,000	10,88,000	3,26,000	10,38,000	5,43,000
Pulse	6,54,000	1,53,000	10,42,000	2,46,000	8,44,000	2,38,000
Rice	30,30,000	10,79,000	26,03,000	9,85,000	29,96,000	5,48,000
Total ...	43,24,000	14,45,000	47,33,000	15,57,000	57,78,000	13,29,000

The inference to be drawn from these figures is that in respect of grain and pulses the reduction of rates has been most useful, as it has developed the long distance traffic. Rice, on the other hand, has passed over shorter distances upwards from Bengal; and this perhaps indicates that a further reduction of rates might be useful, though, looking to the habitual food of the up-country people, the result of such a measure is not absolutely certain.

During the distress in Bengal in 1874 a great quantity of grain was imported from the Punjab. The cessation of this traffic during 1875 reduced the foreign traffic in that direction; but its place in the receipts has been taken to some extent by increased traffic with the Oudh and Rohilcund, the Rajpootana State Railways, and the Muttra-Hattrass light line, the increase being chiefly in receipts for the carriage of cotton, rice, and sugar from Oudh, and in salt and stone to that province.

It only remains to say that the Company sustained two serious losses in their staff. Mr. Sibley, Chief Engineer, and Member of the Board of Agency, though not actually resigning his appointment, took leave of absence with the intention of never returning; and Mr. Stephenson, while acting in his absence as sole Agent, was suddenly seized with a severe illness, which terminated rapidly in death. By a Resolution in the *Gazette of India* the Government of India have recorded their appreciation of his service and their regret for his loss. Mr. Sibley had served the Company 25 years, and Mr. Stephenson a somewhat shorter period.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, JUBBULPORE LINE.

The length of the Jubbulpore Line of the East Indian Railway on which rates and fares are charged is unaltered, and is 223¾ miles. The length with sidings is 245½ miles.

The total capital expenditure on the line has been Rs. 3,68,33,623, which, divided by the paying length, gives Rs. 1,64,619 as the cost of each mile of line.

During the year there was capital expenditure to the amount of Rs. 65,110-6-0, and the refunds amounted to Rs. 46,369-10-9; the net capital expenditure was therefore Rs. 18,740-11-3.

The engines have been maintained in good order. The average daily run of an engine was 26½ miles, and the consumption of coals per mile for a goods engine 50¼ lb, and for a passenger engine 34lb.

Towards the end of the year the transfer of the telegraph lines to Government had virtually been completed, and at the present time the new arrangement is in full operation.

The total earnings were Rs. 20,18,725, against Rs. 25,64,041 in the previous year, showing a falling off of Rs. 5,45,316. Of these total earnings, passenger earnings contributed Rs. 8,43,280, and goods earnings Rs. 10,05,803.

Comparing these receipts with those of the previous year, it will be seen that the passenger traffic increased, and the goods traffic decreased—the increase and decrease amounting to Rs. 83,869 and Rs. 4,24,881 respectively.

Financial results.

The following table shows the expenses, earnings, and profits for three years. It will be seen that the earnings were Rs. 20,18,725, the expenses Rs. 11,70,840, and the profits Rs. 8,47,885, which, calculated on the capital outlay, gives a percentage of 2·4 for the year, the same percentage as in 1873, but little more than half that (4·2) of the exceptional year 1874:—

Abstract of Earnings, Expenses, and Profits.

Year.	Average miles open.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per mile open.			Percentage of working expenses.	Capital on which guarantee is paid.	Rate per cent. of profits.
					Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.			
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
1873	223¼	19,42,210	11,06,030	8,36,180	8,689	4,943	3,737	56·9	3,48,76,527	2·4
1874	223¾	25,64,041	10,91,795	14,72,246	11,459	4,879	6,580	42·6	3,52,04,169	4·2
1875	223¾	20,18,725	11,70,840	8,47,885	9,022	5,233	3,789	57·9	3,53,48,334	2·4

Passenger traffic.

The details of the passenger traffic are given in the table below:—

Details of Passenger Traffic.

Description of classes.	Number conveyed.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage in 1875.	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1874.	1875.						1874.	1875.				
	No.	No.						Rs.	Rs.				
1st class ...	3,759	4,485	726	...	19·31	...	207·18	58,785	75,624	16,839	...	28·65	...
Percentage of entire traffic	1·57	1·70	...	...	...	...	.....	10·23	10·75	...	...	...	...
2nd class ...	4,461	16,512	12,051	...	270·14	...	202·17	35,160	82,233	47,073	...	133·94	...
Percentage of entire traffic	1·87	6·23	...	...	...	...	.....	6·12	11·68	...	...	...	...
Intermediate class	3,794	5,956	2,162	...	56·98	...	198·08	17,977	27,647	96·70	...	53·80	...
Percentage of entire traffic	1·59	2·26	...	...	...	...	.....	3·13	3·93	...	...	...	...
3rd class ...	226,991	237,142	10,151	...	4·47	...	137·31	462,845	518,158	55,313	...	11·95	...
Percentage of entire traffic	94·97	89·79	...	...	...	...	.....	80·52	73·64	...	...	...	...

Goods traffic.

The following tables give an abstract of the merchandise traffic and of the principal commodities to and from the Jubbulpore station :—

Abstract of Merchandise Traffic.

Head of Traffic.	Weight carried.		Increase in 1875.	Decrease in 1875.	Receipts.		Increase in 1875.	Decrease in 1875.
	1874.	1875.			1874.	1875.		
Merchandise.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the public ...	174,328	128,536	.....	45,792	14,13,655	15,04,547	.....	4,09,108
For railway construction ...	152	125	.....	27	273	660	387	.....
Minerals.								
For the public ...	2,503	.....	.....	2,503	15,744	.....	.....	15,744
For railway construction ...	11	9	.....	2	21	61	40	.....
Live stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	573	250	.....	323
Rent, demurrage, and wharfage ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	418	675	257	.....
Total ...	176,994	128,670	.....	48,324	14,13,684	10,06,193	.....	4,24,491

The table below gives an abstract of the dealings of the terminus with other stations :—

Abstract of the Principal Commodities forwarded from, and received at, Jubbulpore Station.

Names of Articles.	Received at Jubbulpore.		Increase in 1875.	Decrease in 1875.	Forwarded from Jubbulpore.		Increase in 1875.	Decrease in 1875.
	1874.	1875.			1874.	1875.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beer, spirits, and wine ...	406	775	369	.....	2	1	.....	1
Coal	1,855	.....	.....	1,855	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton...	49	28	.....	21	498	544	46	.....
Grains...	406	141	.....	265	16,246	4,632	.....	11,614
Lac	49	305	256	.....	1,216	2,287	1,071	.....
Piece-goods	490	457	.....	33	7	16	9	.....
Salt	35	52	17	.....	145	50	.....	95
Seeds	86	37	.....	49	590	173	.....	417
Sugar and jaggree	2,964	2,321	.....	643	5	.....	.....	5
Miscellaneous, exclusive of railway materials ...	4,174	4,534	360	.....	1,767	1,525	.....	242
Total ...	10,514	8,650	.....	1,864	20,476	9,228	.....	11,248

Eastern Bengal Railway.

The length of the Eastern Bengal Railway line on which rates and fares are charged remains unaltered at 158 miles of single road, the total length with sidings being 196⅓ miles. There is not now any prospect of an increase in its length, as the Government of India have recently decided that the junction line between the Eastern Bengal and the Northern Bengal Railways is to be constructed by the State. It will leave the Eastern Bengal Railway at Poradah, and run thence, nearly due north, to a convenient point on the Ganges called Damookdeah,

between which point and the terminus of the Northern Bengal line there will be a steam-ferry. The construction of this junction line is not under the superintendence of the Consulting Engineer of Guaranteed Railways, but of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Bengal State line, and will be State property, though worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.

Engineering works at Goalundo.

It was mentioned in the report for 1874-75 that the efforts to control the Ganges at Goalundo had failed, and that in August and September of last year (1875) the floods had carried away the works. No attempt has been made to renew them, and it seems clear now that the only safe policy is to retreat at the river encroaches, and to shift the lines to new places.

Looking to the experience gained, it is certain that a fatal mistake was made in erecting a large masonry terminus at Goalundo. The confluence of two rivers in its neighbourhood makes Goalundo at once extremely convenient for the purpose of trade and extremely insecure. It is situated upon a nose of alluvial land, and the streams of the meeting rivers, being in almost direct opposition, have a constant tendency to be forced out of their course and to form new channels.

Between 1864 (when the extension to Goalundo was first discussed) and the year 1870, the erosion of the bank at Goalundo averaged only 15 feet annually, and showed no signs of increase; and it was not until 1871 that it became necessary to construct works for the purpose of arresting the river's course. In the spring of that year, however, bamboo groins were founded upon the clay bank which underlies the ground surface at a depth of 20 feet, but they were ineffectual. In 1872 more extensive, more solid, and more costly works, were tried, but they also failed. It was, however, decided to make another attempt; and though there was some difference of opinion between the Company and Government officers as to their designs, it was at length decided by the Government of India that the Company's officers should construct the works on their own responsibility and in their own fashion. The new works of 1873 thus constructed, though holding their own to some extent, were seriously injured by the floods, and it then became a question whether more money should be spent for the purpose of repairing them, or whether the five and a half lakhs of rupees, which the works had now cost, should be accepted as absolute loss. The matter was closely investigated by a committee, selected by Government, of leading engineers of varied experiences, and it was upon their report decided to spend a further sum of upwards of three lakhs of rupees. The subsequent history has been already told. The works proved a failure, the river had its own way, the spur disappeared, and many of the buildings at the Goalundo terminus disappeared at the same time. Including the cost of these buildings and all incidental charges, the expenditure at Goalundo, for which there is now nothing to show, has been £130,000; or, in other words, the line being 158 miles in length, a sum of about £823 has been added to the cost of each paying mile.

The history is interesting, and shows that whatever description of works may be successfully employed in this and similar cases, those at Goalundo were of the wrong sort, and the result has been to alter the character of the Goalundo terminus.

There are no other remarkable incidents. The floods of 1875-76 did little or no damage beyond undermining the wing-wall of a bridge at Belgachea and causing a slip between the Goraie groins.

By preventing obstructions to the natural drainage of the country the line has, at flood seasons, been a cause of danger to itself; and this led to the whole question of artificial obstruction to drainage being investigated by Mr. Wickes. The Lieutenant-Governor has passed orders upon his report, and now when danger is feared the civil authorities and the others concerned know how to act, with the consequence that the apprehensions which formerly existed in flood seasons have been materially lessened.

The Ganges has given some grounds for uneasiness. It cut into the bank opposite the 134th mile, and is now within three-quarters of a mile of the line. It is still undecided what measures should be taken, if any; but it is apparent from this fact, from the Goalundo disaster, and from the annual danger to which it is exposed by floods, how critical the circumstances of a line situated near the outflow of large Indian rivers must always be, and what careful watching such a line needs.

The way and works have been efficiently maintained, and also the rolling-stock and workshop machinery. There is still room for improvement in some of the passenger vehicles, a question which is, however, constantly before the Government officers.

The consumption of coal was 51·1lb per mile for each goods, and 63·41b per mile for each passenger engine. The average per daily run of each engine was 24·6 miles.

The negotiations for a transfer of the telegraph to Government have now been concluded.

Passenger traffic.

The passenger traffic has increased, as might have been expected. In 1874-75 it was injuriously affected by the distress of that year, but has revived with returning prosperity. The details are given in the table below.

Details of Passenger Traffic.

		Description of Classes.								
		1st class.	Percentage of total traffic.	2nd class.	Percentage of total traffic.	3rd class.	Percentage of total traffic.	4th class.	Percentage of total traffic.	Total.
Number conveyed	1874	37,563	2·29	52,142	3·18	424,296	25·84	1,127,899	68·69	1,641,900
	1875	36,506	2·01	54,714	3·02	463,506	25·59	1,256,833	69·38	1,811,559
Increase in 1875		...	...	2,572	...	39,210	...	128,934	...	169,659
Decrease ditto		1,057	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Increase per cent.		...	...	4·93	...	9·24	...	2·56	...	10·33
Decrease ditto		2·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Average mileage in 1876		25·06	...	24·05	...	28·72	...	37·78	...	34·80
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	1874	44·114	4·62	35,003	3·66	2,24,299	23·48	6,51,975	68·24	9,55,391
	1875	46·472	4·30	34,461	3·19	2,58,383	23·91	7,41,816	68·60	10,80,632
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Increase in 1875		2,358	....	...	...	34,084	...	89,341	...	125,241
Decrease ditto		...	...	542	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase per cent.		5·34	...	...	...	15·20	...	13·70	...	13·11
Decrease ditto		...	...	1·54	...	...	...	...	...	...

Goods traffic.

The goods traffic has declined, the receipts being Rs. 7,09,596, or 30 per cent. less than in the previous year. Though in some staples there is an increase, the decrease has been pretty general; and in unscrewed jute it has been very large. For the carriage of this article alone a sum of Rs. 2,70,787 less than in the previous year was received, and this fact requires consideration.

The jute traffic for three years was as follows:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipt	11,19,584	11,66,691	8,95,904

The question is serious. A collapse in the jute trade no doubt occurred towards the end of 1874, and the price of manufactured jute has since that date fallen about 50 per cent. Should the manufacture of this important staple fall off permanently, there would necessarily be a diminished demand for jute either for mills in India or for export, and less would consequently find its way to Calcutta. Whether the Eastern Bengal Railway carried a smaller proportion of jute in 1875, and whether rivers and canals carried a larger, is not known; but the railway has a keen competitor in the waterways of Bengal, and cannot hope to obtain any very large traffic unless its rates for unscrewed jute are lowered to suit the circumstances of trade—a view which has been pressed upon the Agent by the Government Consulting Engineer. For confirmation of the advantage of lowering rates, the up-traffic in salt may be pointed to. A liberal reduction was made, and the traffic increased largely.

The total earnings and expenses for four years are given in the following table:—

Abstract of Earnings, Expenses, and Profits.

Year.	Miles open.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per mile open.			Percentage of working expenses.	Percentage of profits on total capital.
					Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.		
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1872	156	28,02,174	18,65,279	9,36,895	17,963	11,957	6,006	66·5	3·1
1873	156	30,84,504	15,13,798	15,70,706	19,772	9,703	10,069	49·1	5·0
1874	158½	35,64,841	18,60,141	17,04,700	22,526	11,754	10,772	50·4	5·6
1875	158	29,34,328	18,23,908	11,10,420	18,572	11,548	7,028	62·2	3·5

N.B.—Steamer receipts and expenses are excluded from this table, except in the last column for percentage of profits on total capital.

and the statements below illustrate the working of the line during the past year:—

Abstract of Goods Traffic.

		Weight.		Increase in 1875.	Decrease in 1875.	Amount.		Increase in 1875.	Decrease in 1875.
		1874.	1875.			1874.	1875.		
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Goods ...	Up ...	95,686	23,258	.....	72,428	7,16,991	1,85,194	.....	5,31,797
	Down ...	83,248	54,937	.....	28,311	5,99,774	4,25,534	.....	1,74,240
Special Goods ...	Up ...	16,669	25,025	8,356	.....	1,84,170	2,09,526	25,356	.....
	Down ...	141,847	137,753	.....	4,094	12,27,499	10,84,969	.....	1,42,530
Coal	Up ...	7,819	3,481	.....	4,338	37,524	14,246	.....	23,278
	Down ...	824	962	138	.....	952	651	.....	301
Railway Materials carried free.	Up ...	29,847	58,137	28,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Down ...	7,656	15,300	7,644	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	Up ...	150,021	109,901	.....	.....	9,38,685	4,08,966	.....	5,29,719
	Down ...	233,575	208,952	.....	24,623	18,28,225	15,11,154	.....	3,17,071

Details of Outward and Inward Traffic in Calcutta Station.

Articles.	Outward.		Increase.	Decrease.	Inward.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1874.	1875.			1874.	1875.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Beer, spirits, and wine	447	378	.....	69	4	.....	.....	4
Brass-ware...	447	378	.....	69	176	150	.....	26
Chillies	508	283	.....	225	520	125	.....	395
Coal	7,820	3,481	.....	4,339	624	930	306	.....
Cotton	509	490	.....	19	13	3	.....	10
Dall, gram, and other pulses ...	300	100	.....	200	9,860	12,000	2,140	.....
Flour	624	218	.....	406	8	.....	.....	8
Ghee	12	60	48	.....	51	4	.....	47
Gunny bags	190	100	.....	90	6,458	6,255	.....	203
Hides	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,349	6,176	827	.....
Indigo	22	11	.....	11	494	346	.....	148
Indigo-seed	633	711	78	.....	77	70	.....	7
Jute	47	.....	.....	47	112,361	94,691	.....	17,670
Linseed	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,972	11,540	1,568	.....
Mustard-seed	30	.....	.....	30	10,025	7,755	.....	2,270
Piece-goods	9,699	10,100	401	.....	139	89	.....	50
Rice	73,964	365	.....	73,599	27,247	20,174	.....	7,073
Salt	3,066	3,772	706	.....	52	.....	.....	52
Seeds not otherwise classified	100	45	.....	25	2,005	1,880	.....	125
Sugar	300	100	.....	200	7,699	6,791	.....	908
Tea	.....	.....	.....	.....	635	1,179	544	.....
Tobacco	40	70	30	.....	14,304	8,931	.....	5,373
Turmeric	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,208	2,672	464	.....
Miscellaneous, exclusive of railway materials	10,050	30,095	20,045	.....	6,503	10,870	4,367	.....
Total ...	108,808	50,757	21,308	79,359	216,784	192,431	10,216	34,369

Steamer Traffic.

Years.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872	4,26,173	3,66,356	.....	59,817
1873	3,50,406	2,42,118	.....	1,08,288
1874	4,27,133	3,02,147	.....	1,24,986
1875	2,92,799	2,49,706	.....	43,093

The total capital expenditure amounts to £2,997,105, or Rs. 3,26,95,691, so that the line has for the year 1875-77 earned 3·5 per cent.

STATE RAILWAYS. Calcutta & South-Eastern Railway.

The traffic on the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway was carried on without interruption. The permanent way was maintained in working order, but difficulty was experienced for want of sleepers. Formerly the East Indian Railway Company supplied this line with sleepers at their cost price, but this year they were unable to do so, and sleepers had to be purchased from the local market at almost double rates.

The traffic, which is entirely local, is on the whole improving. There were, however, no steamer cargoes from the Mutla river, and there was no traffic to and from the rice mills at Canning. The chief merchandise traffic carried was firewood, hay, ooloo grass, and straw from Canning and Busra. The passenger traffic is principally confined between Calcutta and Sonapore. The market gardeners and fish vendors have had every convenience and facilities given to them, and they contribute largely towards the coaching traffic.

A statement of the goods which were carried on the Calcutta and South Eastern State Railway during the past official year is given in the table below :—

Statement showing the quantity of the goods of each class specified which were carried on the Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) Railway during the year 1875-76.

Description of Goods.	Towards Calcutta.	From Calcutta.	Total.	Value in Rupees.
Class I.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
3. Coal and coke	.....	220	220	110
8. Fibrous products—				
a. Jute, raw	700	.....	700	2,110
10. Grain and pulse—				
a. Wheat	.....	5	5	10
b. Gram and pulse	.....	67	67	115
d. Rice	5,446	2,700	8,146	16,292
e. Paddy	11,214	.....	11,214	11,214
14. Lime and limestone	180	588	768	576
15. Metals, and manufactures of metals—				
b. Iron	5	206	211	2,110
16. Oils	.....	28	28	336
19. Provisions—				
b. Vegetables and other kinds	.....	211	211	3,165
24. Spices—				
a. Betel-nuts	7	.....	7	42
25. Stone and marble	100	.....	100	200
26. Sugar—				
b. Unrefined	.....	7	7	28
28. Tobacco	.....	20	20	100
29. Wood—				
a. Timber	100	.....	100	300
b. Firewood	6,93,780	.....	6,93,780	1,73,445
31. Miscellaneous	9,434	2,646	12,080	12,080
Total	7,20,966	6,698	7,38,978	2,22,223
Class II.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.
2. Bamboos	.....	2,100	2,100	210
3. Bricks and tiles	.....	8,000	8,000	80
7. Hay and straw (in kahuns)	33,992	.....	33,992	2,03,952
8. Jute, manufactured—				
a. Gunny bags	.....	536	536	117

Statement showing the quantity of the goods of each class specified which were carried on the Calcutta and South-Eastern (State) Railway during the year 1875-76.—(Continued.)

Description of Goods.	Towards Calcutta.	From Calcutta.	Total.	Value in Rupees.
Class III.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Canes and rattans	.....	102	102	102
2. Cotton manufactured—				
a. Piece-goods (European)	.....	2,040	2,040	2,040
b. Ditto (Indian)	5,200	.....	5,200	5,200
6. Drugs and medicines (not intoxicating)	.....	75	75	75
7. Earthenware and porcelain	.....	223	223	223
9. Mats	.....	25	25	25
10. Miscellaneous Native goods	310	616	926	926
11. Ditto European do.	.....	35	35	35
Grand Total ...	5,510	3,116	8,626	4,35,208

Nulhatty and Azeemgunge Railway.

The double train service, and the reduced fares introduced on the Nulhatty State Railway from 1st October 1875, have proved a boon to the travelling public; and the passenger traffic is improving. The merchandise traffic in 1874 rose to an unusual pitch in consequence of the famine, but during the past year it came down to its usual level. The mineral traffic is increasing. There is a large traffic of grains, seeds, salt, gunny, and jute, between the district of Moorshedabad and Calcutta by the river Bhagiruthee, and in order to attract this a low rate of tariff is necessary. A similar statement to that published above for the Calcutta and South-Eastern line has been prepared to illustrate the traffic of the Nulhatty railway.

Statement showing the quantity of the goods of each class specified, which were carried on the Nulhatty (State) Railway during the year 1875-76.

Articles.	From Nulhatty to Azeemgunge.	From Azeemgunge to Nulhatty.	Total Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Class I.	Mds.	Mds.		
1. Borax	12	.....	12	142
3. Coal and coke	1,56,270	.....	1,56,270	78,135
4. Cotton, raw	7,242	315	7,557	1,13,355
6. Drugs and medicines—				
Intoxicating drugs other than opium ...	.....	2,037	2,037	1,62,960
7. Dyeing materials—				
a. Indigo	926	908	1,834	3,66,800
c. Safflower	25	.....	25	500
d. Turmeric	294	157	451	2,706
e. Other kinds	225	.....	225	1,125
8. Fibrous products—				
a. Jute, raw	.....	240	240	720
c. Other fibres, manufactured	30	.....	30	240
9. Fruits and nuts of all kinds, other than cocoa-nuts and betel-nuts	571	313	884	2,652
10. Grain and pulse—				
a. Wheat	2	3,852	3,854	7,708
b. Gram and pulse	12,787	28,054	40,841	71,471
c. Other spring crops	.....	596	596	1,043
d. Rice	12,524	8,947	21,471	42,942
e. Paddy	733	114	847	847
13. Lac—				
b. Shell	7	6	13	390
c. Stick and other kinds	213	136	349	5,235

Statement showing the quantity of the goods of each class specified which were carried on the Nulhatty (State) Railway during the year 1875-76.—(Concluded.)

	Articles.	From Nulhatty to Azeemgunge.	From Azeemgunge to Nulhatty.	Total.	Value in Rupees.
	Class I.—(*Continued.*)	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
14.	Lime and limestone	7,064	.....	7,064	5,298
15.	Metals, and manufactures of metals—				
	a. Brass and copper	4,233	1,478	5,711	2,28,440
	b. Iron	1,881	207	2,088	20,880
	c. Other metals	55	.....	55	825
16.	Oils	435	33	468	5,616
17.	Opium	181	.....	181	1,81,000
18.	Paints and colours	21	.....	21	365
19.	Provisions—				
	a. Ghee	388	86	474	9,480
	b. Vegetables and other kinds	2,762	186	2,948	44,220
20.	Salt	19,689	314	20,003	1,00,015
22.	Seeds—				
	1. Oil-seeds—				
	d. Other oil-seeds	134	.....	134	301
	2. Other seeds—				
	c. Other kinds	4	.....	4	8
23.	Silk, raw	153	12,372	12,525	75,15,000
24.	Spices—				
	a. Betelnuts	95	16	111	666
	b. All other kinds	514	16	530	2,650
25.	Stone and marble	719	5	724	1,448
26.	Sugar—				
	a. Refined	1,897	1,934	3,831	45,972
	b. Unrefined	2,550	254	2,803	10,232
27.	Tea—				
	a. Indian	9	.....	9	720
28.	Tobacco	234	201	435	2,175
29.	Wood—				
	a. Timber	187	.....	187	561
	b. Firewood	410	10	420	105
30.	Wool, raw	69	.....	69	897
31.	Miscellaneous	19,936	5,706	25,642	25,642
	Total	2,55,485	68,493	3,23,978	90,62,487
	Class II.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.
3.	Bricks and tiles	.....	10,930	10,930	109
4.	Fruits and nuts—				
	Cocoanuts	.....	11,520	11,520	230
6.	Hides and skins, untanned—				
	a. Hides of cattle	112	4,910	5,022	10,044
7.	Hay and straw (in kahuns)	11	1	12	72
8.	Jute manufactured—				
	a. Gunny bags	27,604	9,152	36,756	8,086
9.	Pieces of tanned leather	180	.....	180	90
	Class III.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2.	Cotton, manufactured—				
	a. Piece-goods (European)	22,32,540	43,740	22,76,280	22,76,280
	b. Ditto (Indian)	3,300	8,260	11,560	11,560
5.	Manufactures of wool	3,170	.....	3,170	3,170
6.	Drugs and medicines (not intoxicating)	11,742	1,552	13,294	13,294
7.	Earthenware and porcelain	52	.....	52	52
8.	Liquors	58,312	100	58,412	58,412
9.	Mats	115	4	119	119
10.	Miscellaneous Native goods	16,380	4,705	21,085	21,085
11.	Ditto European goods	5,216	.....	5,216	5,216
	Total	23,30,827	58,361	23,89,188	1,14,70,306

The principal features of the results of the year's working of the Calcutta and South-Eastern and Nulhatty State Railways will be seen in the following tables :—

I.—Mileage Results for the year 1875.

	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.	Nulhatty State Railway.
	Miles.	Miles.
Train mileage	39,720	30,490
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earning per train mile	2·61	2·63
Expenses per ditto	2·10	2·01
Profits per ditto	·51	·62
Percentage of expenses on earnings ...	80·48	76·34
Percentage of profits on total capital expended	·29	6·98

II.—Comparative Statement of Traffic for the year 1875.

	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.	Nulhatty State Railway.
	No.	No.
Total miles open	28	27¼
Passengers—	Upper.	Lower.
1st class	3,157	577
	Lower.	Lower.
2nd class	486,106½	2,253½
3rd class	Nil	22,405
4th class	Nil	55,829½
Total ...	489,263½	81,065
Receipt from—	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	61,431	45,688
Luggage, parcels, &c.	2,035	4,223
Merchandise and live stock ...	27,917	17,292
Railway materials	...	...
Minerals	44	7,832
Miscellaneous	12,233	5,063
Total ...	1,03,660	80,098
Working expenses	83,429	61,143
Net profits	20,231	18,955
	No.	No.
European and East Indian staff	2⅓	1
Native staff	202	171
	£	£
Capital expended up to 31st December 1875 ...	690,709	27,169

Durbhunga State Railway.

The Durbhunga State Railway was closed for traffic during the rainy season, from the 12th of June to the 1st November 1875. The following statement shows the number of passengers and the quantity of traffic carried during the period of the year the railway was open:—

Month.	Passengers.		Goods.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
	No.	No.	Mds.	Mds.
From 1st April to 12th June 1875 ...	10,876	9,187	45,847	1,20,524
From 1st November 1875 to 31st March 1876	21,704	22,065	2,02,126	1,56,874
Total ...	32,580	31,252	2,47,973	2,77,398

It has been asserted by the local authorities that the traffic is more than the present stock on the line can carry, but the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason for thinking that this is the case. On the contrary the careful inquiry that was made into this matter by the Director of State Railways shows that the stock is amply sufficient. The railway has now been placed on a permanent footing, and an extension has been sanctioned to Mozufferpore. A steam-ferry has also been established, connecting the terminus of the State Railway with the station of Barh, belonging to the East Indian Railway. The steam-ferry working in conjunction with the railway has been most useful in counteracting the consequences of the recent failure of crops over parts of North Behar. The total quantity of food-grains despatched by the railway from Bazitpore to Durbhunga during the first nine months of the year 1876 is as follows:—

Month.	Rice.	Pulses.	Other cereals.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
January 1876	4,708	3,805	3,571	12,084
February „	11,957	4,496	12,596	29,049
March „	27,127	9,961	17,743	54,831
April „	18,763	9,571	10,475	38,809
May „	18,369	31,416	9,394	59,179
June „	11,746	29,092	6,509	47,347
July „	29,699	63,135	1,303	94,137
August „	18,963	67,058	7,907	93,928
September „	16,030	19,220	3,234	38,484
Total ...	1,57,362	2,37,754	72,732	4,67,848

The Lieutenant-Governor considers these results to be satisfactory on the whole, especially when considered in connection with the fact that through booking between the East Indian Railway and Durbhunga Railway has not been established, and that the difficulties in the way of thorough traffic are therefore great. The rates of freight for food-grains have been reduced. The first reduction to three pies per maund took effect from the 1st January; a further reduction to two pies a maund was reported on the 20th April. The large increase of traffic apparent in recent months is doubtless attributable to this further reduction. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the reduction of the rate for food-grains has been effected on a sound principle, and is beneficial both in the interests of the railway and of the public.

The decrease in September is explained by the fact that by that time the prospects of a favourable harvest in the Durbhunga district were assured.

Progress of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Considerable progress, in a degree that is highly creditable to the officers of the State Railway Department, has been made in the construction of the Northern Bengal State Railway. From the northern bank of the Ganges to Julpigoree the length of the line amounts to 173 miles. The whole of these were virtually completed in November last, at the time of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit, with the exception of four bridges over the rivers Burrul, Atrai, Pangal, and Baraloee, and over two of these temporary crossings were provided. The banks of the Ganges at Sara, which are on a high level, seem to indicate that the terminal site at that place is as good a one as can be got on the river. The judgment exercised by the engineering authorities in taking up the old Dadapore Road has saved labour by affording a consolidated bank at once, and the road also shows by the practical test of years the actual amount of waterway required. The land about Sara is 19 feet higher than the marshy swamps which lie between the Baraloee and Raneenuggur, and the general level of the country only attains the same height as that at Sara, about Halulia, 60 miles inland. The engineering difficulties in the way of constructing a railway through such a low lying country were necessarily considerable. Girders, rails, coal, limestone, were brought to various points by boats, which circumnavigated the inland streams during the rainy season. Limestone was brought from Chuttack, and coal from Rajmehal. Permanent-way and other materials were located from Kooshtea. Rails and sleepers for 150 miles of line were boated to Halulia; this admitted of platelaying being taken in hand at once. Two engines and a number of wagons were taken up to this point and were employed in transporting permanent-way. The completion of the line would have been greatly delayed if work on the northern district north of Halulia had been postponed until the heavy bridging on the southern district was completed. The bridging of the whole of the northern district north of Halulia, besides a great portion on the southern and some on the Rungpore branch, was finished in the season 1875-76. All skilled labour had to be imported, and almost all the ordinary labour. The unhealthiness of the country through which the line passes is great; but the action of Government in permitting

as many of the staff as the Engineer-in-Chief could spare to go to Darjeeling for a time during each unhealthy season has much facilitated the progress of the work.

Between the northern bank of the Ganges and the terminus of the line at Kooshtea there intervenes the broad river itself and the alluvial tract between the southern bank and Kooshtea. For the passage of the river there is no difficulty in providing a steam ferry. The orders of the Government of India have been received to the effect that this portion of the line is to be undertaken by the State Railway Department. The length may be taken at 14 miles, and will shortly be ready for traffic. There is every prospect, if all reasonable efforts are put forth, of the line being opened for traffic from Kooshtea to Julpigoree by the middle of the year of 1877,—an important result, which will give a great impetus to the progress of Northern Bengal.

Importance of extending the line to Adulpore at the foot of the hills.

When the line is opened to Julpigoree there will still remain the portion (34 miles in length) from Julpigoree to Adulpore, a few miles north-west of Silligoree, the proposed terminus of the line at the foot of the Darjeeling Hills. The final sanction to this piece between Julpigoree and Adulpore is awaited, though it is believed that favourable consideration has been given to it by the Government of India. This piece is an essential and integral portion of the line, and without it the railway would lose a part of its value and importance. There is one large European industry touched by this railway, and that is the tea of the Darjeeling Hills and Terai. The present magnitude of this interest may be measured by the fact that the tea exports from the Darjeeling district amount to upwards of four millions of pounds per annum. And there is yet room for further expansion in the champagne or terai portion of the district. The quantity of tea exported by no means represents the weight of goods traffic which would accrue to the railway. There would be the timber boxes and the packages. There would also be the engines, the machinery, and various sorts of gear and apparatus which are now used in the preparation of the leaf. Indeed the weight of goods and material imported by planters is reported to equal the weight of tea exported. It has been estimated that $1\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs of rupees annually will be saved to the tea planting interest by the railway being made use of in carrying the tea and its accessories. Again, the annual income to the railway from this source would probably be $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, which will be an appreciable contribution towards the defrayal of interest on capital outlay. The owners and managers of these numerous plantations, which are about 300 in number, look forward with the utmost interest to the rail approaching Adulpore. With the terminus at Adulpore all the traffic connected with the tea industry will take the rail. But so long as the rail may remain unopened beyond Julpigoree, the greater part of the tea traffic cannot take the rail, the intervening 34 miles (between Julpigoree and Adulpore, or the foot of the hills), passing through a country unfavourable for country traffic, would have to be traversed by carts. In this case it would not for the most part be worth the while of the tea planters to send their tea by rail, and they would generally adhere to the old route. Thus, notwithstanding that the rail had been

brought to the neighbourhood, it would, for want of its complete extension, prove nearly useless for this very important and valuable article; the greater part of the advantages above described would be lost; and this would be matter for much regret.

The length of 34 miles between Adulpore and Julpigoree passes through a well inhabited and cultivated country, rich in natural resources of every kind. The preservation of the State forests in the hills will cause much timber to be brought to market, and this traffic, in which Government has a large interest, will be much facilitated by the extension to Adulpore. There is an European military depôt and an European garrison battery at Darjeeling. The maintenance of these European troops at this hill station is not only beneficial to their health, but has an useful moral effect on the surrounding country and the neighbouring frontier. Adulpore, too, is close to the Morung frontier of Nepal, and that is a consideration not to be overlooked from a military and political point of view. Some considerable inconvenience must be felt by all these public interests while the end of the railway remained at Julpigoree. There was, indeed, at one time a question whether the terminus should be at Sookna, near Silligoree, or at Adulpore. The Lieutenant-Governor, after having carefully consulted the Engineer-in-Chief, the Commissioner, and the Deputy Commissioner, and having heard the matter discussed by the tea planters and other residents best acquainted with the country, finds there is a consensus of opinion in favour of Adulpore as regards the traffic, both goods and passengers. Having repeatedly examined the locality himself, Sir Richard Temple is of the same opinion. It may be added that Adulpore would be much more salubrious for the railway officials than Sookna or any place close to Silligoree. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly recommended to the Government of India that the terminus should be placed at Adulpore.

Post-Office and Telegraph.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is indebted to the Post-Master-General of Bengal for the following statistical information concerning the imperial post-offices in the Bengal circle during the year 1875-76.

Imperial post-offices.

The total of the imperial post-offices and other establishments for the delivery of letters shows a considerable increase over last year, as set forth in the following statement:—

EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1875.					EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1876.				
Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Rural messengers.	Letter-box peons.	Total.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Rural messengers.	Letter-box peons.	Total.
858	2,100	550	253	3,761	970	2,259	710	218	4,157

It will be seen that there are 112 more post-offices this year than there were last, that the rural messengers have increased by 160, and letter-boxes by 159. The decrease in the number of letter-box peons is owing to the fact that in many cases their place has been supplied by regular post-offices.

It should be observed that the marked increase in rural messengers is to some extent accounted for by the fact that during the last twelve months many rural messengers who had been irregularly paid from zemindary funds were struck off from the roll borne by the district dâk cess, and were charged to imperial revenues. The real increase has, however, been considerable.

Mileage over which mails are carried.

In the mileage over which mails are carried an increase is found under each head, viz. under runners and boat lines of 279½ miles, under railway 44 miles (being the length of the Durbhunga State Railway), and by mail-cart 38 miles. The distances now stand as follows:—

	Miles.
Boat and runner lines	6,551½
Mail-cart	282
Sea	2,900
Railway	1,001
Total ...	10,734½

This does not include the lines served by zemindary dâk-runners, all of which, or nearly all, are utilized for carrying letters for the public.

The enumeration returns show that a little under twenty-seven millions of letters, newspapers, and parcels (26,767,468) passed through the imperial post-office in Bengal during the year. This is somewhat below the total for 1874-75, but the apparent decrease is accounted for by the fact that the returns for that year included the postal statistics of the province of Assam.

The financial results show that the correspondence of Bengal has largely developed during the past year. Thus the revenue from unpaid correspondence amounted to Rs. 5,12,858 in 1874-75, and the approximate total of 1875-76 is Rs. 5,32,500. The proceeds of the sale of stamps have risen from Rs. 9,64,923 in 1874-75 to Rs. 10,00,101 in 1875-76, or about 4 per cent. Owing to the reduction in the rates of overland postage, which came into force in July last, it is probable that next year will reveal some diminution in the receipts from the sale of postage stamps.

Forty-one prosecutions instituted by the department against officers belonging to it, and 18 against the public for offences against the post-office, were successful during the past year. In 1874-75 there were 11 cases of highway robbery, of which nine were genuine and two were believed to be the work of the runners themselves. During last year there were five cases, out of which only three were genuine. The other two were committed by the runners themselves, who were convicted in both instances. The diminution is most satisfactory.

District post-offices.

Appended is a statement of the number of district post-offices, rural messengers, and letter-boxes, in the circle up to the 31st March 1876. All the rural messengers have since been made a charge against imperial revenue. Nine districts have been taken over in 1875-76, viz. Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Chumparen, Sarun or Chupra, Tirhoot, Durbhunga, Howrah, and Noakholly.

Comparative Statement of District Post-offices, Rural Messengers, and Letter-boxes, in the Bengal Circle in 1874-75 *and* 1875-76.

	1874-75.	1875-76.
Districts taken over	31	40
Number of district post-offices	246	322
Number of district rural messengers ...	8	15
Number of district letter-boxes	157	226

The following statement shows the working of the district post, tabulated for each postal division.

Statement showing the number of covers received at and despatched from the several district post-offices, as also those returned undelivered during the official year 1875-76.

ABSTRACT.

NAME OF HEAD OFFICE.	COVERS POSTED FOR DESPATCH, WHETHER FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OR FROM OTHER BRANCH OFFICES.									COVERS RECEIVED FOR DELIVERY, WHETHER FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OR FROM OTHER BRANCH OFFICES.										COVERS UNDELIVERED AND RETURNED TO THE HEAD OFFICE.								
	PAID.					UNPAID.				PAID.					UNPAID.					PAID.					UNPAID.			
	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Re-directed and parcels.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Re-directed and parcels.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Registered letters and newspapers.	Letters	Newspapers.	Re-directed and parcels.
Burdwan ...	593	12,454	29	8	26	...	8,844	...	4	963	12,236	954	23	26	13	2,219	4	2	7	110	17	...	...	...	962	2	...
Cuttack ...	485	52,526	57	23	149	...	19,823	...	21	495	33,512	2,420	102	196	4	19,237	54	55	23	272	27	1	4	...	1,634	21	5
Chittagong ...	444	32,812	99	287	108	1	23,622	...	7	1,100	26,462	1,772	108	161	3	31,851	49	41	17	308	25	1	1	1	1,751	4	...
Dinagepore ...	3,635	68,573	1,362	213	134	6	50,719	9	55	2,391	52,664	4,666	225	194	15	60,668	96	103	57	1,204	153	3	3	2	7,387	27	3
Howrah ...	1,632	58,880	72	133	162	6	26,073	...	24	1,414	41,846	2,714	103	299	7	35,191	83	41	23	441	15	2	2	...	4,688	...	...
Rajshahye ...	1,639	46,393	214	120	107	3	43,426	5	66	2,260	39,461	5,673	267	136	12	54,215	101	86	30	465	74	...	4	...	7,399	16	1
Purneah ...	256	9,566	40	39	20	...	7,451	...	9	262	8,062	458	19	57	...	11,875	6	10	10	91	2	...	1	...	922	...	2
Dacca ...	4,581	85,770	406	155	293	4	86,934	8	64	3,536	63,113	4,613	230	367	16	92,408	43	62	80	677	105	3	9	8	9,783	3	...
Bhagulpore ...	673	27,412	103	69	24	...	24,601	1	23	693	15,469	1,744	79	69	...	23,603	28	83	14	231	34	...	1	...	3,112	4	...
Hazareebagh ...	379	17,453	93	133	63	...	25,784	...	21	598	16,185	1,041	86	59	4	30,352	10	13	7	194	8	...	...	...	4,079	1	...
Calcutta ...	1,876	60,841	213	125	121	1	53,383	7	21	3,409	57,767	3,062	159	171	31	59,083	54	61	16	480	60	...	3	1	5,911	11	...
Patna ...	4	2,406	...	...	...	4	3,429	...	2	95	1,362	8	23	13	...	3,967	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	343	...	...
Tirhoot ...	209	35,313	369	23	532	6	20,113	...	5	125	17,794	436	60	776	...	33,893	7	36	27	188	3	...	1	...	7,213	...	7
Grand Total ...	16,406	510,399	3,057	1,328	1,739	31	393,902	30	327	17,341	385,933	29,561	1,484	2,524	105	465,562	535	598	312	4,667	523	10	29	12	64,194	89	18

The rural post.

The Lieutenant-Governor has recently considered the position of the rural post, or zemindary dâk, in the provinces under the Government of Bengal, under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1862, called the Zemindary Dâk Act. Complete rules under section 40 of that Act have yet to be framed by Government, and this will be done in consultation with the Post-Master-General.

The total length of the local lines of communication for the rural posts may be stated at about 7,000 miles. They serve about 500 post-offices, which are termed imperial, in which the employés receive salaries from the general Government, and they also serve about 315 rural post-offices, in which the employés receive salaries from the local funds. The local funds, then, are chargeable with the cost of, firstly, 7,000 miles of rural postal lines, and, secondly, 315 rural post-offices. The number of local employés of all grades thus employed amounts to about 4,100.

The local funds consist of the moneys levied under sections 3 and 5 of the Zemindary Dâk Act. The rate thereby falling on the land is so light as to be inappreciable. The rate rests on an old-established principle, whereby the landholding community are bound to defray the charge for maintaining the police communications throughout the interior of the country. This arrangement has existed ever since the commencement of British rule, and doubtless in some shape or other existed during the antecedent periods. It is, in fact, a part of the ancient custom and the common law of the country. The proceeds of the cess from all the districts under the Government of Bengal amount to more than three lakhs of rupees annually. It may here be noted by way of comparison that the postal expenditure in these provinces borne by the general treasury amounts to nearly twelve lakhs of rupees per annum.

The primary purpose to which these zemindary dâk funds are applied has been, and continues to be, the maintenance of police communications. The terminus of each line or branch line is a police-station or outpost. The papers of immediate consequence to be carried along the lines are the police despatches. The funds are administered locally, district by district. The Magistrate collects the moneys, and thereby becomes responsible for defraying the charges of the police communications, which are settled at his discretion, subject to the control of the local Government. These charges include the payment of dak-runners and other persons necessary for the performance of the service of conveying the papers, and the establishments required for the efficient maintenance and supervision of the dâks. If any additional charges are incurred for delivery of private letters and the like, they must be defrayed by Government, for no extra cess for postal purposes can be levied from the land.

But inasmuch as these rural lines are the very lines by which the letters of the native public to and from the villagers of the interior would naturally be carried, and as it is important to encourage letter-writing as a powerful factor in national education, it has long been the practice of Government to carry letters by these lines for the public at the ordinary rates of postage. These rates are made to defray whatever extra cost may be incurred; and certainly this arrangement

is very just and proper, provided that no burden is thereby imposed on the land beyond that which is authorized by the Zemindary Dâk Act.

Next, as it is very important that these rural lines should be kept in perfect concert and connection with the imperial lines, for the benefit of the correspondence, whether official or private, it has been customary of late years for the Government to direct the Magistrates to make over the executive direction of these lines to the postal authorities. In every circle of districts there is an Inspecting Post-Master, and under him there are Sub-Inspectors, also there is the District Post-Master, all of whom are subordinate to the Post-Master-General of these provinces. To these authorities, then, subject to the general control of the divisional Commissioner, the direction of the rural lines is entrusted with the sanction of Government. The establishments on the lines remain local to each district, and are placed under the orders of the postal authorities. The funds for paying them, in so far as they are raised from the zemindary dâk cess, are expended entirely for the benefit of the district where they are raised. Thus the arrangement of the rural post is on the one hand preserved in its local status, and, on the other hand, is made to co-operate and coincide with the organization of the General Post-Office.

The entrusting of these rural lines to the executive direction of the postal authorities was, in these provinces, commenced some years ago, and much progress was made. Within the last two years the measure has been extended into those districts to which for divers reasons its extension had been delayed, and it has now been completed everywhere, with the general concurrence of the Magistrates and of the divisional Commissioners. This is a matter to be regarded with great satisfaction, as the improvement of these postal lines, which diffuse the blessing of cheap, safe, and trustworthy postal communication among a vast agrarian population, and the perfect connection of them with the imperial postal lines, so as to make the two sets of lines stand towards each other in the relation of veins to arteries, are matters nearly concerning the welfare of the people.

But however efficient the lines of communication and the rural post-offices may be, yet the private correspondence cannot be efficiently conveyed to the satisfaction of the native public unless there is a good system of delivery for the letters after they reach the offices to which they are addressed. The delivery of these private letters is effected by messengers (called delivery peons) paid by Government through the Post-Master-General and his officers. At very many of the rural post-offices there are delivery peons thus entertained; and it is hoped that this arrangement may be made at all these offices. Wherever the village watchman may be properly able to assist in this matter, he can do so. It is to be remembered that the delivery of private letters to persons whose names and residences are not well known is the one weak point in our postal system; nevertheless it is among those points upon which the large expansion of private correspondence among the native community must greatly depend.

Although these rural establishments are placed under the orders of the postal authorities, still the efficiency of their work must greatly

depend on the support which the Magistrate gives to those authorities. It is to be expected that he will give his best support accordingly, and if the arrangement works well he may claim some share in the credit of the result.

The law imposes on the Magistrate the duty of raising from the land the money necessary for the payment of the establishments required for the purpose of efficiently maintaining the zemindary dâks. The sums now collected are fully required for the efficient maintenance of the dâks, and in no district are the establishments as completely organized as might be desired. It is hoped that Government will not be obliged to raise any more money under the law, but it cannot be certainly affirmed that this will never be necessary.

That the postal statistics of these provinces show a yearly increasing number of letters and covers is a fact well known. It has, however, been difficult to compare perfectly one year with another for the whole of the provinces, because year after year, in additional districts, the rural lines were being made over to the postal authorities. Now, however, that all the rural lines have been thus made over in all districts, it will be possible to observe precisely the progress of the total of letter-writing by post amongst the whole population. At present the aggregate number of covers annually delivered in these provinces amounts to nearly twenty seven millions.

Telegraph Department.

The administrative divisions adopted for departmental purposes by the Telegraph Department render it impossible for the telegraph authorities to submit a return for the working of that department in the Bengal province alone. It is not known, therefore, whether there has been an increase in the working of the department or not.

Telegraph lines in North Behar.

The question of the permanency of the temporary telegraph lines opened in the famine districts was under consideration at the close of last year. The Government of India has since accorded sanction to—

(1) The permanent retention of the telegraph-offices at Mozufferpore and Moteeharee.

(2) The maintenance of the Durbhunga office until the completion of the Durbhunga State Railway, when it appears probable that the office can be dispensed with.

(3) The retention of the Bettiah office as a temporary measure for a period of three years, on a guarantee from the Maharajah of Bettiah that he will indemnify Government up to a limit of Rs. 225 per mensem against any loss accruing from the working of that office.

Telegraph between Burhee and Hazareebagh.

A branch telegraph line was opened in December 1874 from Burhee to Hazareebagh. After a trial of six months it proved a financial failure, and it was in contemplation to close the Hazareebagh office. In view, however, of the importance of the line, it has finally been decided by the Government of India to keep up the office by dispensing with the telegraph-master and working it by a soldier under the supervision of the station staff officer.

Extension of the telegraph line from Cuttack to False Point.

It was noticed in last year's report that the question of the establishment of a line of telegraph between Cuttack and False Point was under consideration with reference to the extent and nature of the local guarantee that had been offered for defraying part of the expenses of working the line.

The income guaranteed was Rs. 300 per mensem. The Telegraph Department estimated this amount to be insufficient, but the Government of India having ruled that interest on the capital to be expended in the construction of the line should not be charged to the local community, the limit proposed has been accepted. It has also been arranged that the guarantee shall be for a term of ten years. The Telegraph Department, however, require further that the guarantee shall be executed by one firm or individual rather than by the general mercantile community of Cuttack and False Point.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a.)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

FINANCIAL.

Imperial Services.

Imperial revenues.

THE receipts during the year 1875-76, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown by the Accountant-General in the following statement:—

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1875-76 *as compared with* 1874-75.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Actuals, 1874-75.	Actuals, 1875-76.	1875-76.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	3,64,57,247*	3,77,50,325	12,93,078	.....
III. Forest	1,85,932	1,98,274	12,342	.....
IV. Excise on spirits and drugs	56,34,667	60,88,175	4,53,508	.....
V. Assessed taxes	1,215	205	.....	1,010
VI. Customs	1,09,10,770	1,07,63,641	.....	1,47,129
VII. Salt	2,67,63,627	2,56,15,527	.....	11,48,100
VIII. Opium	5,60,28,255	5,92,19,188	31,90,933	.....
IX. Stamps	89,54,526	93,50,187	3,95,661	.....
XI. Post Office	15,69,507*	15,94,796	25,289	.....
XIII. Law and Justice	7,33,286	6,83,352	.....	49,934
XIV. Marine	14,66,405*	12,07,894	.....	2,58,511
XV. Interest	7,16,205	7,59,908	43,703	.....
XVI. Pensions	33,791	50,675	16,884	.....
XVII. Gain by exchange	12,986	25,906	12,920	.....
XVIII. Miscellaneous	9,18,034	8,62,529	.....	65,508
Total ...	15,03,86,453	15,41,71,082	54,44,818	16,60,189
Net increase ...	.....	.....	37,84,629	

* The differences between the actuals of 1874-75 given in last year's report and those now entered in this statement are due to adjustments made subsequent to the close of the accounts of 1874-75.

The following explanations have been furnished of the increase and decrease in imperial receipts in 1875-76 as compared with 1874-75.

INCREASE.

I.—Land Revenue, Rs. 12,93,578.—Increase under "ordinary revenue," Rs. 13,00,292, owing to large collections of arrears of revenue in 1875-76, also under "sale of Government estates," Rs. 12,178, and "sale proceeds of waste lands," Rs. 4,526, against decreases under resumed police service lands, Rs. 5,000, and miscellaneous, Rs. 19,000.

III.—Forest, Rs. 12,342.—Large receipts from sale of timber.

IV.—Excise on spirits and drugs, Rs. 4,53,508.—Increase under license and distillery fees, Rs. 4,34,144, and sale proceeds of opium, Rs. 19,161.

VIII.—Opium, Rs. 31,90,933.—The number of chests sold in 1874-75 was 45,000, against 45,510 in 1875-76, and the average selling price of chests Rs. 1,207 in 1874-75, against Rs. 1,250 in 1875-76; also increase in excise opium, Rs. 16,900.

IX.—Stamps, Rs. 3,95,661.—Increase under sale of general stamps, Rs. 2,44,279, sale of court fees stamps, Rs. 4,12,224, sale of plain paper, Rs. 16,000, against decreases under duty on impressing documents, Rs. 2,46,458, fines, &c., and miscellaneous, Rs. 12,500.

XV.—Interest, Rs. 43,703.—Increase under loans to municipalities Rs. 30,000, and the rest under miscellaneous.

XVI.—Pensions, Rs. 16,884.—Larger contributions from pensions, &c., from officers lent to municipalities, native states, &c.

XVII.—Gain by exchange, Rs. 12,920.—Owing to larger adjustments in 1875-76 of the value of English stores.

DECREASE.

V.—Assessed taxes, Rs. 1,010.—Less realized on account of arrears due on interest on Government promissory notes.

VI.—Customs, Rs. 1,47,129.—Decrease under customs imports, Rs. 2,51,460, and under customs miscellaneous, Rs. 11,560, against an increase under exports of Rs. 1,15,650.

VII.—Salt, Rs. 11,48,100.—Decrease under customs duty, Rs. 10,66,000, owing to reduction of duty on salt from Bombay, also under excise duty, Rs. 1,60,000, owing to the bulk of importations going into bond consequent on low prices, against an increase of Rs. 68,000 in the rent of warehouses, owing to accessions in bonded salt.

XIII.—Law and Justice, Rs. 49,934.—Falling off in sale proceeds of unclaimed property, general fees, fines, and properties, and court fees realized in cash.

XIV.—Marine, Rs. 2,58,511.—Principally under dockyard services and supplies, against increase under sale proceeds of vessels, freight, passage-money, and miscellaneous.

XVIII.—Miscellaneous, Rs. 55,505.—Falling off under Bills of Exchange and miscellaneous fees. Fines and miscellaneous receipts of nearly 1½ lakhs, against increase under sale of durbar presents, sale of old stores and materials, and unclaimed deposits to a considerable extent.

Imperial expenditure.

The expenditure in 1875-76, as compared with the previous year, is similarly shown below:—

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1875-76 *as compared with* 1874-75.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals, 1874-75.	Actuals, 1875-76.	1875-76.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on service funds, and other accounts	1,83,707	1,18,074	.....	65,633
3. Refunds and drawbacks	2,96,049*	10,28,373	32,324	.....
4. Land revenue	27,43,040*	28,13,583	70,543	.....
5. Forest	99,404	1,39,086	39,682	.....
6. Excise on spirits and drugs	2,93,244	2,90,380	.....	2,864
7. Assessed taxes	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Customs	6,52,531	6,68,772	16,241	.....
9. Salt	45,953	1,13,631	67,678	.....
10. Opium	2,33,82,946	2,21,60,115	.....	12,22,831
11. Stamps	2,16,449	2,39,655	23,204	.....
13. Post Office	22,48,464	23,25,295	76,831	.....
15. Administration	16,94,583	16,25,779	.....	68,804
16. Minor departments	1,93,453	1,71,147	.....	22,306
17. Law and Justice	66,21,351*	65,22,577	.....	98,774
18. Marine	21,31,935*	21,86,778	54,843	.....
19. Ecclesiastical	2,38,767	2,36,086	.....	2,681
20. Medical	3,53,670	3,40,109	.....	13,561
21. Political Agencies	24,085	57,362	33,277	.....
22. Allowances and assignments	24,61,812	24,59,595	.....	7,217
24. Superannuations	7,79,598	7,11,374	.....	68,204
25. Loss by exchange	86*	133	47	.....
26. Miscellaneous	66,389	2,28,429	1,62,040	.....
27. Allotments for Provincial services ...	1,10,41,600	1,10,60,337	18,737	.....
Famine relief	2,09,07,684	.....	.....	2,09,07,684
Total ...	7,73,76,780	5,54,91,668	5,95,447	2,24,80,559
Net decrease ...	.....	.....	2,18,85,112	

* The differences between the actuals given last year and those now entered in this statement are due to adjustments made subsequent to the close of the accounts of 1874-75.

The explanations of increase and decrease in imperial expenditure in 1875-76 as compared with 1874-75 are given as follows:—

INCREASE.

III.—Refunds, &c., Rs. 32,324.—Larger refunds under revenue and miscellaneous refunds.

IV.—Land Revenue, Rs. 70,543.—Increases under Government estates and land settlement amounting to over a lakh of rupees, against decreases under Collectors' and Deputy Commissioners' establishments and contingencies, charges on account of land revenue collections and demarcation surveys.

V.—Forest, Rs. 39,682.—Increased expenditure for establishments, conservancy, and working.

VIII.—Customs, Rs. 16,241.—Increases under customs establishments and preventive establishments.

IX.—Salt, Rs. 67,678.—Chiefly owing to charges on account of the salt preventive establishment having been debited in 1874-75 to famine, and to this head in 1875-76.

X.—Stamps, Rs. 23,204.—Increase under court fees stamps owing to ameens' fees being paid in court fees stamps, and not in cash.

XVIII.—Marine, Rs. 54,843.—Larger expenditure under Master Attendant and Marine establishments, Dockyard establishment, marine pay and allowances, and building and repairs of ships, and miscellaneous, amounting to over a lakh and a half of rupees, against decrease under coals purchased in the country of a lakh of rupees.

XXI.—Political Agencies, Rs. 33,277.—Larger payments for Durbar presents.

XXVI.—Miscellaneous, Rs. 1,62,040.—Increase owing to charges incurred on account of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's visit to India.

XXVII.—Allotments, &c., Rs. 18,737.—Increase chiefly owing to transfer of Botanical Gardens to provincial services.

DECREASE.

II.—Interest on service funds, &c., Rs. 65,633.—In payments for interest on account of District Savings Bank deposits, local loans, land revenue collections, and lands taken for public purposes.

VI.—Excise on spirits, Rs. 2,864.—Smaller payments under distillery and executive establishment, and office expenses and miscellaneous.

X.—Opium, Rs. 12,22,831.—Smaller payments made to cultivators in both agencies.

XV.—Administration, Rs. 68,804.—Decreases under Board of Revenue and purchase of stationery in the country amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees, against increases under Legislative Council, Civil Secretariat, Civil Office of Account and Audit, and Stationery Office to a small extent.

XVI.—Minor Departments, Rs. 22,306.—Decrease is owing to the transfer of Botanical and other gardens to provincial services, against increase under *Gazetteer* and *Statistical Memoirs*.

XVII.—Law and Justice, Rs. 98,774.—Decrease under High Court Judges, Law officers, Justices of the Peace, Civil and Sessions Courts, Courts of Small Causes, and Criminal Courts, amounting to nearly a lakh and a half of rupees, against increases under Law Reporting Staff (sanctioned for compiling select cases) and High Court Appellate Branch to a considerable extent.

XIX.—Ecclesiastical, Rs. 2,681.—Smaller payments under establishment and miscellaneous.

XX.—Medical, Rs. 13,561.—Appointments of uncovenanted medical officers made in lower grades.

XXII.—Allowances and assignments, Rs. 7,217.—Decrease of Rs. 13,000 under territorial and political pensions, and increase of Rs. 7,000 under compensation.

XXIV.—Superannuations, Rs. 68,204.—Larger payments on account of gratuities owing to reduction of the Pilot Service.

Land Revenue.

THE land revenue administration of the year was marked by few measures of special interest or importance The record is one of general progress and improvement: the revenue has been more punctually collected, several large settlements have been commenced or continued, the reorganization of the putwari system has been inaugurated in Behar, and the ordinary work of the department has generally been efficiently conducted. But few changes, either executive or legislative, have been introduced.

The estates on the revenue-roll amounted to 151,548, being an increase of 1,362 over the figures of the preceding year. According to the four-fold division, of which the nature was explained in last year's report, the estates on the roll are classified as follows:—

	Number in 1874-75.	Number in 1875-76.
Permanently-settled estates	139,435	140,704
Temporarily " "	8 219	8,286
Government estates	2,501	2,514
Ryotwari tracts	31	44
Total ...	150,186	151,548

The increase is principally due to operations under the partition law, but some additions occurred from escheats and alluvial formations.

Current demand.

The total demand of land revenue for the year was Rs. 3,86,08,769, of which Rs. 3,45,55,929 represent the current demand and Rs. 40,52,840 the arrear demand due on account of previous years. The current demand, as compared with that of the previous year, shows an increase of Rs. 1,17,809, due to settlements of newly-acquired lands, and to re-settlements of estates at enhanced rentals. This increase in the current revenue is somewhat larger than the average increase of previous years: in 1874-75 it amounted to Rs. 80,333, and in 1873-74 to Rs. 1,09,040, inclusive of the figures belonging to the province of Assam.

The collections of the current demand were Rs. 3,33,33,159, or 96·46 per cent., and of the arrear demand Rs. 35,70,074, or 88·08 per cent., were realized. The total collections during the year were consequently Rs. 3,69,03,233, or 95·58 per cent. of the total demand. The results were most satisfactory in the Burdwan and Patna Divisions, in which the percentages were 97·54 and 98·12 respectively; whereas in the Presidency Division they amounted to only 90·10, and in the

Chittagong Division to only 90·66. In the previous year 1874-75 the collections of the current demand were 96·12 per cent., and of the arrear demand 65·26 per cent., the total collections amounting to 92 36 per cent. of the total demand. There is thus a marked improvement in the realizations of the year now under review.

Remissions.

The total remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,40,291, classified as shewn below:—

	Rs.
Nominal remissions	30,748
Remissions of right	45,349
Remissions of grace	64,194
Total ...	1,40,291

About two-thirds of the whole amount belong to estates of the third and fourth classes. A sum of Rs. 18,485 represents remissions of the suspended balances of 1866 in Orissa. Deducting this amount from the remissions of grace, as not properly belonging to the transactions of the year, it appears that the actual remissions were Rs. 1,21,806, against Rs. 96,686 in the previous year. The increase in the year under review falls entirely under the head of remissions of right.

Unrealized balances.

The total unrealized balance amounts to Rs. 15,65,245, or 4·05 per cent. of the year's demand. The corresponding figures for 1874-75 were Rs. 17,66,233, answering to 4·5 per cent. of the demand. It is satisfactory to find that, with an unusually large increase of the current demand, the actual amount of the balance, and the percentage of balance to the demand, show a marked decrease. Of the total balance, Rs. 15,06,246 have already been recovered, or are in process of recovery, and only Rs. 58,999 are considered to be irrecoverable or doubtful. When, however, the details of the balance are more closely examined, it is evident that full effect has not yet been given to the orders passed in last year's report, which required district officers to use their best efforts to ensure greater punctuality in the collections from Government estates. The balances in permanently-settled estates are, as is generally the case, almost entirely due from estates under the Court of Wards; and only a trifling amount (if any) of these will have to be remitted. The collections in temporarily-settled estates show only a slight improvement compared with last year. In Government estates the percentage of balances, which was 33·52 in 1874-75, still stands at the high figure of 26·38, and in ryotwari tracts the balances are 19·87 of the demand. The explanations given in the report of the Board of Revenue do not sufficiently account for these results in a year in which there was no pressure of famine or other public calamity; and the Lieutenant-Governor has repeated an expression of his desire that district officers will pay specially careful attention to this department of their duties. Any Collector who fails to realize at least 90 per cent. of the demand on Government estates in his district will be required to furnish a special explanation; and it is not sufficient to say, as one Collector does in this report, that the ryots were unwilling to pay in consequence of

the cheapness of grain, or, with another Collector, that the realization of rents in Government estates is generally slow and dilatory. The Lieutenant-Governor has called for a special report from the Board, by as early a date as possible, regarding the progress made in the realization of these arrears up to the present time. He hopes that this report will show that greater punctuality is being secured.

Redemption of estates.

The cases of redemption of land revenue were few and unimportant. Redemption is permitted only in petty estates in Chittagong, with a revenue of less than one rupee, and in tenures held direct from Government in Calcutta, the Suburbs, and Chinsurah. The rate of redemption is fixed in all cases at 25 years' purchase of the Government revenue or rental, and this rate is practically found to be almost prohibitory. Only four estates and 38 holdings were redeemed during the year.

Canal Revenue.

In the departmental chapter on irrigation works, the progress made during the year is reported from an administrative point of view. In this section a brief account of the Canal Revenue is given, in order to complete in one place an account of the imperial revenues of Bengal during the year.

On the four canals opened out for irrigation and navigation in Orissa, viz. the 1st section high level, the Kendrapara, the Tuldanda, and Machgong canals, the total amount of revenue realized from all sources in 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 45,490, or Rs. 2,995 short of the revenue in 1874-75; the falling off being due to the decrease in the transport of Government stores. The total revenue on account of water-rates amounted to Rs. 20,330, and the navigation receipts to Rs. 16,377; the balance, or Rs. 8,783, being made up of other receipts, such as rents, sales of canal produce, &c. The area leased for irrigation was 17,999 acres, compared with 22,459 acres in 1874-75, or a decline to the extent of 4,460 acres. The amount assessed in 1875-76 was Rs. 23,725, while in 1874-75 it amounted to Rs. 25,108.

In the Midnapore canal the amount actually realized was Rs. 1,11,109, viz. Rs. 52,791 for water-rates, Rs. 51,810 for navigation receipts, and Rs. 6,508 from other sources. The irrigated area was 53,839 acres, and the assessments amounted to Rs. 97,835. In the receipts for water-rates there is a falling off of Rs. 14,224 as compared with the realizations of 1874-75, which is explained by the fact that there was a large balance of unrealized assessments at the close of the year. Under the two remaining heads of income, viz. navigation and other receipts, the realizations of 1875-76 exceeded those of 1874-75 by Rs. 6,924 and Rs. 2,192 respectively. It should be noted that there was a large increase in the traffic on this canal during the past compared with previous years.

The revenue from the Tidal canal, which is intended only for navigation, amounted to Rs. 22,935, against Rs. 52,891 in the previous year. This falling off was owing to the necessarily large decrease in the transport of food-grains to the districts which were afflicted with scarcity, as well as to the closing of the canal during two months for silt-clearing operations.

The revenue from the Sone canals during the year under review consisted almost entirely of receipts on account of water-rates, and amounted to Rs. 50,900. Of this sum Rs. 31,610 was collected on the Arrah canal, Rs. 13,918 on the Patna canal, and Rs. 5,337 on the Western Main canal. As the revenue establishment had not been

organized for these canals the collections were made with some difficulty, and there was consequently a balance of assessments, amounting to Rs. 37,174, remaining unrecovered at the close of the year. The area irrigated during the year was 42,077 acres.

The general results up to 31st March 1876 are as follows: –

				Rs.
Orissa canals, capital invested, exclusive of interest				1,65,75,664
Midnapore canals,	ditto	ditto	...	64,46,309
Tidal „	ditto	ditto	...	17,98,424
Sone „	ditto	ditto	...	1,52,16,546
Tirhoot Project	ditto	ditto	...	3,92,676
Hooghly „	ditto	ditto	...	1,43,058
Damoodur „(suspended)	ditto	ditto	...	1,57,634
Total capital invested			...	4,07,30,311

The deficit, or excess of charges over revenue during the year 1875-76, exclusive of interest, is as follows:—

		Rs.
Orissa canals	...	1,62,128
Midnapore „	...	56,290
Tidal „	...	16,103
Sone „	...	64,535
Total net deficit of the year	...	2,99,056

The total deficit on the canals in Bengal up to 31st March 1876, inclusive of interest, is as follows:—

		Interest.	Current charges.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa canals	...	36,57,190	8,28,957	44,86,147
Midnapore „	...	15,26,591	1,87,468	17,14,059
Tidal „	...	4,45,169	15,885	4,61,054
Sone „	...	20,37,428	64,535	21,01,963
Damoodur Project	...	54,144	.....	54,144
Tirhoot „	...	17,611	.....	17,611
Hooghly „	...	6,711	.....	6,711
Total	...	77,44,844	10,96,845	88,41,689

The works classed as ordinary agricultural consist principally of the sea dykes and river embankments, and the greater portion of the outlay of the year was in connection with the maintenance of these works. Under this head has also been charged the cost of establishment employed in investigating projects for a navigable canal from Calcutta to Madaripore on the Pudda, for a similar canal to connect Calcutta with

the Ganges at Kooshteah, and for the protection of the Nuddea and Moorshedabad districts from floods. These projects are of great importance, but have not yet assumed any definite form. Good progress was made with the preliminary surveys and inquiries in connection with them. Some important drainage projects were also under investigation during the year, the most important being those for the Howrah and Rajapore bheels in Hooghly, and for the Bullee bheels in the 24-Pergunnahs, already referred to. The necessary surveys were completed, and the estimates are in course of preparation.

The following are the principal classes of works under the head ordinary agricultural, on which the total sum of Rs. 5,28,843 has been expended during the year :—

	Rs.
Sea and river embankments	4,52,573
Surveys in connection with Eastern Districts Canal ...	39,589
Hooghly Tidal observation	5,404
Cement experiments	13,824
Dehree Training School	15,589
Miscellaneous Works	1,864
Total Ordinary Agricultural Works ...	5,28,843

Sources of Imperial Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

OMITTING the salt duty, which appears in the Board's report upon the salt revenue, the customs transactions of the year 1875-76, compared with the results of previous years, may be shown as follows :—

	Receipts from Merchandise at			Total.
	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Orissa Ports.	
	£	£	£	£
1840-41	324,177	991	180	325,348
1850-51	424,453	402	81	424,936
1860-61	1,356,699	4,301	362	1,361,362
1870-71	1,113,924	15,819	1,328	1,131,071
1871-72	1,052,152	17,761	759	1,070,672
1872-73	1,051,000	34,872	510	1,086,382
1873-74	959,712	24,070	3,701	987,483
1874-75	1,057,406	21,581	6,442	1,085,429
1875-76	1,056,293	11,437	5,072	1,072,802

The new tariff came into operation on the 5th August 1875, the principal changes being in favour of reduction of value and duty, though there were some articles in regard to which the valuation and rate of duty were raised. The rate payable on a large proportion of articles on the import tariff was reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent., and on the export side, cotton goods, hides and skins, lacdye and oils, spices and seeds, were freed from payment of duty. Indigo, lac, and rice, husked and unhusked, alone remain in the list of dutiable articles on the export tariff, and on these duty is paid at the old rates. On the other hand the duty payable on the import of arms and ammunition, spirits, sparkling wines, and all still wines, except claret and still burgundy, has been raised. Under these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that, notwithstanding the general lowering of the tariff the decrease in the net revenues of the past year, as compared with the receipts of the previous year, is only £13,627, or about 1 per cent. The decrease at Calcutta itself is only about £1,113: it is at the minor ports of Chittagong and Orissa, especially at the former, where there has been a large falling off in trade, that the decrease is considerable.

The following comparative statement shows the principal articles of import and export to and from the Bengal presidency during 1874-75 and 1875-76 upon which customs duty was realized; the quantities, rate of duty, and amount of duty realized, being shown:—

Comparative Statement showing the principal dutiable articles of Import and Export of the Bengal Presidency during 1874-75 *and* 1875-76, *and the Customs duty realized upon them.*

IMPORTS.

Names of Articles.	Quantities.		Rate of duty.	Amount realized.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1874-75.	1875-76.		1874-75.	1875-76.		
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Piece-goods, Cotton, viz.—							
Grey ... ... Yards ...	481,367,535	430,262,318	5 per cent	37,28,733 1 0	33,11,980 0 0	.....	4,16,753 1 0
Pieces ...	4,923	.....					
Dozens ...	600	.....					
Pairs ...	13,914,760	13,537,703					
White ... ... Yards ...	108,294,964	93,902,035	Ditto	8,49,573 9 0	8,17,181 0 0	.....	32,392 9 0
Pieces ...	637	.....					
Pairs ...	1,186,553	2,552,643					
Dozens ...	234,489	.....					
Coloured and Printed Yards ...	71,632,204	83,461,954	Ditto	5,35,630 0 0	7,46,459 0 0	2,10,829 0 0	.....
Pieces ...	1,441	.....					
Pairs ...	136,361	194,551					
Dozens ...	45,583	.....					
Handkerchiefs and Shawls in the piece. Numbers...	.....	3,433,936	Ditto	.....	20,213 0 0	20,213 0 0	.....
Other sorts ... ... Yards ...	.....	2,149	Ditto	.....	83 0 0	83 0 0	.....
Ditto, Silk ... ... " ...	935,287	1,325,044	Ditto	45,789 2 0	62,363 0 0	16,573 14 0	.....
Numbers...	27	.....					
Dozens ...	294	359					
Ditto, Woollen ... ... Yards ...	2,437,466	3,548,520	Ditto	1,18,516 8 0	2,27,562 0 0	1,09,045 8 0	.....
Pieces ...	200	.....					
Numbers...	315	319,237					
Pairs ...	16,378	12,349					
Dozens ...	.....	.....					
Ditto, Linen ... ... Yards ...	505,543	279,801	Ditto	9,353 13 0	5,435 0 0	.....	3,918 13 0
Dozens ...	84	.....					
Ditto, mixed ... ... Yards ...	88,447	53,762	Ditto	2,571 12 0	2,411 0 0	.....	160 12 0
Twist and Thread ... ... Gross ...	23,747	37,959	3½, 7, and 5 per cent. ...	4,22,057 6 0	3,82,790 0 0	.....	39,267 6 0
lb ...	14,210,660	12,412,193					

Comparative Statement showing the principal dutiable articles of Import and Export of the Bengal Presidency during 1874-75 and 1875-76, and the Customs duty realized upon them.—(Concluded.)

IMPORTS.—(*Concluded.*)

Name of Articles.	Quantities.		Rate of duty.	Amount realized.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1874-75.	1875-76.		1874-75.	1875-76.		
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liqueurs, viz.—							
Wines ... ... Gallons ...	266,599	276,163	Rs. 1, 1½, 2½, and 4 per gallon.	2,88,863 0 0	3,72,667 0 0	83,804 0 0	.....
Spirits ... ... „ ...	296,948	232,367	Rs. 3 and 4 per gallon ...	8,91,656 7 0	8,73,964 0 0	.....	17,692 7 0
Malt ... ... „ ...	684,583	544,910	Anna 1 ditto	42,848 1 0	34,487 0 0	.....	8,361 1 0
Metals, viz.—							
Copper ... ... Cwt. ...	80,579	88,814	7½ and 5 per cent.	2,50,209 13 0	2,41,687 0 0	.....	8,522 13 0
Iron ... ... „ ...	550,099	732,888	1, 7½, and 5 per cent. ...	1,67,077 14 0	62,141 0 0	.....	1,04,936 14 0
Lead ... ... „ ...	7,465	23,799	7½ and 5 per cent.	6,388 13 0	21,176 0 0	14,787 3 0	.....
Spelter ... ... „ ...	23,704	36,759	Ditto	21,429 12 0	25,776 0 0	4,346 4 0	.....
Patent Metals ... „ ...	26,427	28,725	Ditto	72,242 12 0	68,930 0 0	.....	3,312 12 0
Tea ... ... lb ...	393,528	538,823	Ditto	29,522 2 0	29,163 0 0	.....	359 2 0
Tobacco ... ... { lb ... / Number ...	294,517 / 5,933,237	444,959 /	10 and 5 per cent. *ad valorem*	39,592 8 0	26,341 0 0	.....	13,251 8 0
All other Articles	.....	.....	7½ and 5 per cent.	13,31,665 5 0	12,69,637 0 0	.....	62,028 5 0
			Total ...	88,53,721 10 0	86,02,446 0 0	4,59,681 13 0	7,10,957 7 0

EXPORTS.

Names of Articles.	Quantities.		Rate of duty.	Amount realized.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1874-75.	1875-76.		1874-75.	1875-76.		
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Grain, viz.—							
Rice ... ... Cwt. ...	3,679,240	4,476,268	As. 3 per maund ...	9,38,980 3 0	11,58,357 0 0	2,19,376 13 0	.....
Other Grains ... ... „ ...	473,889	114,068	As. 3 per maund ...	85,260 13 0	30,241 0 0	.....	55,019 13 0
Indigo ... ... „ ...	54,428	84,228	Rs. 3 per maund ...	2,22,341 0 0	3,46,721 0 0	1,24,380 0 0	.....
Lac ... ... „ ...	72,519	91,338	4 per cent. *ad valorem* ...	94,365 0 0	2,29,576 0 0	1,35,211 0 0	.....
Oil-seeds ... ... „ ...	3,844,235	2,180,999	3 ditto ditto ...	5,81,076 6 9	3,27,576 0 0	.....	2,53,500 6 9
Spices ... ... „ ...	35,433	26,911	3 ditto ditto ...	7,083 0 0	4,726 0 0	.....	2,357 0 0
All other Articles ... ... „ ...	.....	.....	3 ditto ditto ...	71,476 9 3	28,381 0 0	.. ...	43,095 9 3
			Total ...	20,00,583 0 0	21,25,578 0 0	4,78,967 13 0	3,53,972 13 0

OPIUM.

The following paragraphs will relate principally to the season of 1874-75, regarding which detailed information has been received from the Board of Revenue since the publication of last year's report. The Board's detailed report for 1875-76 has not yet been received by Government, and will not be due until 1st February 1877.

Cultivation and outturn.

The total number of beeghas under poppy cultivation in the Behar and Benares Agencies during the year 1874-75 was 869,666, which yielded an outturn of 98,178-25-2½ maunds of opium. An opium beegha contains 3,015 square yards, or about five-eighths of an acre. The following table shows the extent of land devoted to opium cultivation, its outturn, and the average produce per beegha in each of the opium divisions during the year 1874-75:—

	Divisions.	Total quantity of beeghas under cultivation after deducting failure.	Outturn of each division.	Average produce per beegha.
		B. C. D.	M. S. C. K.	S. C. K.
Behar Agency.	Tirhoot	35,821 0 0	2,870 6 1 3	3 3 1
	Hajeepore	26,543 0 0	2,820 38 13 3	4 4 0
	Chupra	36,374 0 0	4,351 11 4 0	4 12 2
	Alleegunge	44,772 0 0	6,504 35 2 2	5 13 0
	Motiharee	76,827 0 0	7,621 33 6 0	3 15 2
	Bettiah	51,661 0 0	4,585 11 9 1	3 8 3
	Shahabad	36,565 0 0	5,252 25 15 3	5 12 0
	Gya	71,712 0 0	8,966 39 2 0	5 0 0
	Tehtah	45,415 0 0	5,813 28 1 2	5 2 0
	Patna	40,796 0 0	5,642 3 6 0	5 8 2
	Monghyr	38,940 0 0	4,282 8 14 1	4 6 2
	Chota Nagpore ...	4,887 0 0	265 14 13 2	2 2 3
	Total ...	510,313 0 0	58,977 16 10 1	4 10 0
Benares Agency.	Ghazipore	41,820 15 13	4,805 13 2 2	4 9 0
	Azimgurh	20,475 13 0	2,620 1 6 1	5 1 1
	Goruckpore	32,287 17 0	4,615 32 14 1	5 11 1
	Bustee	47,297 1 0	5,102 2 12 0	4 4 1
	Futtehgurh	73,850 2 0	5,971 1 6 1	3 3 3
	Faizabad	62,316 17 0	7,095 27 15 1	4 7 3
	Lucknow	46,991 18 0	5,215 34 0 3	4 6 3
	Futtehpore	17,235 12 7	2,332 17 0 0	5 6 2
	Bareilly	17,077 14 0	1,442 37 15 0	3 6 0
	Total ...	359,353 10 0	39,201 8 8 1	4 5 1

The extent of land under opium cultivation, the outturn, and the average produce per beegha in the Behar and Benares Agencies during the past five years, are as follows :—

Behar.

Years.	Land under cultivation.	Outturn.	Average produce per beegha.
	Beeghas.	Mds.	S. C.
1870-71	487,550	45,763	3 12
1871-72	497,801	51,913	4 2 7/10
1872-73	471,280	54,846	4 10
1873-74	410,278	60,861	5 15
1874-75	510,313	58,977	4 10

Benares.

	Beeghas.	Mds.	S. C.
1870-71	346,485	30,976	3 9
1871-72	365,471	29,518	3 3 7/10
1872-73	356,442	33,258	3 11
1873-74	328,654	43,000	5 3 7/10
1874-75	359,353	39,201	4 5

It will thus be observed that in 1874-75, with an increase of cultivation, there was a decrease of outturn in both the Opium Agencies. The results of the season will be briefly considered in detail.

Behar Agency.

The entire cultivation of this agency, south of the Ganges, is irrigated. In the Sarun district, north of the Ganges, nearly the whole cultivation is under irrigation; but in the Tirhoot and Chumparun districts nearly two-thirds of the cultivation are unirrigated. The increase in cultivation during the year under review amounts to about 100,000 acres, and is almost entirely in the unirrigated districts. There was no decrease in cultivation in any of the districts. There was, however, a decrease in the produce, the average yield per beegha being 4 seers 10 chittacks, against 5 seers 15 chittacks in 1873-74. On the whole, then, the season was not a favourable one.

The outturn of the Chota Nagpore sub-agency amounts to only 265 maunds, and the proportion of produce per beegha is only 2 seers

2 chittacks. This sub-agency was established in 1869-70, since which year the production and cultivation have been as follows:—

Years.	Cultivation per beegha.	Produce.	Produce per beegha.	
	Beeghas.	Mds.	S.	C.
1869-70	978	87	3	9
1870-71	1,788	113	2	8
1871-72	3,019	251	3	5
1872-73	4,105	325	3	2
1873-74	4,011	352	3	8
1874-75	4,887	265	2	2

The season at its close is reported to have been especially unfavourable in Chota Nagpore, but it is noteworthy that in no subsequent season has the proportion of outturn been so considerable as it was in that of the first season of this sub-agency. Cultivation will be continued as usual during the present year, but the Agent has been requested, when he next visits Chota Nagpore, to inquire into and report fully on the question of the permanent retention of this sub-agency.

The Rohinee factory, in the Monghyr district, which has yielded an increase of eleven chests as compared with 1873-74, will be retained for another year, in compliance with the recommendation of the Board of Revenue.

Manuring advances.

It is explained that no manuring advances were made during the season under review, the reasons being, firstly, that manure cannot be procured cheaply or in sufficient quantity; secondly, that such manure as is available is always used by the cultivators in the fields near their homesteads; and thirdly, that there are no means of ascertaining that such advances would be made use of in the manner required. As a ryot does not cultivate his poppy land under a long agreement, there is a probability that his manured lands would be taken up by the landlord for the cultivation of indigo and other crops. The Sub-Deputy Opium Agents have unanimously expressed their opinion that manure advances should not be made.

The use of green manure in the cultivation of opium.

A proposal for the utilization of green manure, and especially of indigo refuse, in the cultivation of opium was considered by Government during the year. It was pointed out that green manures would be peculiarly applicable to districts like Tirhoot and Sarun, where, from want of firewood, the ryots are in the habit of using their cowdung for fuel. It was added that the indigo plant was the most suitable for green manuring, and that as green manure was the form of manure best adapted for the opium soil of Sarun and Tirhoot, it would be advisable to encourage the cultivators, through the Opium Department, to grow indigo plant, "which, after it has passed through the steeping process, should be returned to the opium field to strengthen the soil for the next year's crop."

The practice of green manuring is of considerable antiquity, and it is still extensively practised by the most advanced of modern agriculturists. It appears probable that the only mode in which the supply of organic manures for opium land can be met is by the growth of special crops as manurial applications in a green state. The lands contain an abundance of the mineral constituents of the poppy, but, from continued cropping, have become impoverished in many organic matters necessary to the healthy development of the plant. The importance therefore of cultivating special crops during the rainy season, in order that they may be applied as green manures for the succeeding crop of opium, is obvious. But the principal question before Government was whether the indigo plant was likely to suit well for this purpose. The administrative objections against the use of indigo are serious; but there is another objection against indigo, in that it is a very precarious crop, and in its earlier stages by no means easily culturable. The experiment has in fact been tried, and with unsatisfactory results. Many other autumn crops have been tried also, and it is interesting to find that the sunn hemp, or the *crotolaria juncea*, has after experiment been found to afford the best manure. It is a plant of free and robust growth, affords a rich mineral ash, suitable to poppy, and decays very rapidly when cut and buried. There are now in the experimental opium gardens in Behar several beeghas of land manured with the refuse of this plant. Upon the whole, after consulting competent authorities, the Lieutenant-Governor was clearly of opinion that the proposal to use indigo refuse as a manure for opium could not be adopted.

Experimental sowings in respect to the growth of the poppy and the production of opium.

The experimental sowings during the season were confined to seed selected by Mr. Scott, Curator of the Botanical Gardens, now on special duty in the Opium Department. The experiments were not made in as complete a manner as they might have been. In seven instances only out of twenty-two was the produce of seed supplied by Mr. Scott larger than the yield from the ordinary seed. During the present season it is hoped that the experiments will be conducted on a more careful plan.

Mr. Scott has submitted elaborate reports on the experimental culture of the opium poppy for the seasons ending with the 15th April 1874 and 31st May 1875 respectively. The result of the experiments may be briefly abstracted as follow, and seem to show:—

(1) That by sowing seeds selected from the best plants the poppy plant can be much improved in productive power as regards quantity and quality.

(2) That by a further selection of seed those varieties of the poppy can be grown which enjoy a comparative immunity from blight, fungoid, or other disease.

(3) That by drilling of the soil, the early sown crop can be better secured, and the growth of the plant can be much promoted.

(4) That by judicious use of irrigation during the time when the plant is flowering, and the skilful treatment of the opium-yielding capsule, the period of production may be prolonged and the yield consequently increased.

(5) That if manure of the right sort be applied a still further improvement may be effected.

(6) That if the first four matters, as above mentioned, which are all within reach of the peasantry, at some trouble perhaps, but without any appreciable expense, be duly attended to, the yield of opium per acre may be much augmented beyond that of the ordinary average crop.

(7) That if the fifth measure, above mentioned, which, as involving some expense, may not be so readily practicable, were adopted, then some additional improvement would be attained.

The establishing by practical and scientific proof of the fact that the adoption of certain measures quite within our reach so greatly augments the produce of opium per acre is very important. If the knowledge of this could be brought home to the ryots, so as to be applied by them, then either a much greater quantity of opium would be produced from the present area, or else the present quantity could be produced on a less area. In either case the result (which would depend on the fiscal policy of Government at the time) would be of much consequence. Even if the full augmentation of produce, as now anticipated by Mr. Scott, after actual experiment, should not be realized, still if some large degree of augmentation were attained the result would be important and the experiments worth continuing.

But it is one thing to establish a possibility and quite another thing to ensure the possibility being so applied as to be realized. In other words, there is only the first step made when we show that if certain selected seed be used, if a certain culture of the soil be adopted, if a certain treatment of the capsule be carried out—all which may be done by the ryot with trouble only, and without expense,—there will be a much larger produce; but the second step remains to be made, namely, to gradually induce the ryots to adopt these measures for their own benefit as well as for the fiscal interest of the State. For this purpose it is absolutely necessary that Mr. Scott should remain for the present in Behar. Otherwise, the experiments, if not watched by their author, will be forgotten, the seed distributed among the ryots will be either thrown away by them or be allowed to fail, the other improvements suggested will be spoilt, and the lessons learnt during the past three years at some cost and trouble will remain a dead letter. Doubtless the opium authorities will afford all the co-operation they can. But with their other duties they cannot adequately observe the trials and the results: indeed, they can hardly be expected to possess the requisite scientific knowledge. On the other hand, their zealous co-operation will be required, for without that aid all Mr. Scott's

skill and knowledge will not avail to overcome the *vis inertiæ* which the peasantry in this country always oppose to improvements in the first instance.

Interchange of poppy seeds between the Behar and Benares agencies.

The experiments in Persian and Malwa seeds have been discontinued, as they were not attended with success. The result of an interchange of seeds between the sister agencies of Behar and Benares, and in the case of Behar of a further interchange between the districts lying north and south of the Ganges, was at first attended with greater success. The first success has not, however, been repeated, and the results have not answered expectations. It was accordingly recommended by the Agent of the Behar agency that the interchange of seeds should be confined within the several districts of the agency, and it was suggested that as Shahabad seed appeared to give the best results and to be preferred by the ryots, seed from that district should be collected for special distribution among the cultivators. The results reported correspond also with those attained by Mr. Scott. In his reports on the experimental cultivation of the poppy, Mr. Scott has carefully noted the results of several instances of sowings of Benares seed on Behar soil, from which it appears that the plant raised therefrom has invariably turned out a poor drug-producer. Under these circumstances, the recommendations of the Agent have been approved, and Government has passed orders directing the abandonment of Benares seed in Behar, and a more general distribution of seed of the Shahabad district.

The practice which was in force before the year 1870, and which has been since revived, of sanctioning an expenditure in each agency for presenting shawls and turbans, &c., to such of the principal cultivators as may be considered deserving the distinction, yields satisfactory results. Rs. 10,000 are now annually sanctioned for this purpose in each agency. The proposal to grant a bonus of Rs. 10 for each maund of opium produce in excess of the estimate framed at the beginning of the year was only sanctioned on a very limited scale, and as there were objections to continuing this experiment it has been discontinued.

Saw-mills.

In the chapter on opium in the last annual administration report, it was stated that the Lieutenant-Governor had found himself unable to sanction the proposal of the Board of Revenue to abandon and dispose of the steam saw-mills attached to the Behar Opium Agency for the manufacture of packing-chests. The Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that every effort should be made to work the mills up to their full power, and that if properly worked the mills could not fail to pay. The issue has fully borne out these expectations, and it is observed that in the past year the outturn of work has been greater than it was before, while at the same time there has been a considerable decrease in the cost of each chest manufactured by the saw-mills. The Opium Agent at Patna reports that the saw-mills this year have been worked in a very satisfactory manner, and that they should certainly be retained. It was also proposed by the Board to substitute mango wood for sâl wood chests; but a difficulty has always existed in getting a sufficient supply

of mango wood, and it is not probable that this wood will be always available. Arrangements, however, are now in hand for establishing a plantation of mango trees either in Bankipore or near the line of the Durbhunga railway, in order to supply timber for the manufacture of opium and indigo packing cases.

BENARES AGENCY.

The land under cultivation in the Benares Agency is almost all irrigated; only about 11,000 beeghas, mostly in the district of Gorruckpore, are unirrigated. The actual cultivation in 1874-75, deducting the lands in which the sowings failed, came to 359,353 beeghas. This is an increase of nearly 40,000 beeghas over the cultivation of the previous year; but there was a considerable decrease in the produce, the average outturn per beegha being only 4 seers 5½ chittacks, compared with 5 seers 3¾ chittacks in 1873-74. The crop, which had promised very luxuriantly, was injured by violent hail-storms in February.

It was proposed in 1871 by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, as a remedy against the consumption of illicit opium, that opium of 80° consistency should be supplied at a reduced price in place of the present excise opium, which is at 90° consistency. After much consultation and discussion, the preparation of 80° consistency opium and its sale for Rs. 14 a seer was at length authorized, the reduction in the selling price being regulated by the reduction in intrinsic value caused by lowering the consistency. The experiment was carried on during the past year on a small scale in Oudh. It has not, however, so far met with favour, and it is said that the public does not appreciate the change.

The reports of all the Sub-Deputy Agents in the Benares Agency show that the system of granting rewards is favourably regarded by the cultivators, and has had the desired encouraging effect.

The experimental sowings with Behar seeds, even though that seed was procured from the Shahabad district, have not turned out favourably; nor has the special seed supplied from Mr. Scott's garden at Bankipore yielded such good results as the local indigenous seed. On the other hand, the results of the selection of poppy capsules for seed purposes on a plan recommended by Mr. Scott have turned out very satisfactorily. The practice, which is said already to exist among experienced cultivators, should be made more general.

Preparation of morphia and narcotine at the Benares Opium Agency.

The Government and the public are indebted to Dr. Sheppard, Principal Assistant to the Benares Opium Agent, for his labour in connection with the preparation of morphia and narcotine at the Ghazeepore factory.

Previous to the year 1865 these drugs were prepared from adulterated opium which had been confiscated; but from the inferior quality of the drug so obtained, and other causes, the demand for morphia was so limited that in 1865 there remained a stock in hand sufficient to meet the demand for several years: consequently the manufacture was discontinued from that year, and confiscated opium destroyed, until 1870, when Dr. Sheppard's experiments began. In that year Dr. Sheppard drew up a scheme for the manufacture of morphia and narcotine, from which considerable profit was expected to result to Government, combined with increased efficiency in the working

arrangement of the factory. It was explained how loss had accrued from the discontinuance of the manufacture of the drugs from confiscated opium, and also that the cheap rate at which a supply could be furnished would doubtless lead to the extended use in India of such useful medicines.

The consumption of these drugs in military and civil hospitals in the country was not at that time large, owing to the belief that morphia was an expensive preparation, and orders were therefore issued with the object of encouraging the free use of the drugs in native, military, and civil hospitals, and it was pointed out that they could be manufactured at the Benares Agency at a comparatively trifling expense, and supplied at a cost much below the English price. The scheme was then laid before Government and was sanctioned. It subsequently received the approval of the Secretary of State, who intimated that the Director of the Army Medical Department would be glad to take about 12lb of morphia a year. In 1873 that quantity of the drug was sent to the Secretary of State, and is believed to have fetched about £105-12, at the rate of 11 shillings per ounce.

In 1872 Dr. Sheppard reported certain improvements which he had been able to effect in the quality of the morphia by removal of all codeia, and by the separation of a large amount of resin, which was formerly allowed to remain mixed with the hydrochlorate of morphia. There was still, however, improvement required as to colour; the ordinary method of bleaching by means of animal charcoal, as practised in England, being impossible in this country, owing to caste prejudices of the natives. Dr. Sheppard has now overcome that difficulty by the introduction, after repeated experiments, of a mode of bleaching by means of wood charcoal. Dr. Sheppard's labours have at last been attended with complete success, and there is now a steady demand for morphia from all three presidencies, as much as the opium factory can meet; while, financially speaking, it is estimated that the saving to Government during the last five years has been very considerable.

Visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Ghazeepore.

The Lieutenant-Governor made a personal inspection of the Benares Opium Agency at Ghazeepore during August last, and orders were at that time passed on a variety of subjects connected with the administration of the Opium Department. As regards the factory at head-quarters, the point that pressed most for decision was the provision of a water-supply for extinguishing fire in the factory. Considering the vast amount of Government property stored in the factory and the enormous loss that would be caused by a destructive fire, His Honor was of opinion that further precautions should be taken, and he has proposed the purchase of certain additional machinery and other appliances. The Lieutenant-Governor found that the recent measures, whereby the system at the sub-agencies of Bustee and Goruckpore were assimilated to that of other sub-agencies, so that the producers of the opium are no longer obliged to resort to the head-quarters at Ghazeepore, had worked quite quietly and successfully. The question remains whether the same rule ought not to be applied to the two sub-agencies of which the ryots still have to resort to the head-quarters, viz. the divisions of

Ghazeepore and Azimghur. There are two distinct classes of duties in the agency—*first*, the arranging of the cultivation of the poppy with the ryots and receiving the crude opium from them, and despatching it to the head-quarters factory; all this pertains to the sub-agencies in the interior of the country: *secondly*, the chemical testing of the opium, and the preparation of it for despatch to Calcutta; all this, which is work of a scientific, a difficult, even a delicate character, pertains to the factory at head-quarters. Now there can be no doubt that the exceptional plan adopted for the divisions of Bustee, Goruckpore, Ghazeepore, and Azimgurh did in some degree combine these two classes of duties in respect to the factory at head-quarters, and was so far open to objection. This objection is much diminished by the alteration recently made in Bustee and Goruckpore; but it remains in respect to Ghazeepore and Azimgurh. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that a similar alteration ought now to be made in these two divisions also. The work there, after the alteration, would proceed just as well as heretofore. But the pressure on the head-quarters being lessened, a gradually increased excellence in the chemical analysis and in the preparation of the opium might be expected to result, and also gradual improvement in the many appliances which conduce to economy as well as efficiency, and the substitution more and more of mechanical power for human labour. Further, it may be expected that there would be some saving of establishment. It is moreover very important that the Principal Assistant, who is a scientific and a professional officer, should have sufficient time for his primary and his proper duty, namely, the testing of the opium, and should not have his thoughts too much diverted to mechanical and administrative matters. The opinion of the opium authorities has been invited on this and other subjects discussed by the Lieutenant-Governor during his visit.

Results of the year 1875-76.

The following statements, compiled from data furnished by the Accountant-General of Bengal, show the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during the official year 1875-76, as compared with the results of the official years 1859-60, 1860-61, 1869-70, 1873-74, and 1874-75. Some of the figures for 1874-75 will be found to differ from those given in last year's statement, owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted his statement, from which the figures were taken. For the same reason the figures for 1875-76 are open to correction.

It will be seen from the subjoined statement that the number of chests of provision opium of both agencies sold during the year under review amounted to 45,510, being 510 chests in excess of the number sold during the preceding twelve months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,91,12,106, and the charges to Rs. 2,21,56,629, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,69,55,477, being Rs. 43,10,168 more than that of the preceding year, and Rs. 11,07,820 more than that of 1873-74. The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,259-2-11¾, against Rs. 1,207-0-4¼ in the previous year, showing a difference in the price per chest of Rs. 52-2-7½ as compared with 1874-75. It will thus be seen that the average (Rs. 1,121 as estimated in the financial budget)

was exceeded by Rs. 138-2-11¾ per chest. This result is attributable to the prices for opium which prevailed in the China market during the year under report.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Official Year.	Number of Chests sold.			Amount realized.		Abkaree and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1859-60 ...	20,419	4,834	25,253	3,42,68,325	80,40,350	8,27,015	4,31,35,690	67,73,414	3,63,62,276
1860-61 ...	15,044	6,319	21,363	2,00,20,150	1,20,22,770	9,44,882	4,19,87,802	88,11,749	3,31,76,053
1869-70 ...	26,445	19,435	45,680	3,21,48,360	2,26,16,010	11,77,004	5,59,41,374	1,81,75,101	3,77,66,273
1873-74 ...	25,704	17,046	42,750	3,30,32,360	2,10,81,550	17,15,428	5,58,29,838	1,99,82,181	3,58,47,657
1874-75 ...	26,115	18,885	45,000	3,21,26,795	2,21,89,250	16,67,335	5,60,28,255	2,33,82,946	3,26,45,309
1875-76 ...	26,055	19,455	45,510	3,34,43,150	2,38,62,425	18,06,531	5,91,12,106	2,21,56,629	3,69,55,477

The statement given on the margin shows the quantity of land engaged for cultivation during the past two years. It will be seen that in the year under report there was an increase in both agencies as compared with the area engaged in the previous year, amounting in the aggregate to 23,653 beeghas.

Agency.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Increase.
	Bgs.	Bgs.	Bgs.
Behar ...	5,22,269	5,22,850	581
Benares ...	3,61,572	3,84,644	23,072
Total ...	8,83,841	9,07,494	23,653

Outturn for the market of 1877.

The outturn of provision opium in the Behar agency available for sale in 1877 is reported to be 34,957 chests, against 29,340 chests manufactured in 1874-75, being 5,617 chests more in the year under review as compared with the produce of the preceding year. The outturn in the Benares agency is reported as likely to be 32,207 chests, against 22,414 chests manufactured in 1874-75, or 9,793 chests in excess in the year under review. It will thus be seen that the total quantity of opium manufactured in 1876-77 is expected to be 67,164 chests. A total of 48,000 chests will be brought forward for sale in 1877, which will include the reserve of 15,264 chests of the manufacture of season 1874-75.

Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue of the Opium Department for the following years.

ITEMS.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1869-70.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Approximate, 1875-76.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the presidency.	4,23,08,675	4,10,42,920	5,47,64,370	5,41,14,410	5,48,16,045	5,73,05,575
Value of opium supplied for abkaree and medical purposes.	8,03,965	9,28,844	10,66,878	1,679	6,002	4,822
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to Government of Bengal.	.....	.....	.....	10,49,645	5,07,030	5,17,223
Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department to other Governments.	.....	.....	.....	5,31,787	10,57,023	11,10,172
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts.	20,450	15,429	1,10,084	1,32,317	1,42,155	1,74,314
Confiscations	2,600	609	42	.....	.....	.....
Total Receipts ...	4,31,35,690	4,19,87,802	5,59,41,374	5,58,29,838	5,60,28,255	5,91,12,106
Charges.						
Cost and charges of Oudh opium.	37,533	47,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and establishments	6,67,969	6,26,830	6,80,742	7,81,606	7,83,039	7,88,027
Manufacturing charges ...	5,25,265	5,27,089	10,86,449	11,80,405	13,76,952	13,17,949
Payments for cultivation ...	55,10,244	75,73,509	1,63,89,433	1,80,12,850	2,12,19,101	2,00,45,854
Confiscations	5,019	4,043	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous disbursements	27,384	33,156	18,477	7,320	3,854	4,799
Total Charges ...	67,73,414	88,11,749	1,81,75,101	1,99,82,181	2,33,82,946	2,21,56,629
Net Revenue ...	3,63,62,276	3,31,76,053	3,77,66,273	3,58,47,657	3,26,45,309	3,69,55,477

Statement showing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Abkaree Opium for the following years.

YEARS.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium and contingencies.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1873-74	23,25,779	6,996	23,18,783	The decrease in the two past years is attributable to the separation of Assam from the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
1874-75	11,58,603	6,703	11,51,900	
1875-76	11,78,130	5,725	11,72,405	

EXCISE.

Financial results.

The excise report of last year showed a falling off of revenue to the amount of nearly two lakhs of rupees, a result which was attributed to the scarcity in Northern Bengal and Behar. It was anticipated that the receipts of a single prosperous season would make up for this temporary diminution. The returns of the year now under review show that this expectation has been completely realized. The collections in 1873-74 were Rs. 58,09,325, in 1874-75 they were Rs. 56,29,367, while in 1875-76 they

rose to Rs. 60,86,919, showing an increase, compared with the returns of 1874-75, of Rs. 4,57,552, and a revenue largely exceeding the receipts of any previous year. The increase was principally under the heads of country-spirits, rum, and ganja. The revenue from pachwai displayed a marked recovery, but still falls considerably short of the average of the five preceding years.

The amount remitted during the year was Rs. 580. The balances at the close of the year were Rs. 3,003; but of this only a sum of Rs. 141 is considered to be irrecoverable. The charges of the department amounted to Rs. 2,98,093, or 4·9 on the amount collected, being not only a lower percentage than that of the previous year, but an absolutly smaller expenditure, notwithstanding the large increase of revenue.

The Lieutenant-Governor observes with much satisfaction that these successful financial results have been achieved without any infraction of the principles which the Government desires to be maintained in the administration of the Department of Excise. Considering the special circumstances of 1874-75, it was inevitable that there should be some increase this year in the consumption of country-spirits, but the number of licenses for the sale of country-spirits has been reduced from 5,173 to 4,426. The licenses for imported wines and spirits were 822 in 1874-75 and 748 in 1875-76; the licenses for pachwai decreased from 1,863 to 1,843; those for ganja from 4,394 to 3,340; and those for opium from 3,836 to 3,296. The increase of revenue has not been obtained by any multiplication of the facilities for obtaining liquor and drugs, but it is due partly to a larger consumption, owing to the improved condition of the people, and partly to the issue of licenses at higher rates, and to additions to the selling price of opium in several districts.

The total receipts from country-spirits amounted to Rs. 25,10,064.

Country-spirits.

The outstill system, which is found to be better adapted than the fixed duty system to thinly populated tracts, in which efficient supervision cannot easily be maintained, was introduced during the year into a part of Tipperah, and was considerably extended in Chittagong and Chota Nagpore. The number of licenses under this system increased from 719 to 756, but only 3,670 licenses were issued under the fixed duty system, against 4,454 in the previous year. The figures for all districts under the head of country-spirits show a net increase of 171,633 gallons in the consumption, and of Rs. 2,82,002 in the revenue: in other words, every additional gallon of the consumption yielded an addition of about Re. 1-10 to the revenue. The details varied considerably in different parts of the country. In the Chittagong, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore Divisions there was a decrease of consumption combined with a large increase of revenue; in Orissa both the consumption and the revenue fell off; and in the remaining Divisions there was an increase of both. The plan of disposing of licenses by auction is not found to work well in Orissa, and the Board of Revenue propose to discontinue it. Since the close of the year the rates of duty on country-spirits have been raised in almost all the districts of the Lower Provinces.

The experiments made in the Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions for taxing the materials used in the distillation of country-spirits have not hitherto been successful, but the Lieutenant-Governor does not desire to abandon them till the system has been more fully tried, and he has directed that a scientific inquiry into the subject shall be held by a special officer in conjunction with a selected Deputy Collector of the Excise Department.

Country rum.

The return of spirits manufactured in India by the English method shows an increase, as compared with last year, in both consumption and revenue, though the consumption is still below the average of the last five years. The increase is probably due to the higher rate of duty imposed on imported spirits by the Tariff Act of 1875; but it is also stated that in the Dacca Division the people prefer country rum as being more wholesome than the cheap descriptions of imported brandy.

Imported wines and spirits.

The revenue from licenses for the sale of imported wines and spirits exhibited a small increase of Rs. 1,019, notwithstanding the large diminution in the number of licenses. The imports of beer and spirits were much smaller than in the previous year, but there was an increased import of wines, and owing to the higher tariff rates the customs revenue improved from Rs. 12,23,507 to Rs. 12,81,519.

Tari and pachwai.

Under the heading of tari there was again a decrease in the number of licenses, but an increased revenue owing to the settlement of shops at higher rates. The net increase amounted to Rs. 4,448 in excess of the collections of 1874-75. A similar result was attained in the issue of licenses for the sale of pachwai, the increase of revenue being Rs. 21,101. The collections from pachwai, however, are still below the average of the five preceding years, the recovery since the scarcity of 1873-74 having as yet been only partial.

Ganja.

The season was unfavourable to the production of ganja, and the cultivated area and the yield are estimated at not much more than half those of the preceding year. The deficiency was partly supplied from stocks in hand, and the total export of ganja from Rajshahye amounted to maunds 8,821-7-5, the ordinary average being above 10,000 maunds. Of the above quantity, maunds 633-6-12 were exported to the North-Western Provinces, and the remainder was consumed in Bengal. Compared with 1874-75 the figures of the year show a decrease of 23·9 per cent. in the number of licenses, a decrease of 5·6 per cent. in the quantity consumed, and an increase of 5·8 per cent. in the revenue realized. The actual decrease of consumption was maunds 441-3-6, and the increase of revenue was Rs. 62,171. These satisfactory results were attained by the general extension throughout the country of the system of settling ganja-shops by auction.

The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been drawn to the necessity of a stricter supervision being exercised over the cultivation and storage of ganja, and the services of an experienced Deputy Collector have been placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue, with a view to his conducting a careful inquiry into the present system

during the ensuing cold weather. On receipt of this report orders will be passed on the proposal of the Member in charge that the duty on ganja should be levied from the wholesale dealer when the drug is purchased from the cultivator, instead of its being realized, as at present, from the retail vendor when the ganja is removed from the wholesale dealer's bonded warehouse.

Excise opium.

The returns show the consumption of opium, taking all districts of the Lower Provinces together, to have remained stationary during the year, while there was an increase of Rs. 19,036 in the revenue. But on a closer examination of the figures it appears that there was really an increase of consumption in most districts, which was counterbalanced by a large falling off (amounting to 54 maunds) in Chittagong owing to the cessation of the smuggling of opium from that district into Arracan. The increase in the revenue is due to the selling price having been raised in several districts, and to the levy of license fees on the retail vend of opium. Since the close of the year the selling price has been still further enhanced in Midnapore, Cuttack, and Pooree. The beneficial result of raising the price of the drug is strikingly shown by the figures for Balasore, where the price was fixed at Rs. 27 per seer. The consumption diminished from maunds 129-25 to maunds 122-3, but the revenue increased from Rs. 95,787 to Rs. 1,00,300. The growing taste of the people of Orissa for both ganja and opium has been noticed in the reports of the last few years, and it is satisfactory to observe from the present report that the consumption of ganja decreased in 1875-76 in all the districts of the province; and though in Cuttack and Pooree there was a small increase in the consumption of opium, it may be hoped that this will be checked by the enhancement of price already referred to.

Intemperance among the Sonthals.

The alleged prevalence of habits of intemperance among the Sonthals, and the measures which might be taken for its repression, were discussed in a Minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 27th May 1876. The result of the orders embodied in the Minute will be seen in the future; but the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to say that effectual measures have already been taken to curtail the number of licensed shops in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and thus to diminish the temptations to excessive indulgence in drink. The licenses for the sale of country-spirits were reduced from 409 in 1874-75 to 221 in 1875-76, and the actual consumption decreased from 99,666 gallons to 67,381 gallons. As the local officers are of opinion that illicit distillation is absolutely unknown in the district, it thus appears that the consumption of spirits amounted to only one gallon for every 18 persons of the population. The licenses for the sale of imported wines and spirits decreased from 11 to 10; but as these liquors are not consumed by Sonthals, the reduction does not affect the present question. The licenses for tari were 109 against 194, and those for pachwai were 46 against 58; the reduction in the numbers being in both cases accompanied by a small increase of revenue, owing to the shops having been settled at higher rates. From a similar cause there was a decrease in the consumption of ganja accompanied by an increase of revenue, and the number of

ganja-shops was reduced from 79 to 54. There was a slight increase in the consumption of opium, notwithstanding a reduction in the number of shops; but the total consumption of opium is insignificant,* and the drug is consumed, not by Sonthals, but by Hindu pilgrims to the shrine of Deoghur. The total excise revenue collected in the Sonthal Pergunnahs amounted to Rs. 99,993 in 1874-75, and to Rs. 1,02,462 in 1875-76.

* 6 maunds 4 seers in 1874-75. 8 maunds 7 seers in 1875-76.

These figures sufficiently show that if the Sonthals are unfortunately addicted to habits of intemperance, those habits are not encouraged by any undue multiplication of the number of licensed shops for the sale of liquors and drugs. The question of prohibiting the home-brewing of rice-beer by the Sonthals for domestic consumption is one of considerable difficulty, and the Lieutenant-Governor has indicated in his Minute the policy which he desires to pursue, and the extent of restriction which he is at present prepared to enforce. He trusts that these measures will be successful; but if this should prove not to be the case, it may eventually be necessary, in the interests of the people themselves, that the privilege of home-brewing should be taken away.

Prosecutions under the excise laws.

There were prosecutions during the year under the excise laws in every district of the Lower Provinces, but no case of any great importance occurred. In all 2,596 persons were arrested, and of these 2,158, or 83 per cent., were convicted. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 51,914, of which Rs. 28,163 were realized; and out of this a sum of Rs. 19,697 was distributed by way of reward to informers and apprehenders, besides an amount of Rs. 3,361 sanctioned as special rewards. Both police and excise-officers on the whole exerted themselves actively and creditably.

By the passing of Act II (B.C.) of 1876 some useful amendments of details have been made in the abkaree law. A measure for the consolidation of all the enactments relating to abkaree is now under consideration.

On a general review of the excise administration of the year, the Lieutenant-Governor adheres to the opinion which he expressed in the administration report of last year that this department of the public service rests upon a secure and satisfactory basis, and is conducted in accordance with the principles which the Government has laid down for the guidance of its officers. The excise revenue is large, and is collected with very great punctuality and at a very small percentage of cost. The receipts necessarily fluctuate, according as the circumstances of a particular year are prosperous or otherwise; but the revenue speedily recovers from any temporary depression, and its steady expansion in ordinary years indicates the improving material condition of the mass of the people. The two points to which the attention of the authorities should now be specially directed are the revision of the rules relating to ganja, and the equalization of the duties on country-made and imported spirits. It has been remarked above that orders have already been issued for an inquiry to be held into the former of these subjects. With regard to the latter, it is to be observed that the excise duty on

country rum has already been equalized in Bengal with the customs duty on imported spirits, and that in the case of country-spirits steps have been taken towards a similar equalization by a general raising of the rates. But, except in Calcutta and a few adjoining districts, the rate of duty on country-spirits is still considerably below the customs tariff on imported spirits, and it should now be the object to raise the excise duty, wherever it may be practicable to do so, in order to equalize the rates on the two classes of spirits. If absolute uniformity should be unattainable, as seems likely to be the case for some time at least to come, still no opportunity should be lost of taking such steps as may tend towards a general equalization of the duties. With this object the Lieutenant-Governor has invited the Board of Revenue to consider whether it would be possible at once to increase the rates on country-spirits in the districts of Gya, Shahabad, Monghyr, and Bhagulpore, in all of which there is a large consumption.

SALT.

Financial results.

There is a considerable decrease in the receipts from salt during the past year. As compared with previous years, the accounts stand as follows :—

	Rs.		Rs.
1872-73 ...	2,61,19,562	1874-75 ...	2,64,87,143
1873-74 ...	2,59,92,661	1875-76 ...	2,53,41,925

There is a decrease both in the duty on imported salt amounting to 10½ lakhs of rupees, and in the duties on excise salt amounting to 1½ lakhs of rupees. There was a small increase in golah rents, rowannah fees, and miscellaneous receipts.

Salt supply.

The salt supplies for the past four years have been as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Quantity imported and manufactured ...	75,31,304	78,41,600	82,88,081	1,00,24,736
Quantity cleared for consumption	79,81,286	79,44,247	81,99,389	79,14,513
Quantity in stock at close of year... ...	23,25,766	20,59,418	20,87,317	41,53,880

There was a large increase during the past year in importations, which amounted to 97,00,310 maunds, against 76,99,599 maunds in 1874-75. The imports into Calcutta were 95,36,664 maunds, against 73,31,810 maunds. This is far the largest total of imported salt on record; and it is to be noted that the figures of imported salt into Calcutta have of recent years shown a progressive increase. The importations into Chittagong show a decrease, being only 1,63,646 maunds, against 3,67,769 maunds; but it is explained that this decrease is attributable to excessive stocks in hand, the result of over-importation in 1874-75, and that the demand for salt at Chittagong is always evenly balanced by the supply.

The whole of the Chittagong imports came from Great Britain. Of the Calcutta imports, 74,91,883 maunds came from Great Britain.

The remainder of the supplies was derived as follows:—From British India ports eight lakhs of maunds; from the Arabian and Persian Gulfs 5,84,941 maunds; from Italy 4,32,269 maunds; from France 1,51,971 maunds, and small supplies were received from Spain, Aden, and Egypt. The Lieutenant-Governor observes, as a satisfactory sign, that the salt trade with the ports of Europe, other than those of England, is growing in importance.

But although there was so large an increase in importations, the quantity cleared for consumption was less than in the previous year, and in consequence there was, as already stated, a decline in the duty realized. An unusually large supply of salt—41½ lakhs of maunds—sufficient for more than six months' consumption for the whole of Bengal, remained in stock at the close of the year.

The excise manufacture of salt shows a considerable decrease.

Excise salt.

The manufacture of salt in Bengal is prohibited, except under license, and at present licenses are granted only in the three districts of Orissa, and in the 24-Pergunnahs district, on account of a manufacture in Saugor Island. The following statement shows the quantities of salt manufactured under the excise rules:—

	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Mds.	Mds.
24-Pergunnahs	26,611	31,646
Balasore	1,89,480	1,97,548
Cuttack	12,298	26,519
Pooree	3,56,657	67,170
Total ...	5,85,046	3,22,883

The decrease exists exclusively in Pooree, and is attributed by the Board of Revenue to "heavy rains retarding manufacture; to the traders having been deterred from any very vigorous exertion to work up to their contracts by the heavy stocks in hand; and to discouragement caused by the invasion of Ganjam salt." It was explained in last year's resolution that the Act X of 1874 had abolished the frontier customs line between Orissa and Madras. The selling price of salt in Ganjam was then raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-4, and a graduated scale of duty was imposed in Orissa, beginning with Rs. 2-4 per maund on the southern frontier where it joins Ganjam, and ascending by six gradations to the northern boundary where it meets the Rs. 3-4 duty that prevails in Bengal. An immediate effect of these measures has been to stimulate the import of Ganjam salt into Orissa. The imports from Ganjam have been in 1873-74, 1,419 maunds; in 1874-75, 11,638 maunds; and in 1875-76, 1,14,338 maunds, showing an increase last year of 1,02,700 maunds. It is impossible not to connect this increase of importation with the decrease in Pooree manufacture, and the facts seem to support Mr. Ravenshaw's opinion that the Pooree trade is being gradually, but certainly, extinguished.

Consumption of salt.

The clearances of salt for consumption during the past year were as follows:—

	Quantity. Mds.	Duty. Rs.
Imported salt from ship-board ...	58,04,733	1,86,10,162
Ditto from bond	17,46,745	55,58,212
Excise salt	3,63,034	9 79,666
Total ...	79,14,512	2,51,48,040

In Orissa.

The actual consumption in Orissa was 3,97,398 maunds, against 3,81,639 maunds in 1874-75. The sales of Orissa-made salt, on the other hand, were 3,40,987 maunds, against 4,09,683 maunds, showing a decrease attributable to the influx of Ganjam salt. The Orissa salt supplies and consumption may be illustrated by the following statement:—

	1874-75. Mds.	1875-76. Mds.
Orissa-made salt passed into consumption ...	4,09,683	3,40,987
Salt imported into Orissa from Ganjam ...	11,638	1,14,338
Total available for consumption ...	4,21,321	4,55,325
Total of actual consumption ...	3,81,639	3,97,389
Surplus ...	39,682	57,936

The surplus is principally consumed in the tributary states, and partly crosses over the Balasore frontier into the district of Midnapore. The Balasore salt now pays duty at two annas per maund less than Midnapore salt, and in consequence more of the manufactured salt crosses the frontier than formerly.

With the decrease in the salt of excise salt there is a decrease in the duty realized; but the Board of Revenue rightly explain that this decrease is nominal, and in no way affects the imperial revenues. The Orissa duty in 1875-76 was Rs. 9,79,666; in 1874-75 it was Rs. 11,37,960; but in the past year no less than Rs. 2,57,260 were paid in the Madras presidency on the Ganjam salt imported into Orissa, and if this be added to the duty locally realized it will give an increase of Rs. 98,966, or 8·6 per cent. The only real sufferers are the manufacturers in the Pooree district, and for their relief special measures have been proposed and are still under consideration by Government.

In salt law limits in Bengal.

The total sales for consumption in the parts of the ten districts of Bengal that lie within the salt law limits are in—

	Mds.
1873-74	13,45,033
1874-75	13,63,728
1875-76	13,93,618

There has thus been a satisfactory progressive increase during the past three years. The population within the salt law limits is 10,548,039, who, at the rate of 10lb per head, would consume 13,18,504 maunds of salt within the year. The actual consumption is

considerably above the rate of 10lb per head, and it seems certain therefore that illicit manufacture for sale is not general.

In Bengal generally.

The total amount of salt available for consumption in Bengal during past year was as follows:—

			Mds.
Imported from beyond sea ...	...	...	75,51,487
Imported from Ganjam ...	...	...	1,14,338
Manufactured under license	...	...	3,63,035
	Total	...	80,28,860

The average of the past three years shows that eighty lakhs of maunds and upwards may be taken as the average annual supply of salt available for consumption in Bengal. A certain amount of Agra and Delhi salt is imported into Behar and Chota Nagpore, but the amount cannot be accurately stated, and it is certainly less than the supply of salt annually derived from Bengal by Goruckpore in the south-east corner of the North-West Provinces. The Goruckpore imports must amount to between two and three lakhs of maunds in the year. As far as can be ascertained at present, the Assam imports of salt amount to more than three lakhs of maunds derived from Bengal. On the other hand there is an import, amounting to a few thousand maunds in the year, of Arracan salt imported into Chittagong, and along the Eastern frontier of Bengal there is to some extent an importation and consumption of foreign salt. This foreign salt is also consumed in Assam. The net result remains that about five lakhs of the eighty lakhs available for Bengal are exported beyond the limits of the province. Seventy-five lakhs of maunds thus remain for a population of 62,706,774 souls in Bengal, which allows for consumption at a rate of 4·75 seers, or 9½lb per head. This is less than the rate which has been taken above as the normal rate of consumption. It is shown by the statistics of internal trade, which are being separately compiled, that there is no insufficiency of salt consumption anywhere, except in the districts of Behar, where the population is impoverished and illicit salt is manufactured.

The total amount of salt sent from Calcutta for consumption in the provinces, and registered at the several pass-stations, amounted to 75,02,607 maunds during the year. Of this amount 56,48,601 maunds went by the river and canal routes, 17,37,935 maunds by the East Indian Railway, and 1,16,171 maunds by the Eastern Bengal Railway. There is a marked and satisfactory increase in the amount of the railway despatches, especially in the amount sent by the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Proposed abolition of the rowannah system.

The question of the abolition of the rowannah system has during the past year been under consideration. Under that system no person is allowed to be in possession of more than five seers of salt, unless the salt is covered by a protective document, issued by the Collector or by a wholesale merchant. The area within which this system is in force has from time to time been narrowed, and it is now proposed to reduce the area to the very smallest limits consistent with fiscal safety. The manufacture of salt in Bengal is confined to a belt of country not

exceeding five miles from the sea coast; and the Lieutenant-Governor, after maturely considering the arguments that have been adduced on both sides of the question, is of opinion that effectual precautions could be taken against risk, and that it would tend to the great convenience of the people, without endangering the revenue, if a strict detective supervision were exercised within this belt only, and if the country outside these limits were left free from the pass or rowannah rules. The local authorities and the police would be answerable for the strictness of supervision within this narrow strip of country.

Prosecution under the salt laws.

It seems to be the case that illicit manufacture of salt on any scale to be of sufficient importance to the revenue can be effectually suppressed by the existing police. The cases of illicit manufacture that actually occur in Orissa, which is the most important of the salt tracts in Bengal, are of the most trivial character. In Cuttack, during the past year, 17 persons were convicted of illicit manufacture, and the amount of fines and forfeitures imposed was Rs. 14-5-5; in Pooree 8 persons were fined Rs. 5-7-3; in Balasore 42 persons were fined Rs. 39-9. It is not illicit manufacture, but smuggling, that is of real importance. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor sees from the present report that, owing no doubt to the extensive manufacture of salt under license in Orissa, illicit manufacture is much less common there than in other saliferous districts. The salt-producing area is penetrated in all directions by the officers of Government, and the Commissioner thinks that no cases of illicit manufacture escape detection. But it appears that while there were only 75 prosecutions for illicit manufacture in 1875-76 in the whole of Orissa, there were 153 such cases in the 24-Pergunnahs, and 265 in Midnapore. This fact is sufficient to show that unremitting precautions are still required, and that the success or otherwise of the policy of reducing the rowannah limits will depend largely on the vigilance and efficiency of the local officers whose duty it is to repress illicit manufacture and smuggling.

STAMPS.

Stamp revenue.

The following statement shows the return of the sale of stamps, exclusive of postage, service, and telegraph stamps, from the Stamp Office in Calcutta for the years 1860-61, 1870-71, 1874-75, 1875-76:—

	1860-61.	1870-71.	1874-75	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	44,96,853	70,05,722	87,88,026	91,82,869
Assam	1,62,159	3,38,324	4,72,591	5,03,462
Punjab	6,23,069	23,19,519	23,86,345	24,58,005
North-Western Provinces	19,68,874	31,66,276	35,15,382	34,96,859
Oudh	2,09,408	9,51,802	9,25,670	9,24,566
British Burmah	1,16,820	4,13,374	5,05,489	6,09,818
Port Blair	.....	1,043	283	842
Nepal	.....	.....	14	5
Political Agencies	158	5,494	5,850	6,736
Total	75,68,301	1,42,01,554	1,65,99,650	1,71,83,162

As usual, the revenue realized in Bengal is more than equal to the revenue realized from all the other provinces, and a marked increase is again noticeable in the total collections.

As regards Bengal only, the gross revenue of the year, as compared with the results of the two previous years, may be shown in the following statement:—

Years.	Duties under General Stamp Act.					Duties under Court Fees' Act.	Total under both Acts.
	Non-judicial stamps.	Special adhesive stamps.	Receipt, revenue, share transfer, and foreign bill stamps.	Hoondees or bills of exchange.	Total of general stamps.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	16,80,665	5,22,322	1,81,687	96,731	24,81,405	58,98,956	81,80,361
1874-75	16,93,308	5,58,256	1,91,761	97,914	25,41,239	62,46,787	87,88,026
1875-76	17,71,571	5,45,353	1,86,604	99,786	26,03,314	65,79,555	91,82,869

The receipts from both general and judicial stamps show a progressive increase, especially from judicial stamps. There was an inconsiderable decrease only in the past year from special adhesive stamps and from revenue, share transfer, and foreign bill stamps.

The subjoined statement shows the several districts of Bengal from which the largest stamp revenue is derived:—

	1875-76.			Total of 1874-75.	Total of 1873-74.
	General stamps.	Court Fee stamps.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	6,90,498	8,77,411	15,67,909	15,58,118	15,29,303
24-Pergunnahs	1,45,081	3,69,761	5,14,842	5,21,255	4,56,358
Jessore	77,339	3,38,651	4,15,990	4,00,052	3,37,379
Mymensingh	1,01,893	2,85,338	3,87,231	3,82,752	3,53,088
Dacca	1,04,971	2,79,121	3,84,092	3,60,454	3,18,116
Burdwan	64,995	2,45,787	3,10,782	3,06,888	2,78,157
Midnapore	66,364	2,39,002	3,05,366	2,91,477	2,38,491
Backergunge	86,923	2,18,165	3,05,088	2,97,565	2,87,708
Chittagong	86,831	2,16,128	3,02,959	2,79,729	2,62,475

Next to these districts comes Tipperah, where the receipts are just below three lakhs of rupees, and then Nuddea, with a revenue of Rs. 2,57,702. It will be observed that all the principal stamp revenue districts are in Eastern Bengal and in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and it is in Eastern Bengal particularly that the revenue from general stamps is largest. Every one of the districts above specified shows a marked increase in receipts during the past three years, and this increase

is general among the other districts where the sales are smaller. The stamp receipts are smallest in the following districts:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Singbhoom	5,108	Balasore	41,937
Darjeeling	21,410	Pooree	45,749
Chumparun	38,313	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	46,680

In seven other districts of Bengal the receipts are less than one lakh of rupees.

The sales of postage, service, and telegraph stamps during the three past years show also a progressive increase as follows:—

	Postage.	Service.	Telegraph.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	15,15,614	4,16,354	14,30,620
1874-75	16,35,688	4,30,253	15,58,424
1875-76	17,22,063	4,33,263	15,81,071

The increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps is Rs. 17,71,571 in the year from 30 districts, 13 districts only showing a falling off in the revenue from this source. The past year was, generally speaking, a prosperous one, and the increase is normal. The falling off in the special adhesive and share transfer and foreign bill stamps is probably attributable to the prevalence of an unfavourable rate of exchange with Europe, which restricted operations. There is a small decrease in the sale of adhesive revenue stamps, which can be attributable to no other reason than an evasion of the stamp law, which, it is feared, is very general throughout Bengal and also in Calcutta, where tradesmen, in acknowledging remittances from the mofussil, frequently omit to affix a receipt stamp to the letter of acknowledgment. A special notification has been published, and widely circulated by the Board of Revenue, directing the attention of the public to their liabilities in this matter. The sale of hoondee stamps has slightly increased, and would have increased much more were it not that the extended use of currency notes for remittances is now rapidly taking the place of bills of exchange. The 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, are the districts in which the sale of these stamps is largest. The increase in postage and telegraph stamps is principally due to increased confidence in the Postal and Telegraph Departments of Government, and may be regarded with unmixed satisfaction. The increase in court fee stamps, amounting to no less than Rs. 3,32,768 during the past year, is due to increase in litigation, many heavy suits having, it is said, been instituted for the recovery of rents and debts which fell into arrears or accrued during the famine.

General or non-judicial stamps.

Attention was prominently drawn in last year's report to the slow growth in the revenue from general stamps, and to the fact that this could be attributable to no other cause than a systematic evasion of the provisions of the stamp law. It was stated, moreover, that in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion the present law would prove sufficient if all the servants of Government who had to deal with the matter really co-operated to compel observance of the law. It cannot be doubted that the due enforcement of the law is a matter which rests

entirely with the revenue authorities. Accordingly, in December last the Board of Revenue, at the desire of Government, addressed a circular to all district officers pointing out what their duties were in cases in which unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents were produced before them, and the district officers, in their turn, made known the contents of the circular to all magisterial officers and registrars of assurances, with instructions to bring to notice all cases of non-compliance with the provisions of the stamp law. The assistance of the High Court has also been accorded in the same direction. The Lieutenant-Governor has since received satisfactory reports from the Board of the prosecutions instituted during recent months, whereby persons to blame in this respect have been subjected to moderate penalties, which will, it is hoped, have a deterring and warning effect for the future. But it is premature to estimate the effect of these measures at present: they will be best shown by the financial results of the current year's operations under the Stamp Act. It can only now be said that the increased vilgilance that has been bestowed on the subject shows clearly that evasions of the stamp law are widely prevalent, perhaps even more so than had been thought.

The Board's report on the stamp prosecutions during the year (some of which have been alluded to above) shows that cases were generally instituted with care and circumspection, and that they have already produced the effect of forcibly bringing the obligations imposed by the law to the notice of all classes of the community. The Government is determined to enforce the provisions of the law in this respect; and with this view reliance is placed on the vigilance of the Board and of the Collectors of districts. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the Court of Wards' case reported by the Collector of Midnapore should properly have led to a criminal prosecution instituted by the revenue authorities against the money-lender whose bond was only stamped with an ordinary one-anna receipt stamp. This matter will form the subject of a separate correspondence.

Court fee stamps.

The records of the past year show that the fraudulent abstraction of court fee stamps from records has continued, and that cases have been detected at Nuddea, Julpigoree, Tipperah, Patna, and Cuttack, and the offenders brought to justice. It may be hoped that the successful prosecution of these cases during the past and previous years has deterred offenders from the more frequent commission of stamp embezzlement.

MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Savings banks.

The number of district savings banks in 1874-75, as shown in last year's Administration Report, was 43. Two new banks have since been opened, and the year 1875-76 closed with 45 district savings banks in Lower Bengal.

At the end of 1874-75 there were 3,176 depositors, showing an increase of 25 per cent. over the accounts in the preceding year. In 1875-76 the accounts in Bengal came up to 3,861, being an increase of 685 accounts, or 21 per cent. The average number of depositors per bank has risen from 74 in 1874-75 to 85 in the year under review.

The tables given below show the proportion in which the accounts are held by European and Eurasian and Native depositors:—

	Rs.
Accounts of Europeans, &c., including accounts of institutions under the management of Europeans, &c. ...	386
Accounts of Natives, including accounts of institutions under the management of Natives	3,475
Total ...	3,861

The balance of deposits at the end of 1874-75 was Rs. 6,66,994, and the year 1875-76 closed with an addition of Rs. 1,86,204, or with a balance of Rs. 8,53,198, the increase being 36 per cent. The progress of the district savings banks in Bengal has been steady and satisfactory.

Money orders.

The total issues of money orders during the two years 1874-75 and 1875-76 may be compared as follows:—

	Number of orders issued.	Value. Rs.
1874-75	37,266	20,45,531
1875-76	28,737	14,03,151

showing a decrease of 8,529 orders, to the value of Rs. 6,42,380.

This decrease, however, does not indicate that the money order system is falling in the estimation of the public; for it occurs chiefly in the districts in which there was an abnormal increase in the previous year, namely Cuttack, Durbhunga, Mymensingh, Tipperah, Cooch Behar, and Backergunge, in which the exceptional circumstances which led to the greater use of the money orders, as set forth in last year's Administration Report, have ceased to operate.

The average amount of money orders, which increased from Rs. 48·4 in 1873-74 to Rs. 54·9 in 1874-75, has returned to its normal figure, namely Rs. 48·8, showing that money orders are now used for smaller remittances, to facilitate which the money order system is especially intended.

Currency note circulation.

The opening balance in notes on 1st April 1875 at mofussil treasuries was Rs. 45,96,145. The value of notes received during the year was 255 lakhs, and the value of notes issued was 223 lakhs, or nearly twenty lakhs less than the value of the issues of the past year.

The transactions in notes at mofussil treasuries during 1875-76 and three previous years were—

Receipts.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In payment of dues	1,63,36,285	1,97,43,730	1,70,93,540	1,59,56,310
In exchange for silver	1,00,81,100	95,94,615	71,47,880	95,53,530
„ for notes	5,69,465	5,73,045	5,94,840	4,23,920
Total ...	2,69,86,850	2,99,11,390	2,48,36,260	2,59,33,760
Issues.				
In payment of dues	99,43,110	1,30,11,345	1,21,65,750	98,53,000
In exchange for silver	1,08,70,275	1,41,23,455	1,17,51,935	1,24,99,100
„ for notes	5,69,535	5,73,045	5,94,840	4,23,920
Total ...	2,13,82,920	2,77,07,845	2,45,12,525	2,27,76,020

In the year 1873-74 and 1874-75 the transactions were abnormally high owing to the large receipts and payments arising out of famine requirements. The note receipts were 16 per cent. of the total receipts of cash and notes, and the note payments were 13 per cent. of the total payment of cash and notes. The total cash balances in the various mofussil treasuries on the 31st March 1876 were Rs. 2,66,39,404, and of this sum Rs. 40,83,645 were held in notes.

Provincial and Local Finance.

In consequence of the heavy expenditure which the local Government was forced to incur for relief works during the famine of 1874, the balances at the disposal of the Government of Bengal were not only absorbed, but it became evident that without assistance the local Government could not hope to carry on successfully and efficiently the financial administration of the province; and on a representation having been made to the Government of India to this effect, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council was pleased to order that the accounts of the province should be so adjusted as to leave the Provincial Funds with a clear balance of five lakhs of rupees to open the accounts of the year 1876-77. This order of the Supreme Government has had the effect of imparting a marked feature to the financial administration of the province, inasmuch as it extinguishes its liabilities and has opened the accounts of the year 1876-77 with an unencumbered and fresh balance, very nearly equal to the opening balance under Provincial Services when the decentralization scheme came into force in 1871-72.

Under the circumstances it has been considered advisable to take this opportunity to review briefly the whole provincial system of finance since the inauguration of the provincial scheme.

The accounts given in the Financial Chapters of the administration reports of successive years contain information on the system of provincial financing for each year. The present report will show in a comprehensive form the working of the financial administration for the quinquennial period from 1871-72 to 1875-76.

Provincial Finance.

Provincial Services. Decentralization scheme.

The scheme for the decentralization or localization of Indian finances was brought into operation from the commencement of the official year 1871-72. Under this scheme the Government of India enlarged the powers and responsibilities of the local Governments of presidencies and provinces in respect to public expenditure in some of the civil departments, and several departments of the administration were made over to the management of the local Governments with fixed sums of money allotted by the Supreme Government from the imperial exchequer for the purpose of carrying on the works of these departments.

Opening balance.

In March 1871 the Government of India determined (in order to enable local Governments to inaugurate successfully the decentralization scheme) to make special allotments of funds in addition to the regular annual imperial allotments. The regular imperial allotments were made on the basis of the budget grants for 1870-71; but as savings had been effected in these grants, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council was

pleased to allow a special assignment from these savings to local Governments, and the Bengal share of the assignment was Rs. 5,32,870. This sum, therefore, represents the opening balance of Provincial Services at the commencement of the scheme of provincial finance.

Former system of account.

The accounts given in the Administration Report for 1871-72, the first year of the existence of the decentralization scheme, showed a much larger opening balance, and some explanation is therefore needed of the great difference between previous figures and those now to be shown.

The opening balance for 1871-72, which is shown in the Administration Report for that year as Rs. 27,86,077, is arrived at by taking into one lump sum the balances of all local funds and adding thereto the special imperial assignment of Rs. 5,32,870 above referred to. From this it will be seen that at the commencement of the decentralization scheme the receipts and charges of all provincial and local funds were shown in one general account.

New form of accounts.

But in 1873 the Supreme Government ruled that it became absolutely necessary, as proved from past experience, to keep distinct from local funds the records of the receipts and charges which from 1871-72 had been transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial Services. A discretion on this point was allowed to local Governments in the first instance, and some of them had exercised it more or less in absorbing several heads of local funds in their estimates and accounts of provincial funds. This arrangement having proved inconvenient, what had been done to this end was ordered to be undone, and all the receipts and charges for 1871-72 and 1872-73 had to be recast under the division of provincial funds and under the old division of local funds. By old division of local funds is meant a separate head of accounts which was in vogue before the introduction of the Provincial Service scheme, in which, besides the receipts and charges classified as imperial, a large number of receipts and charges were classified under various local funds. Under these orders of the Supreme Government, amplified by the orders of the Government of Bengal, the accounts were recast, and the form for showing the accounts of the province exhibited five separate heads; the opening balance of 1871-72 being divided under these heads as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Provincial Services	5,32,870
2. Provincial Reserve	15,12,387
3. Local Funds	5,33,495
4. Municipal Funds	1,61,135
5. Trust Funds	46,190
Total ...	27,86,077

The present section of this chapter deals only with the first of these heads, viz. Provincial Services; the other heads will be treated in other sections.

Accounts of five years.

The following statement exhibits the accounts of the receipts and charges of Provincial Services during the quinquennial period under review, *i.e.* from 1871-72 to 1875-76.

Accounts of Provincial Services from 1871-72 *to* 1875-76.

Major Heads.	Receipts.					Major Heads.	Expenditure.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Allotment from the Government of India	1,23,09,990	1,32,03,836	1,23,43,066	1,10,41,600	1,10,60,337						
II.—Provincial rates and taxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	I.—Refunds	16	27,248	28,413	22,505	67,031
						II.—Provincial rates and taxes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						III.—Jails	14,84,100	16,82,453	19,23,105	17,91,504	17,83,414
						IV.—Registration ...	2,86,732	3,05,191	3,25,434	3,98,824	4,31,286
III.—Jails	5,45,300	7,77,702	9,67,971	8,71,980	7,91,296	V.—Police	50,30,304	45,39,047	46,41,393	39,76,497	41,64,767
						VI.—Education ...	19,58,190	20,31,719	24,65,495	25,11,658	26,32,444
IV.—Registration ...	3,66,978	4,34,657	4,71,861	5,65,734	5,80,467	VII.—Medical	9,00,359	11,36,289	13,78,747	13,14,289	14,36,053
						VIII.—Printing	1,16,439	1,60,436	3,09,542	2,73,928	2,97,586
V.—Police	4,58,246	27,918	49,486	41,895	38,356	IX.—Marine	.....	.....	.....	485	897
						X.—Contributions ...	.....	.....	47,30,763	29,36,665	97,36,646
VI.—Education ...	3,90,360	3,80,007	4,78,540	5,02,363	4,95,287	XI.—Miscellaneous ...	2,512	1,49,058	4,19,904	1,36,984	6,51,395
						XII.—Minor Establishments.	19,489	42,517		2,84,192	3,97,279
VII.—Medical ...	47,753	76,490	1,12,253	1,53,879	1,30,912	XIII.—Public Works ...					
						XIV.—Petty construction and repairs.	27,42,733	36,07,314	52,31,770	48,89,762	34,77,467
VIII.—Printing ...	24,602	53,878	53,921	55,192	57,851						63,400
IX.—Marine	.....	.....	.....	409	300	XV.—Rents, rates, and taxes.	71,087	1,60,545	1,81,065	1,70,942	1,87,398
			33,70,092			Debt heads ...	3,41,918	5,12,489	3,65,163	4,32,292	2,77,249
X.—Miscellaneous...	98,460	1,30,624	*2,797	77,29,059	1,00,82,319						
XI.—Public Works	95,633	1,45,268	2,94,120	1,32,860	1,36,350	Total ...	1,29,53,879	1,43,54,306	2,20,00,794	1,91,41,028	2,55,90,961
Debt heads ...	3,06,813	4,59,098	2,79,351	4,26,688	3,55,842	Closing balance ...	22,23,126	35,58,298	—19,037	23,61,593	5,00,000
Total ...	1,46,44,135	1,56,89,478	1,84,23,459	2,15,21,659	2,37,29,318						
Opening balance ...	5,32,870	22,23,126	35,58,298	—19,038	23,61,593	Grand Total ...	1,51,77,005	1,79,12,604	2,19,81,757	2,15,02,622	2,60,90,911
Grand Total ...	1,51,77,005	1,79,12,604	2,19,81,757	2,15,02,621	2,60,90,911						

* Adjustment of old error.

In examining the above statement, it must be remembered that the figures for 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1873-74, include the receipts of and charges for the newly-created province of Assam, and that the accounts of 1873-74, 1874-75, and 1875-76, exhibit large and heavy famine receipts and expenditure under the three major heads—Miscellaneous, Contributions, and Public Works, which very considerably disturb the normal condition of the accounts. The normal receipts and charges under the other major heads are not disturbed to any extent by the occurrence of the famine of 1873-74. The year 1872-73, however, shows an unusually large allotment from the Government of India, but this is in consequence of a special grant of Rs. 9,66,677 from the Supreme Government—

	Rs.
For price of Sudder Court and capitalized Calcutta rent ...	8,66,677
,, Burdwan Fever Relief	1,00,000

The following brief remarks are offered in explanation of the variations under the major heads of account.

Jails. The charges and receipts for jails compare as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges ...	14,84,100	16,82,453	19,23,105	17,91,504	17,83,414
Receipts ...	5,45,300	7,77,702	9,67,971	8,71,980	7,91,296
Net charges ...	9,38,800	9,04,751	9,55,134	9,19,524	9,92,118

Although the charges have increased, the jail receipts have also increased, and the difference between charges and receipts is very nearly uniform throughout. Jail receipts are mainly dependent on the sale of jail manufactures; and the larger the manufactures, the larger must be the expenditure for purchase of raw material. The receipts of the years 1874-75 and 1875-76 contain large sums of special grants made by the Government of India for the gunny bags manufactured for famine purposes.

Registration. There has been a steady increase in receipts and charges under this head owing to the extension of rural registering offices. The Registration Department is the only department in the Provincial Service in which the income is susceptible of much expansion. It may be noted, however, that the charges for the construction of registration buildings are not included under this budget head, but are provided for in the Public Works Department budget.

Police. Sir George Campbell, in a note dated 16th May 1873, recorded that the Bengal police was transferred to the management of the local Government on a totally different financial position from some other departments, in which casual vacancies and other accidents generally caused some savings out of sanctioned grants. The police, just before its transfer from Imperial to Provincial Services, had undergone a very stringent reduction under orders of the Government of India, consequent on the financial crisis requiring its reduction at all hazards to a sum

strictly fixed. It thus came to pass that the officers compelled to make these reductions struck out of the budget several considerable but necessary items of expenditure, trusting to the casual vacancies and savings in other items to meet these charges, so that any possible savings were in fact discounted. Since the decentralization scheme the police charges have unavoidably increased, owing to the maintenance of an expensive quasi-military force for the newly-acquired tract in the Garo Hills, and the necessity for employing a strong district force and a frontier police for the enormously long frontier exposed to wild tribes beyond our control. On a reference to the statement, it will be seen that there is not any considerable variation in the net charges from year to year; and this shows that, notwithstanding the increased charges, the Police Department seems to have been controlled with due regard to economy.

Education.

The expenditure in this branch of the administration is steadily increasing. The charges and receipts for the five years under review may be compared as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges ...	19,58,190	20,31,719	24,65,495	25,11,658	26,32,444
Receipts ...	3,90,360	3,80,007	4,78,540	5,02,363	4,95,287
Net charges ...	15,67,830	16,51,712	19,86,955	20,09,295	21,37,157

The increase is due to grants made for primary schools, to scholarships for the advancement of education, and larger payments for inspecting officers, Mahomedan education, district schools, aided schools, and other minor accounts.

Medical.

The charges and receipts under this head compare as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charges ...	9,00,359	11,36,289	13,78,747	13,14,289	14,86,053
Receipts ...	47,753	76,490	1,12,253	1,53,879	1,30,912
Net charges ...	8,57,606	10,59,799	12,66,494	11,60,410	13,55,141

The charges have been gradually increasing, and so have the receipts; but the increase in receipts has not been proportionate to the increase in charges. The extension of dispensaries and hospitals has contributed to keep the expenses at a high figure. In fact the Bengal Government is spending more now in this branch of the administration than it did in the first year of the provincial scheme, before the separation of the Assam districts.

Marine.

This is a new head of account opened in 1874-75, and includes only the receipts and charges in connection with the life-boat maintained at Goalundo.

Miscellaneous, Contributions, and Public Works.

These are the three major heads whose equilibrium has been upset by the famine accounts. The receipts under head Miscellaneous rose from Rs. 98,460 in 1871-72 and Rs. 1,30,624 in 1872-73 to Rs. 33,70,092 in 1873-74, Rs. 77,29,059 in 1874-75, and Rs. 1,00,82,319 in 1875-76.

This great increase is due to the inclusion under this head of the special famine grants made by the Government of India as follows:—

					Rs.
In 1873-74	...	...	...	...	22,89,100
„ 1874-75	...	...	...	...	76,38,139
„ 1875-76	...	...	...	...	86,18,292
			Total	...	1,85,45,431

and this sum represents the total amount granted by the Supreme Government to the local Government for expenditure on famine relief works in Bengal. The expenditure under head of Contributions represents almost in its entirety the special grants made by the local Government to District Road Committees to assist them in carrying on relief works during the season of scarcity; and the abnormal increase of expenditure under head of Public Works during the years 1873-74 and 1874-75 is also due to the relief operations carried on through the Public Works Department. The sudden increase of expenditure under head of Public Works from Rs. 27,42,733 in 1871-72 to Rs. 36,07,314 in 1872-73 is explained in the Administration Report for 1872-73, wherein it is shown that special grants were made by the local Government for roads and communications.

The other major heads of account, viz. Printing, Minor Establishments, and Rents, Rates, and Taxes, call for no remarks.

Opening and closing balances.

It has been explained how the Provincial Services accounts opened in 1871-72 with a balance of Rs. 5,32,870. In the first year of the provincial system of finance the local Government worked so cautiously and economically that the year 1871-72, which opened with a balance of Rs. 5,32,870, closed with a balance of Rs. 22,23,126; or, in other words, that the savings of the year amounted to about seventeen lakhs of rupees. Similarly, the year 1872-73 closed with a credit balance of Rs. 35,58,298, that is to say, there was an improvement of thirteen lakhs over the opening balance of 1872-73, and of thirty lakhs over the opening balance of 1871-72. The year 1873-74, which opened with a credit balance of Rs. 35,58,298, closed with a debit balance of Rs. 19,037. This impoverished state of the finances was brought about by the large sums expended on relief works. Thus the year 1874-75 began with an opening debit balance of Rs. 19,037. In this year also heavy expenditure was incurred on account of relief works. But during the year credit was taken for a special famine grant from the Supreme Government of Rs. 76,38,139, and this has had the effect of wiping off the debit balance of the previous year and closing the Provincial Services accounts with a credit balance of Rs. 23,61,593. The year 1875-76 commenced with an opening balance of Rs. 23,61,593, and closed with an estimated debit balance of about Rs. 85 lakhs. The whole of these liabilities have since been removed, and the opening balance of the next year (1876-77) has been guaranteed by the Supreme Government at Rs. 5,00,000.

Famine accounts.

It is necessary to refer to the subject of the famine accounts in order to arrive at a clear understanding of the liabilities of the province. When the first alarm of scarcity of food in parts of Bengal was sounded in 1873-74, and it became imperative on Government to provide relief works for the masses in the distressed districts, the Government of India was pleased to decide that all expenditure on relief works should be in the first instance met from, and debited to, provincial and local funds. Subsequently the Government of India directed that all expenditure on relief works should be classified, so as to distinguish—

(*a*) the cost of the work if it had been executed at normal rates;

(*b*) the share of the cost which was due to the necessity of relieving the poor during the period of scarcity.

This classification was prescribed in view to a final adjustment of expenditure between the local and the Imperial Governments; the provincial finances being debited with (*a*) the cost at normal rates of works from which the country derives permanent benefit, and the imperial finances bearing (*b*) the remaining expenditure.

Allocation of famine expenditure.

The duty of classifying the entire expenditure on relief works, so as to distinguish the amounts respectively debitable, upon the principle indicated above, to imperial and to provincial funds, was entrusted to Colonel Trevor, v.c., the Special Chief Engineer, and the statements submitted by him showed that up to the 30th September 1874 the total actual expenditure incurred on relief work was Rs. 1,60,14,721, and that of this amount the value of the work at normal rates was Rs. 60,87,508, which was therefore chargeable to the provincial finances of Bengal; while the balance, Rs. 99,27,140, representing the extra cost incurred in consequence of the works having been executed for purposes of famine relief, was debitable to the Government of India.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in submitting these statements to the Supreme Government, noticed that the figures did not profess to represent finally adjusted accounts, but were to be used as data in determining the principle upon which the expenditure should be allocated between the Imperial and Provincial Governments; and His Honor also expressed an opinion that some modification of Colonel Trevor's figures was called for. But the Governor-General in Council was pleased to accept Colonel Trevor's allocation as final, and granted special sums of money, amounting to Rs. 99,27,140, as the imperial share of the expenditure, as shewn above, during the years 1873-74 and 1874-75. Colonel Trevor's estimate, however, took no account of any expenditure incurred upon relief works after the 30th September 1874, nor did it include some large items of outlay which were incurred before that date. The actual expenditure upon famine relief works thus greatly exceeded the estimate which was accepted by the Supreme Government as the basis upon which the grants from imperial revenue should be made; and it may be added that even the sum of Rs. 60,87,580, which was considered to be the amount equitably chargeable to provincial funds, was a liability which the provincial and local revenues of Bengal would necessarily find it difficult to meet. The result was that a large

portion of the outlay in famine relief works had to remain unadjusted till 1875-76. It was to meet this deficit, or, more properly speaking, these liabilities, that the Lieutenant-Governor caused an application to be made to the Supreme Government for a special grant of 83 lakhs of rupees, which would restore the equilibrium of the provincial finances and leave the Local Government with a small working balance of five lakhs to open the accounts of the year 1875-76.

Conference at Government House.

On the 22nd March 1876 a conference was held at Government House for the purpose of discussing these liabilities, and Sir Richard Temple and the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds were invited to attend at this conference. After a brief but conclusive discussion, His Excellency Lord Northbrook directed the Accountant-General to prepare a statement bringing out the entire liabilities of the Government of Bengal.

Financial position excluding famine charges.

At the same time also Sir Richard Temple caused a statement to be prepared in the Bengal Financial Department, in communication with the Accountant-General's Office, showing the accounts and estimates of Bengal finances from 1873-74, the last year of Sir George Campbell's administration, to 1876-77, exclusive of famine charges. This statement is reproduced here.

Financial Statement showing the approximate position of the Government of Bengal after excluding all receipts and charges connected with the Famine of 1873 *and* 1874.

Provincial Services.

Receipts.	1873-74.	1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.
	Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.	Regular estimates.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Allotment from India ...	1,23,43,066	1,23,43,000	1,10,41,600	1,10,41,000	1,10,81,000	1,10,78,000
II.—Provincial rates and taxes ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.—Jails	9,67,971	9,78,000	8,71,980	9,57,250	9,61,250	9,06,200
IV.—Registration ...	4,71,863	5,00,000	5,65,734	6,51,000	6,71,000	7,10,000
V.—Police	49,486	59,000	41,895	68,950	68,950	67,600
VI.—Education ...	4,78,540	4,98,000	5,02,363	4,71,800	5,00,000	4,97,500
VII.—Medical	1,12,253	1,68,390	1,53,879	1,59,400	1,60,000	1,68,240
VIII.—Printing ...	53,921	54,790	55,192	57,890	59,970	57,100
IX.—Marine	.....	.....	409	.....	300	300
X.—Miscellaneous ...	81,092	76,000	90,920	91,000	80,000	1,28,960
Contributions ...	10,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XI.—Public Works ...	2,94,120	1,00,000	1,32,860	70,000	1,28,500	1,19,000
Debt heads ...	2,79,351	.....	4,26,688	.....	3,05,000	.....
Total ...	1,61,31,661	.....	1,38,83,520	1,35,68,290	1,40,15,970	1,37,32,900
Opening balance ...	35,60,893	.....	19,21,069	4,680	13,87,787	12,97,981
Grand Total ...	1,96,92,554	.....	1,58,04,589	1,35,72,970	1,54,03,757	1,50,30,881

Charges.	1873-74.	1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.
	Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.	Regular estimates.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Refunds ...	28,413	.....	22,565	.....	22,000	23,000
II.—Provincial rates and taxes ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
III.—Jails	19,23,105	17,90,000	17,91,504	17,28,840	16,90,000	16,97,573
IV.—Registration ...	3,25,434	3,50,000	3,98,324	4,68,100	4,68,000	5,30,924
V.—Police	46,41,393	46,96,000	39,76,497	41,83,390	40,00,000	41,59,436
VI.—Education ...	24,65,495	27,56,000	25,11,658	26,14,610	25,53,000	24,92,236
VII.—Medical	13,78,747	13,10,000	13,14,289	14,32,720	13,50,000	13,34,356
VIII.—Printing ...	3,25,442	3,56,000	2,73,923	3,77,600	2,15,000	3,66,542
IX.—Marine	.....	.....	435	.....	480	796
X.—Contributions ...	10,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
XI.—Miscellaneous ...	1,95,156	3,90,000	1,36,984	4,61,220	1,25,000	1,42,100
XII.—Minor Establishments	2,08,848	.....	2,84,192	.....	3,61,000	3,94,517
XIII.—Public Works ...	47,30,734	28,50,000	30,59,553	25,71,000	27,37,896	25,69,000
XIV.—Petty construction and repairs	.....	70,000	45,342	63,400	63,400	64,575
XV.—Rents, rates, and taxes	1,81,065	1,94,500	1,70,942	1,81,700	1,80,000	1,84,900
Debt heads ...	3,67,653	.....	4,30,099	.....	3,40,000	.....
Total ...	1,77,71,485	.....	1,44,16,802	1,40,81,980	1,41,05,776	1,39,59,955
Closing balance ...	19,21,069	.....	13,87,787	.....	12,97,981	10,70,926
Grand Total ...	1,96,92,554	.....	1,58,04,589	.....	1,54,03,757	1,50,30,881

Financial Statement showing the approximate position of the Government of Bengal after excluding all receipts and charges connected with the Famine of 1873 *and* 1874.—(Concluded.)

Provincial Reserve Fund.

Receipts.	1873-74.	1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.	Charges.	1873-74.	1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.
	Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.	Regular estimates.	Budget.		Actuals.	Budget.	Actuals.	Budget.	Regular estimates.	Budget.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	24,21,129	12,33,000	9,49,507	10,95,500	9,02,000	16,29,503	Expenditure ...	28,87,109	10,74,150	6,35,746	9,35,770	10,09,000	14,02,448
Opening balance ...	9,80,682	2,77,000	5,14,702	8,28,464	8,28,464	7,21,464	Closing balance ...	5,14,702	4,35,850	8,28,463	9,88,194	7,21,464	9,48,519
Total ...	34,01,811	15,10,000	14,64,209	19,23,964	17,30,464	23,50,967	Total ...	34,01,811	15,10,000	14,64,209	19,23,964	17,30,464	23,50,967

Abstract.

Provincial Services	1,96,92,554	.....	1,58,04,589	.....	1,54,03,757	1,50,30,881	Provincial Service	1,77,71,485	.....	1,44,16,802	.....	1,41,05,776	1,39,59,955
Provincial Reserve Fund	34,01,811	.....	14,64,209	.....	17,30,464	23,50,967	Provincial Reserve Fund.	28,87,109	.....	6,35,746	.....	10,09,000	14,02,448
							Total ...	2,06,58,594	.....	1,50,52,548	.....	1,51,14,776	1,53,62,403
							Closing balance ...	24,35,771	.....	22,16,250	.....	20,19,445	20,19,445
Total ...	2,30,94,365	.....	1,72,68,798	.....	1,71,34,221	1,73,81,848	Grand Total ...	2,30,94,365	.....	1,72,68,798	.....	1,71,34,221	1,73,81,848

Adjustment of liabilities.

The results exhibited in this statement show that the Government of Bengal would have had an estimated credit balance of about 20 lakhs of rupees at the end of 1875-76 if the famine expenditure had not encumbered its finances. In making, therefore, the application to the Supreme Government for a special grant to restore an equilibrium in the finances of the Bengal Government, it was observed that it might be an inconvenient arrangement to obtain from the Government of India a grant in the first instance in order to liquidate a debt due to that Government; and what seemed a preferable mode of adjustment was for the Supreme Government to order that all famine liabilities should be charged to Imperial Funds, the Bengal Government also surrendering to the imperial exchequer 15 lakhs out of its estimated credit balance of about 20 lakhs, reserving actually only 5 lakhs for working expenses and unforeseen charges in the coming year.

Final result.

The Government of India, in passing orders on the application of this Government to replace the provincial finances in a condition of solvency, decided that for this purpose the accounts should be so adjusted as to leave the Government of Bengal with an actual opening balance of Rs. 5,00,000 at credit of Provincial Services and Provincial Reserve Funds at its disposal. To effect this the Comptroller-General was desired to relieve the Bengal provincial and local accounts of all entries in respect to famine relief operations, and to debit to those accounts finally only such an amount of famine relief expenditure as would leave the balance of Rs. 5,00,000 at the disposal of the local Government at the beginning of 1876-77 free from all further responsibility on account of the famine. The exact amount to be thus borne by the Provincial Services and Provincial Reserve Funds must be settled when the accounts of the years 1875-76 are finally closed, the whole transaction respecting the famine having been eliminated therefrom. It was directed that the estimates for 1876-77 should be constructed upon the understanding that the actual opening balances of the Provincial Services and Provincial Reserve Fund together should be Rs. 5,00,000.

The following statement shows total famine expenditure on relief works, the net grant made by the Government of India, and the amount paid towards it by the Government of Bengal, from 1873-74 to 1875-76:—

FAMINE EXPENDITURE.

	Provincial Services.	District Road Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	5,01,036	22,00,870	2,500	27,04,406	
1874-75	17,84,867	83,61,867	15,000	1,01,61,234	
1875-76	52,81,839	17,68,428	.....	69,50,267	
Total ...	74,67,742	1,23,30,665	17,500	1,98,15,907	1,98,15,907
Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,98,15,907

FAMINE EXPENDITURE.—(*Concluded.*)

	Provincial Services.	District Road Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,98,15,907
				1873-75.	
Grants by Government of India, as per books	.....	.....	.....	22,39,000	
				1874-76.	
Grants by Government of India, as per books	.....	.....	.....	76,38,139	
Deficit balance of Provincial Services written off under Government of India's No. 2065, dated 8th April 1876...	.....	53,44,907			
Grant by Government of India	.....	39,57,505			
Balance of Provincial Services to be retained as per Government of India's No. 2065, dated 8th April 1876	.....	5,00,000			
Total grant as per books ...		98,02,412			
DEDUCT—					
Balance of Provincial Reserve Fund on 31st March 1876, transferred to credit of Government of India, No. 2065, dated 8th April 1876 ...	9,34,120				
Contribution from District Road Fund credited to Government of India under Government order No. 2727, dated 17th August 1876	2,50,000			1875-76.	
		11,84,120		86,18,292	
Net grant from India					1,85,45,431
Famine expenditure paid by Bengal					12,70,476

PROVINCIAL RESERVE.

In order to clearly comprehend the exact state of the Provincial Reserve Fund, it is necessary to allude to the subject of local funds. The term Local Funds was formerly understood to mean all funds raised locally and distinguished from Imperial Funds, but since the decentralization scheme the receipts and charges of local funds are kept under four separate account heads, viz.—

I.—Provincial Reserve.
II.—Local Funds.
III.—Municipal Funds.
IV.—Trust Funds.

The Provincial Reserve is composed of funds at the disposal of the Local Government for general administrative purposes; whereas the other heads of Local, Municipal, and Trust Funds, are composed of monies or other funds raised by legal enactment, or made over to Government as trustees for expenditure for some specific local purposes, and are not therefore available for general use in the province.

Opening balance of Provincial Reserve.

When the decentralization scheme came into operation the Provincial Reserve was formed, and the accounts for the year 1871-72 under this head open with a balance of Rs. 15,12,388.

Accounts for five years.

The following statement will show the receipts and charges of the Provincial Reserve from its origin in 1871-72 to the end of 1875-76.

Names of Funds.	Receipts.					Names of Funds.	Expenditure.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pound Fund	.....	2,52,949	3,05,504	2,60,831	2,69,798	1. Pound Fund	.....	97,786	1,04,284	1,10,841	1,17,743
2. Pleadership Examination Fund	18,359	26,849	54,158	14,574	8,586	2. Pleadership Examination Fund	285	2,526	5,765	18,263	8,157
3. Police Clothing Fund	49,683	42,025	1,29,163	35,668	1,83,618	3. Police Clothing Fund ...	91,300	36,922	1,31,907	1,17,099	1,12,493
4. Circuit-house Fund	.....	.....	.....	6,774	5,101	4. Circuit-house Fund	.....	.....	2,529	8,436	5,589
5. Darjeeling Improvement Fund	.....	.....	5,997	3,272	2,018	5. Darjeeling Improvement Fund	.....	.....	.....	5,000	3,481
6. Local Public Works—						6. Local Public Works—					
Ferry Tolls	99,830	96,898	.....	.....	69,214	Ferry Tolls	71,278	23,514	26,025	41,134	26,400
Road Tolls		9,472	.....	.....	15,155	Road Tolls		1,818	1,430	5,294	7,419
Canal and River Tolls ...	6,51,159	6,50,907	7,06,125	6,15,659	6,68,288	Canal and River Tolls ...	1,94,739	3,29,901	3,33,730	2,50,662	5,53,181
Strand Bank Rent ...	.....	.....	44	144	14,604	Strand Bank Rent	.....	.....	44,333	43,540	54,416
Staging Bungalow ...	.....	6,344	9,904	12,585	12,397	Staging Bungalow ...	.....	28,690	35,993	34,452	20,580
Dacca High Court Bungalow	240	1,846	absorbed into Staging Bungalow.			Dacca High Court Bungalow	.....	2,075	600	.....	.....
7. Chowkidaree Fund (surplus old balance)	.....	.....	11,745	.....	.....	7. Provincial Rates	12,75,009	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Net profit on Jail manufacture	1,22,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	8. Excess credit of previous year written back	3,477	2,740	.....	.....	.....
9. Boat Registry Fund	3,713	.....	.....	.....	.....	9. Government Grants-in-Aid ...	.....	11,98,491	22,00,514	1,020	2,33,664
10. Provincial Rates and Taxes (old accumulated balances)...	7,90,266	326	.....	.....	.....						
11. Government Grants-in-Aid ...	.....	.....	11,98,491	.....	.....						
Total ...	17,36,140	10,87,616	24,21,131	9,49,507	12,48,779	Total ...	16,36,088	17,19,373	28,87,110	6,35,746	11,43,123
Opening balance ...	15,12,388	16,12,440	9,80,683	5,14,704	8,28,465	Closing balance ...	16,12,440	9,80,683	5,14,704	8,28,465	9,34,120
Grand Total ...	32,48,528	27,00,056	34,01,814	14,64,211	20,77,243	Grand Total ...	32,48,528	27,00,056	34,01,814	14,64,211	20,77,243

It will be seen from the above that the Provincial Reserve Fund closed with a credit balance at the end of 1875-76 of Rs. 9,34,120; but the whole of this sum, as explained above, has been surrendered to the Government of India in final adjustment of famine accounts.

The following is a brief history of the constitution and nature of the funds composing the Provincial Reserve.

Pound Fund.

The pound fund is established by the Cattle Trespass Act I (I.C.) of 1871. Under this Act pounds are established at such places as the Magistrate of the district may think fit, and any cattle trespassing on or damaging any private or public lands are seized and taken to the pound. For every head of cattle impounded a fine, varying in amount from two rupees to one anna, is levied, and it is upon the payment of these fines that the owners of impounded cattle are permitted to release their cattle.

The pound fund is therefore composed of receipts from fines and unclaimed proceeds of the sale of cattle, and its items of expenditure are (1) salaries allowed to pound-keepers and (2) the expenses for the construction and maintenance of pounds. Any surplus of the fund is under the Act at the disposal of the local Government for application to the construction and repair of roads and bridges, and to other purposes of public utility.

Pleadership Examination Fee Fund.

This fund was created out of the fees of Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 received from every candidate for admission to the Senior and Junior Pleadership Examinations. It was originally intended that this fund should meet the expenses connected with the remuneration of examiners, preparation of law manuals, translation of text-books, and the formation of district law libraries; but it seems that few law books have been prepared or translated. In 1871 the estimated balance at the credit of the fund was found to be very large (Rs. 40,775), and this sum has been credited to Provincial Reserve. It was understood that the money thus credited would always be available for any objects for which the fund could be utilized. The receipts of the fund were always found much larger than its charges, but recently the receipts have fallen off considerably, owing to a change in the standard of qualification to compete at the Pleadership Examination. It was previously, under the old Pleadership Rules, necessary to have passed the Entrance Examination in order that the candidate might present himself at the Pleadership Examination; but now, under the recent rules of the High Court, no one is permitted to appear at the higher grade Pleadership Examination who has not passed the First Arts Examination. This change in standard has led to a comparatively limited number of candidates for the examination, and consequently to a decrease in the receipts of the fund.

Police Clothing Fund.

This fund is made up partly of a Government grant for clothing and partly of subscriptions (or rather deductions from the wages) of policemen. These deductions are not made at a uniform rate, but according to the requirements for clothing of every individual officer. The rate varies from one rupee to one rupee eight annas per month per man until the man has liquidated the cost of his clothing. It was proposed that the fund should be included in a subhead under the provincial grant for "Police,"

and its balances transferred to the credit of "Police Receipts," but it appears that this proposal has not been carried into effect. The fund still exists under head of Provincial Reserve, and is shown as such in the books of the Account Department.

Circuit-house Fund.

This fund, which was created in 1867, is formed of rents received from casual occupants of circuit-houses, as well as the sale proceeds of grass, fruits, and vegetables growing in the compounds of such houses, and is placed at the disposal of the Magistrates of the districts for the purpose of keeping the houses and grounds in proper order, and for maintaining their furniture and equipments. The Magistrates have nothing to do with the repairs of the buildings, which are executed by the Public Works Department. The cost of circuit-house establishments is now treated as an imperial charge, as part of Commissioners' establishments, as was the case before the formation of the fund. The contingencies, however, which were before included with those of the Magistrates under Law and Justice, are now debited to this fund.

Local Public Works.

The funds under this head are entirely administered by the Public Works Department of this Government, and hitherto it has not been the practice for the Civil Secretariat, in its ordinary course of business, to exercise any strict control over the receipts and charges of these funds. The Public Works Department prepares separate budget estimates of these funds, and the figures are included in the general statement in this review for the sake of accounts only.

Local Finance.

Explanation of term "Local Funds."

This part of the present report deals with purely local funds. The term "Local Funds" might without explanation be thought to have a wide meaning, but it really has a particular technical signification, and means—

(1) funds raised locally under legal enactment or departmental orders for specific purposes, and not applicable to any other purposes than those for which they are levied;

(2) funds raised under the municipal laws and applicable only to municipal purposes of the districts or localities in which they are levied;

(3) funds held in trust by Government for expenditure according to the deeds of trust or the wishes of the donors.

Of the various funds under head Local Fund, the most important are the District Road Fund, which means the well-known road cess, and the district road account under Public Works Department resolution No. 1005, dated the 23rd February 1872, which means receipts in districts where the cess is not yet levied, and the Zemindary Dâk Fund, which means the sums levied upon landowners for the support of the police postal service in the interior of districts.

The income from each of the funds under head of local, municipal, or trust, is solely and entirely devoted to the district, or locality, or purpose, for which the money is raised. The Accountant-General keeps the accounts of each fund separate, and the debit or credit balance of

such fund can be ascertained at any time from the Accountant-General's books; but for general administrative purposes of the Government, the balances, receipts, and charges of the entire system of local funds are considered under the three main divisions or headings—(1) Local Funds, (2) Municipal Funds, (3) Trust Funds.

Management of funds.

These funds are administered either by legally constituted committees appointed by Government, or by Government officials in the districts, and therefore the income and expenditure of these funds do not come so immediately under the control of the Local Government as provincial finances.

Opening balances.

The general accounts of these funds at the commencement of the decentralization scheme in 1871-72 opened with a credit balance as follows:—

	Rs.
Local Funds	5,33,495
Municipal Funds	1,61,135
Trust Funds	46,190

Accounts of five years.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and charges of these three divisions of local funds from 1871-72 to 1875-76.

Statement of Receipts and Charges of

Local Funds.	Receipts.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund (Act X of 1871)	22	9,02,122	19,31,858	22,33,477	75,40,723
Ditto Account, P. W. Resolution ...	.....	11,25,413	38,31,522	33,60,722	2,49,499
Government Estates' Improvement Fund ...	82,584	1,00,078	37,208	1,106	18,681
Town Improvement Fund	14,547	26,346	20,674	7,774	2,504
Bazar Fund	2,891	2,559	2,172	600	170
Rates on Wards', Attached, and other Estates ...	33,915	59,019	72,258	*b*	.....
Charges of Attached Estates	4,100	4,240	6,113	*b*	.....
Zemindary Dák	2,03,310	2,23,200	2,31,591	2,42,798	2,24,555
Circuit-house Fund	6,439	12,969	9,158	*c*	.....
Encamping Ground Grazing Funds	331	501	227	306	272
Serai Fund	1,361	652	1,050	*d*	.....
Juggurnath Road Fund	347	3,051	509	669	1,097
Cantonment Fund	26,103	30,661	33,095	35,690	33,170
Pooree Pilgrims' Fund	7,902	5,327	13,665	13,399	11,614
Court of Wards	35,919	*b*	.....	.....	.....
Customs Confiscation Fund	9,673	13,752	13,594	10,368	9,789
Inland Labour Transport Fund	18,043	62,142	36,969	74,090	1,00,524
Salt Reward Fund	10,239	12,087	18,500	16,562	8,916
Marine Funds	23,623	30,960	.....	.....	.....
Balasore Port Fund	10,997	3,040	4,939	3,004	70,147
Hospital Port Dues	41,052	42,052	40,702	40,405	41,464
Calcutta Jetty Fund	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strand Bank Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cemetery Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copying Fee Fund	.....	13,994	39,323	37,239	37,560
Chittagong Port Fund	.....	.....	43,705	36,941	23,209
Chyebassa Road Fund	.....	.....	169	1,140*c*	495
General management of Wards' and Attached Estates.	.....	.....	.....	47,463	52,665
Assignment for the improvement of Government Estates.	.....	.....	.....	34,255	99,064
Total ...	5,36,098	26,74,165	63,89,002	61,89,008	85,27,124
Opening balance ...	5,33,495	5,24,147	12,75,256*a*	26,31,521	—2,71,447
Grand Total ...	10,69,593	31,98,312	76,64,258	88,20,529	82,55,677

a. There is a difference of Rs. 140 between these figures and the closing balance of 1872-73.

b. Absorbed into "General management of Wards' and Attached Estates."

c. Taken under "Provincial Reserve Fund."

Local Funds from 1871-72 *to* 1875-76.

Local Funds.	Disbursements.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund (Act X of 1871)	14,666	7,71,651	13,65,539	27,39,945	57,22,959
Ditto Account, P. W. Resolution ...	.....	6,21,497	30,98,282	56,21,421	35,844
Government Estates' Improvement Fund ...	70,916	39,496	52,560	2,25,392	88,782
Town Improvement Fund	13,262	14,547	19,876	25,564	5,353
Bazar Fund	868	903	551	16,925	600
Rates on Wards', Attached, and other Estates ...	71,538	40,249	55,852	*b*	.....
Charges of Attached Estates	3,159	2,978	16,607	*b*	.....
Zemindary Dák	2,30,334	2,27,672	2,29,685	2,26,418	2,34,212
Circuit-house Fund	5,082	11,107	9,304	*c*	.....
Encamping Ground Grazing Funds	22	153	193	137	904
Serai Fund	2,580	477	67	*d*	.....
Juggurnath Road Fund	3,801	469	180	313	312
Cantonment Fund	27,412	31,242	31,139	36,739	37,312
Pooree Pilgrims' Fund	2,821	8,901	3,532	11,157	10,325
Court of Wards	.....	.....	6,4745	.....	.....
Customs Confiscation Fund	5,807	5,676	5,970	5,589	6,449
Inland Labour Transport Fund	27,437	24,874	26,026	27,626	29,893
Salt Reward Fund	5,741	4,738	4,364	2,955	6,067
Marine Funds	11,660	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore Port Fund	3,655	4,169	9,422	2,700	2,903
Hospital Port Dues	19,397	26,775	15,612	19,984	41,758
Calcutta Jetty Fund	968	3,539	.....	.....	.....
Strand Bank Fund	25,049	52,382	.....	.....	.....
Cemetery Fund	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copying Fee Fund	.....	9,557	42,966	39,049	4,0048
Chittagong Port Fund	.....	19,563	38,536	26,947	67,520
Chyebassa Road Fund	.....	.....	.....	988*e*	160
General management of Wards' and Attached Estates.	.....	.....	.....	50,404	52,957
Assignment for the improvement of Government Estates.	.....	.....	.....	16,734	50,497
Total ...	5,45,446	19,22,915	50,32,737	91,00,976	64,35,147
Closing balance ...	5,24,147	12,75,397	26,31,521	−2,71,447	17,70,530
Grand Total ...	10,69,593	31,98,312	76,64,258	88,29,529	82,55,677

d. Taken under "District Road Fund."
e. Taken under "Town Fund."

Statement of Receipts and Charges of

Trust Funds.	RECEIPTS.				
	Actuals.				Regular estimate, 1875-76.
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abdool Gunny Scholarship Fund ...	185	474	337	337	337
Bethune School Committee	580	1,673	1,705	56	112
Bird Scholarship	294	525	417	417	418
Donnelly Prize	20	20	20	20	19
Doorga Churn Laha Scholarship...	3,012	3,032	3,008	1,539	3,012
Edinburgh Scholarship	16	32	32	32	32
Forbes' Memorial	237	237	260	1,736	239
Goodeve Prize	28	28	28	28	27
Goodeve Scholarship	146	147	148	147	148
Hindu College	3,804	4,002	4,044	4,042	4,038
Kally Narain Scholarship	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis's Medal	12	32	22	.....	22
Maharajah Scindiah's donation to the Presidency College	217	99	100	100	99
Ranee Katyaneeks Scholarship	297	297	300	300	298
Maharajah Scindia's donation to the Madrissa	38	20	20	20	20
Mozufferpore School	1,109	.....	45	90	45
Ooterparah School	6,898	8,739	10,110	1,417	10,098
Pearson Scholarship	.....	175	45	.....	45
Rungpore School	3,898	1,118	.....	.....	.....
Soorjee Kanto's Scholarship	.....	.....	480	.....	.....
Hurbullub Narain Sing's Scholarship ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Williamson's Assam Education Fund ...	2,283	5,856	4,544	.....	.....
Bhudruck Charitable Dispensary ...	291	292	.....	381	.....
Bunwari Lall's Hospital and Bridge ...	.....	7,685	.....	.....	.....
Shah Bunwari Lall's Serai and Building	.....	168	4,260	11,000	1,801
Chinsurah Poor Fund	4,681	1,560	.....	1,561	1,562
Chupra Hospital	813	4,184	1,576	2,022	3,800
Chupra Government School	.....	1,990	.....	2,895	.....
Mirza Mahomed Hossein's Serai and School	.....	606	993	1,047	1,114
Prince Golam Mahomed's Trust ...	14,683	13,365	12,550	43,516	8,915
Promotho Nath Roy	252	1,441	252	.....	126
Unochattra	2,701	2,200	3,647	3,410	1,403
Prosono Nath Roy	4,689	4,619	5,905	5,138	4,886
Burdwan Relief	.....	1,007	10,000	998	997
Mitford Hospital	15,746	12,817	10,925	.....	.....
Boat Registry	2,657	2,406	2,486	2,270	2,326
Hackney Carriage Fund	16,392	18,504	17,344	17,426	19,133
Sheriff's Fees	3,738	3,030	3,239	3,704	4,173
Steam-boilers	7,460	7,212	10,245	10,345	11,440
Steam-boat Survey Fee Fund	360	1,308	517	560	8,474
Norman Testimonial Fund	.....	.....	.....	254	140
Vizianagram Scholarship	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca Committeegunge Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cyclone Relief	987	.....	998	.....	43,538
Hooghly College Fund	64,776	79,686	.....	.....	75,264
Total ...	1,63,361	1,90,587	1,10,601	1,16,808	2,00,602
Opening balance ...	46,130	35,877	a37,890	31,530	51,098
Grand Total ...	2,09,491	2,26,464	1,48,491	1,48,338	2,51,700

a. There is a difference of Rs. 140 between the closing balance of 1872-73 and the opening

Local Funds from 1871-72 *to* 1875-76.

Trust Funds.	DISBURSEMENTS.				
	Actuals.				Regular estimate, 1875-76.
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abdool Gunny Scholarship Fund ...	.....	572	312	312	286
Bethune School Committee	.....	.....	.....	.....	483
Bird Scholarship	493	467	479	481	472
Donnelly prize	20	20	20	20	46
Doorga Charan Laha Scholarship ...	2,663	2,657	2,724	2,368	2,868
Edinburgh Scholarship	.....	32	32	32	32
Forbes' Memorial	240	252	255	285	237
Goodeve Prize	26	28	28	28	12
Goodeve Scholarship	146	144	144	132	120
Hindu College	12,760	2,596	2,753	2,700	2,715
Kally Narain Scholarship...	.....	46	46	28	.....
Lewis's Medal	.....	.....	25	227	25
Maharajah Scindia's donation to the Presidency College	.....	.....	89	.....	.....
Rance Katyanee's Scholarship	155	160	197	202	162
Maharajah Scindia's donation to the Madrissa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mozufferpore School	1,767	3,288	2,427	.....	1,550
Ooterparah School	11,173	7,210	7,448	6,735	7,773
Pearson Scholarship	16	94	21	.....	.....
Rungpore School	.....	1,557	.....	.....	.....
Soorjee Kanto's Scholarship	.....	.....	166	152	51
Hurbullub Narain Sing's Scholarship...	.....	... ..	.....	100	100
Williamson's Assam Education Fund ...	508	4,247	7,662	5,717	.....
Bhudruck Charitable Dispensary ...	.....	301	656	310	536
Bunwari Lall's Hospital and Bridge ...	.....	3,802	.....	171	.....
Shah Bunwari Lall's Serai and Building	.....	1,816	6,411	2,449	3,154
Chinsurah Poor Fund	1,568	1,570	1,516	1,659	1,510
Chuprah Hospital	998	1,277	1,853	1,527	2,819
Chuprah Government School	.....	1,337	3,225	287	631
Mirza Mahomed Hossein's Serai and school	.....	585	1,019	1,028	1,081
Prince Golam Mahomed's Trust	11,543	12,423	12,279	33,223	22,842
Promotho Nath Roy	578	253	252	84	252
Unochuttra	1,329	424	4,423	3,777	1,303
Prosono Nath Roy	4,636	8,624	6,169	5,992	4,598
Burdwan Relief	17	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Mitford Hospital	15,479	11,058	11,695	2,758	.....
Boat Registry...	6,241	2,467	2,118	813	753
Hackney Carriage Fund	14,742	18,247	18,710	14,541	19,384
Sheriff's Fees	1,112	5,471	3,205	1,412	6,410
Steam-boilers	7,159	7,110	7,152	7,195	9,238
Steam-boat Survey Fee Fund	116	437	1,450	515	507
Norman Testimonial Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
Vizianagram Scholarship	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Dacca Committeegunge Fund	.....	141	.....	.....	.....
Cyclone Relief	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,028
Hooghly College Fund	78,124	88,008	.....	.....	63,831
Total ...	1,73,614	1,88,714	1,16,961	97,240	1,98,447
Closing balance ...	35,877	37,750	31,530	51,098	53,253
Grand Total ...	2,09,491	2,26,464	1,48,491	1,48,338	2,51,700

balance of 1873-74, which is also noticed in the "Local Funds" statement of accounts.

Statement of Receipts and Charges of Municipal Funds from 1871-72 *to* 1875-76.

Municipal Funds.	Receipts.					Municipal Funds.	Disbursements.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipalities' Act III of 1864 ...	4,65,759	5,38,915	5,09,540	4,87,953	.....	Municipalities' Act III of 1864 ...	4,74,063	5,36,965	5,57,635	.....	.....
Towns' Act VI (B.C.) of 1868 ...	4,17,431	4,56,337	4,59,739	4,74,535	.....	Towns' Act VI (B.C.) of 1868 ...	4,30,488	4,62,899	5,07,097	.....	.....
Chowkidaree Act XX of 1856 ...	1,10,118	1,21,770	2,43,301	1,00,702	.....	Chowkidaree Act XX of 1856 ...	1,06,471	1,19,665	1,37,188	.....	.....
Total ...	9,93,308	11,17,022	12,12,580	10,63,190	5,86,188	Total ...	10,11,022	11,19,529	12,01,920	11,79,618	5,80,661
Opening balance ...	1,61,135	1,43,421	1,40,914	1,51,574	35,146	Closing balance ...	1,43,421	1,40,914	1,51,574	35,146	40,673
Grand Total ...	11,54,443	12,60,443	13,53,494	12,14,764	6,21,334	Grand Total ...	11,54,443	12,60,443	13,53,494	12,14,764	6,21,334

Closing balances.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the general financial result of all these funds is that the year 1875-76 closes with a balance as follows:—

	Rs.
Local Funds	17,70,530
Municipal Funds	40,673
Trust Funds	53,253

Adjustment of accounts of District Road Funds.

The abnormal receipts and expenditure under head of District Road Fund and District Road Account for the years 1873-74, 1874-75, and 1875-76, are due to the large grants made to District Committees for carrying on relief works or to the heavy sums spent by such Committees in connection with relief operations organized by them. As only these two heads of Local Funds have been disturbed by the famine figures, the statement annexed will shew how these opening and closing balances stand for the three years 1873-74 to 1875-76.

Receipts.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	Disbursements.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance, District Road Fund and Account	6,71,060	19,22,168	−8,45,000	Charges of District Road Fund and Account	44,63,821*b*	83,61,367*b*	58,08,797*b*
Opening balance, other local funds	6,04,196	7,09,353	5,73,553	Charges of other local funds ...	5,68,916	7,39,609	6,76,350
Total ...	12,75,256	26,31,521	−2,71,447	Total ...	50,32,737	91,00,976	64,85,147
Receipts of District Road Fund and Account	57,63,380*a*	55,94,199*a*	77,90,227*a*	Closing balance, District Road Fund and Account	19,22,168	−8,45,000	11,36,430
Receipts of other local funds ...	6,25,622	6,03,809	7,36,897	Closing balance, other local funds	7,09,353	5,73,353	6,34,100
Total ...	63,89,002	61,98,008	85,27,124	Total ...	26,31,521	−2,71,447	17,70,530
Grand Total ...	76,64,258	88,29,529	82,55,677	Grand Total ...	76,64,258	88,29,529	82,55,677

a. Grants-in-aid from Government amounted in the three years to 112 lakhs.

b. Famine expenditure, 1873-74 22,00,870
Ditto, 1874-75 83,61,367
Ditto, 1875-76 17,68,428
Total ... 1,23,30,665

N.B.—The sum of 2¼ lakhs credited to the Government of India from contributions from District Road Funds for famine expenditure will be adjusted in the Local Funds Account in 1876-77.

Levy of contribution from District Road Fund for famine expenditure.

The Supreme Government, in passing orders for the adjustment of the famine accounts of the Bengal province, called for a particular report of the financial condition of such of the local funds of Bengal which had been appropriated for famine works, and upon the question whether these funds could properly be required to make any contributions towards the heavy expenditure incurred by the Imperial Government. The District Road Fund and the District Road Account were in fact the only local funds whose income had been appropriated for famine relief works. His Excellency in Council did not wish in any case to make demands upon the funds of districts in which no famine relief expenditure took place, nor did the Supreme Government wish to embarrass the funds of the distressed districts themselves. But if the funds of these districts had the means of

making any contribution to the general expenditure without too much embarrassment, the Government of India thought that they should certainly be required to do so to the best of their ability.

It has accordingly been decided that as on the 31st March 1876 there was on the whole a large unencumbered balance at credit of the Bengal District Local Funds, those balances might fairly be considered to be the result of contributions by the Government of Bengal from funds which, but for such contributions, would have remained in the Provincial Reserve, and so, under the general settlement of accounts, that they should be applied in diminution of the liabilities of the Imperial revenues. The Supreme Government agreed with the Bengal Government in thinking that the proceeds of the district road cess could not legally be applied for the relief of the Imperial or Provincial treasuries from any part of the burden of the relief expenditure; but it was held that the whole of the balance at the credit of the District Local Funds on the 31st March 1876 might apparently have been so appropriated without transgressing this principle. It was therefore resolved to require the District Local Funds of Bengal to contribute in all Rs. 2,50,000 towards the relief expenditure; this sum to be immediately levied from the districts concerned, in proportions to be decided by the Local Government, and credited to the Imperial Government.

Orders have since been issued levying on the several recently distressed districts contributions amounting to 2½ lakhs, the amount of contributions being adjusted in the accounts of 1876-77.

General Estimate of Provincial Finances for 1876-77.

The following statement will exhibit the estimated receipts and charges of Provincial and Local Finances in Bengal during the year 1876-77, as compared with the figures of the regular estimates for 1875-76:—

Provincial Finance.

Major Heads.	Receipts.		Major Heads.	Expenditure.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.		1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Imperial Allotment.	1,10,78,000	1,10,78,000	I.—Refunds	22,000	23,000
II.—Jails	9,61,250	9,06,200	II.—Jails	16,90,000	16,97,573
III.—Registration ...	6,51,000	7,10,000	III.—Registration ...	4,68,000	5,30,924
IV.—Police	68,950	67,600	IV.—Police	40,09,000	41,59,436
V.—Education ...	5,00,000	4,97,500	V.—Education ...	25,53,000	24,67,236
VI.—Medical	1,60,000	1,68,240	VI.—Medical	13,50,000	12,89,356
VII.—Printing	59,970	57,100	VII.—Printing	2,15,000	3,56,542
VIII.—Marine	300	300	VIII.—Marine	480	796
IX.—Miscellaneous ...	1,00,000	1,28,960	IX.—Contribution ...	1,02,00,000	.....
X.—Public Works ...	1,28,500	1,19,000	X.—Miscellaneous ...	1,25,000	1,28,100
			XI.—Minor Establishments.	3,61,000	3,88,517
			XII.—Public Works ...	33,28,000	25,69,000
			XIII.—Petty Construction and Repairs	63,400	64,575
			XIV.—Rents, Rates, and Taxes.	1,80,000	1,84,900
Debt heads ...	3,05,000	3,00,000	Debt heads ...	3,40,000	3,00,000
	1,40,12,970	1,40,32,900		2,48,95,880	1,41,59,955
Provincial Reserve ...	9,02,000	16,29,503	Provincial Reserve ...	10,09,000	14,02,448
	1,49,14,970	1,56,62,403		2,59,04,880	1,55,62,403
Opening balance ...	.....	5,00,000	Closing balance. ...	.....	6,00,000
		1,61,62,403			1,61,62,403

Local Finance.

Major Heads.	Receipts.		Major Heads.	Expenditure.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.		1875-76.	1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Local Funds	1,36,23,100	38,81,514	Local Funds	1,34,43,200	37,94,181
Municipal Funds ...	10,70,000	10,81,141	Municipal Funds ...	10,82,000	11,58,925
Trust Funds	1,98,000	94,082	Trust Funds	1,57,000	81,911
	1,48,91,100	50,56,737		1,46,82,200	50,35,017
Opening balance ...	– 60,786	1,48,114	Closing balance ...	1,48,114	1,69,834
	1,48,30,314	52,04,851		1,48,30,314	52,04,851

ROAD CESS.

It was shown in the Administration Report of the past year that up to the end of 1874-75 the valuation work under Act X (B.C.) of 1871 had been completed in 22 districts, including Maldah, to which the Act was extended, along with 17 other districts, by Sir Richard Temple's minute of the 10th September 1874. During 1875-76 the work has been entirely completed in ten* districts. In five districts (Midnapore, Rungpore, Shahabad, Backergunge, and Noakholly) the road cess will be levied from October 1876, the valuations having been nearly finished. There accordingly remain two districts (Lohardugga and Chittagong) in which the valuation work has not sufficiently progressed so as to admit of the cess being levied from October 1876. The slow progress in the work is owing to the peculiar circumstances of the districts. It is, however, expected that the work will be completed in time to allow of the collection of the cess from 1st October 1877. In September 1876 the Act was introduced into Darjeeling. There are therefore only four districts (Cooch Behar, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Singbhoom) to which the Act has not yet been extended.

* Dinagepore.
Bogra.
Pubna.
Patna.
Chumparun.
Sarun.
Gya.
Mozufferpore.
Durbhunga.
Julpigoree.

Result of valuations.

The following table shows the result of the valuations of land in the ten districts where the work has been entirely compelted during 1875-76:—

I.—*Statement of Valuation of Land (Part II of the District Road Cess Act X (B.C.) of 1871.)*

Districts.	Number of estates valued.		Number of tenures valued.		Total.		Valuations made.		Revenue of district.	Number of times by which the valuation of estates exceeds the revenue.
	Over Rs. 100 revenue.	Rs. 100 and less revenue.	Over Rs. 100 rent.	Rs. 100 and less rent.	Estates.	Tenures.	Value of estates.	Value of tenures.		
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dinagepore... ...	580	412	1,293	18,642	992	19,935	33,01,980	13,02,804	17,12,844	1·9
Bogra	323	403	621	3,655	726	4,276	12,56,559	3,72,463	4,05,159	3·1
Pubna	403	1,228	493	5,681	1,631	6,174	15,14,735	4,79,616	3,71,102	4·0
Patna	2,744	6,421	2,007	8,429	9,165	10,436	58,63,416	16,76,143	14,02,982	4·1
Chumparun ...	438	564	1,564	7,982	1,002	9,546	26,20,943	21,15,447	5,15,063	5·0
Sarun	2,321	2,870	2,284	9,843	5,191	12,127	55,06,769	20,32,419	12,20,679	4·5
Gya...	2,470	4,159	4,285	11,569	6,629	15,854	74,15,942	53,50,303	13,72,670	5·4
Mozufferpore ...	1,912	7,557	1,957	9,961	9,469	11,918	44,15,463	16,14,714	12,17,904	3·6
Durbhunga ...	1,650	6,156	1,917	8,935	7,806	10,852	63,19,138	25,57,057	5,48,662	11·5
Julpigoree	222	3,930	628	5,479	4,152	6,107	12,76,102	9,09,091	2,73,445	4·3
Total ...	13,063	33,700	17,049	90,176	46,763	107,225	3,94,91,047	1,84,10,057	90,40,510	4·3

The valuation of estates in the ten districts is on the average 4·3 times the Government demand on account of revenue. The rate varies considerably in the several districts, being highest in Durbhunga, where the valuations are 11·5 times the revenue, and lowest in Dinagepore, where the valuations are only 1·9 times the revenue. In the former district the Government revenue was lightly assessed at the time of the permanent settlement owing to the north Gangetic tracts being mostly marsh or jungle. In the latter district the Government demand is high. This is due to the fact that at the time of the decennial settlement the Collector of the district was managing the Rajbaree estates, which then comprised nearly the whole zillah, and was not therefore deceived as to the actual receipts from them.

In the six districts of Patna Division the proportion of revenue is smallest in Chumparun, where the valuations are five times the revenue. In the four districts of Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division the proportion of revenue is lowest in Julpigoree, where the valuations are 4·3 times the revenue. In the ten districts now under report there were 46,763 estates and 107,225 tenures, and of the total valuations of Rs. 3,94,91,047, Rs. 1,84,10,057 are due to under-tenures.

Mines. The operations under part III of the Act were confined to two mines—one in Chumparun, valued at Rs. 47,279, and the other in Gya, valued at Rs. 1,079. There are no mines in the other districts.

House assessment. The following table shows the result of the house assessment.

II.—*Statement showing the Result of House Assessment (Part IV of the District Road Cess Act X (B.C.) of* 1871.)

Districts.	Number of assessors' circles or punchayets.	Number of estimated villages liable to assessment.	Number of villages assessed.	Amount of assessment calculated at the rate fixed by Schedule E of the District Road Cess Act.
Dinagepore	9	1,139	590	9,194
Bogra	8	1,103	831	5,033
Pubna	2	2,792	97	8,678
Patna	3	1,029	128	5,778
Chumparun	2	20	19	998
Sarun*	4	4,365	1,049	9,786
Gya	4	1,046	1,019	19,046
Mozufferpore	3	4,387	260	5,792
Durbhunga	3	457	296	3,326
Julpigoree	2	741	19	1,823
Total ...	37	17,079	4,308	69,454

*At the end of August 1876 there remained in circle No. 3, 926 villages for assessment. The work in the other three circles (1, 2, and 4,) have been completed.

The work has been entirely completed in the ten districts except in Sarun, where 926 villages remained for assessment at the end of August 1876. It will be seen from the statement that out of 17,097 villages reported by the assessors as liable to assessment 12,771 have been exempted from assessment, leaving 4,308 assessed at an annual charge of Rs. 69,454.

Collections.

The following table exhibits the demands, collections, and balances of road cess on lands and mines for the cess year 1874-75:—

III.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess on Lands and Mines for the cess year* 1874-75.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DISTRICTS.	Arrears of 1873-74.	Arrears recovered during current year.	Balance at end of current year.	Demand for current year 1874-75.	Collections of current year.	Arrears of current year.	Total arrears, columns 4 and 7.	Remissions.	Net arrears.	Collections on account of next cess year.	Percentage of collections (column 6) on demand (column 5).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bankoora ...	.....	.....	...	18,338	15,624	2,714	2,714	...	2,714	2	85·20
Beerbhoom ...	.....	.....	...	39,086	32,789	6,297	6,297	...	6,297	90	83·80
Hooghly ...	6,021	5,438	583	167	56	111	694	232	462	250	33·53
24-Pergunnahs	14,586	12,150	2,436	1,08,996	99,644	9,352	11,788	110	11,678	826	91·41
Nuddea ...	10,706	10,223	483	70,784	67,102	3,682	4,165	428	3,737	453	94·79
Jessore ...	10,269	10,159	110	1,03,276	93,364	9,912	10,022	...	10,022	723	90·40
Moorshedabad	5,250	3,410	1,840	81,420	64,977	16,443	18,283	915	17,368	346	79·80
Rajshahye ...	9,641	9,320	321	54,371	46,451	7,920	8,241	...	8,241	577	85·40
Dacca ...	5,070	4,449	621	62,190	57,441	4,749	5,370	11	5,359	2,090	92·36
Furreedpore ...	1,145	1,130	15	33,468	32,262	1,206	1,221	1	1,220	443	96·39
Tipperah ...	.....	.....	...	92,892	92,186	706	706	3	703	434	99·23
Monghyr ...	2,063	2,848	115	48,131	45,672	2,459	2,574	...	2,574	2,233	94·89
Bhaugulpore ...	573	549	24	61,363	59,143	2,220	2,244	15	2,229	2,024	96·38
Purneah ...	1,831	1,775	56	70,875	62,944	7,931	7,987	...	7,987	308	88·80
Cuttack ...	1,199	836	363	27,071	22,830	4,241	4,604	233	4,371	321	84·33
Pooree ...	.....	.....	...	14,343	14,343	.....	...	...	.....	79	100
Balasore ...	1,925	1,404	521	13,016	10,454	2,562	3,083	...	3,083	99	80·31
Hazareebagh...	4,274	4,274	...	22,362	21,374	988	988	...	988	.....	95·58
Manbhoom ...	.....	.....	...	8,358	6,832	1,626	1,526	...	1,526	.....	81·74
Total ...	75,453	67,965	7,488	9,30,507	8,45,488	85,019	92,507	1,948	90,559	11,348	90·75

In two districts in which the valuations have been completed, Hooghly and Burdwan, the collection of the cess was suspended during the year in consequence of the representations of the local authorities that owing to deficiencies in the crops for several years in succession the people were in a condition in which the levy of the cess would be attended with great hardship and inconvenience. The collections shown opposite to the Hooghly district in the statement are on account of lands appertaining to estates borne on the towjih of the district of Hooghly, but locally situated within other districts.

The total demand on account of the cess upon lands and mines was Rs. 10,05,960, of which Rs. 75,453 were for arrears of the year 1873-74 and Rs. 9,30,507 were the demand of the current year 1874-75. Of the arrear demand Rs. 67,965, and of the current demand Rs. 8,45,488, making a total of Rs. 9,13,453, were collected within the year. The collections thus amounted to 90·81 per cent., and the outstanding balance is Rs. 92,507, a result which is satisfactory, though it will be observed that the uncollected balance is in excess of the arrears of the previous year. The percentage, however, of the collections on the demand shows a marked improvement, it having been 81·16 in 1873-74.

Excluding Hooghly, the figures for which are of an exceptional character, the cess was collected in eighteen districts; in eleven* of these the full rate was levied, in two districts (Rajshahye and Hazareebagh) the rate was three-fourths of the full rate, and in the remaining five districts the rate was one-half of a full rate. Of these five districts three were situated in the province of Orissa, and the remaining two were those of Monghyr and Bhagulpore. It might have been expected that in these five districts the percentage of collections would be higher than in others; and this has been the case in Pooree, where the whole of the demand has been realized. But in Cuttack the percentage of collections amounted to only 84·33, and in Balasore to only 80·31. Next to Pooree the district which shows the most satisfactory percentage is Tipperah, where the full rate was levied and 99·23 per cent. of the demand was realized. The most unfavourable return is that from Moorshedabad, in which district the collections were only 79·80 per cent. of the demand. The principal difficulty in collecting the cess is found to be in the realization of the demand on account of lakhiraj lands.

* Bankoora.
Beerbhoom.
24-Pergunnahs.
Nuddea.
Jessore
Moorshedabad.
Dacca.
Furreedpore.
Tipperah.
Purneah.
Manbhoom.

The following table exhibits the demands, collections, and balances of road cess on houses for the cess year 1874-75 :—

IV.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess on Houses for the cess year* 1874-75.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DISTRICTS.	Circles.	Arrears of 1873-74.	Arrears recovered during current year.	Balance at end of current year.	Demand for current year 1874-75.	Collections of current year.	Arrears of current year.	Total arrears, columns 4 and 7.	Remissions.	Net arrears.	Collections on account of next cess-year.	Percentage of collections (column 7) on demand (column 6).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bankoora	2	...	...	...	2,169	74	2,095	2,095	...	2,095	...	3·41
Beerbhoom	2	...	...	...	2,294	891	1,403	1,403	...	1,403	...	38·84
Hooghly*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
24-Pergunnahs ...	6	5,323	4,835	488	11,240	4,974	6,266	6,754	710	6,044	1	44·25
Nuddea	6	1,114	930	184	11,414	9,655	1,759	1,943	468	1,475	...	84·50
Jessore	6	618	585	33	6,289	5,262	1,027	1,060	294	766	...	83·66
Moorshedabad ...	3	754	654	100	6,419	4,915	1,504	1,604	226	1,378	14	76·56
Rajshahye	3	1,025	870	155	3,406	913	2,493	2,648	499	2,149	...	26·80
Dacca	4	4,161	3,890	271	6,389	3,654	2,735	3,006	113	2,893	...	57·19
Furreedpore	8	150	144	6	1,552	1,342	210	216	18	198	1	86·47

* The return for Hooghly is reported blank.

IV.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess on Houses for the cess year* 1874-75.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DISTRICTS.	Circles.	Arrears of 1873-74.	Arrears recovered during current year.	Balance at end of current year.	Demand for current year 1874-75.	Collections of current year.	Arrears of current year.	Total arrears, columns 4 and 7.	Remissions.	Net arrears.	Collections on account of next cess year.	Percentage of collections (column 7) on demand (column 6).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Tipperah	2	...	...	...	3,411	3,167	244	244	2	242	6	92·84
Monghyr	3	...	...	...	3,405	2,372	1,033	1,033	340	693	...	69·66
Bhagulpore	6	...	...	...	1,171	1,074	97	97	40	57	...	91·71
Purneah	6	...	...	...	3,600	2,229	1,371	1,371	...	1,371	1	61·91
Cuttack	1	39	39	...	1,104	806	298	298	74	224	...	73·07
Pooree	3	...	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	...	11	100
Balasore	4	36	36	...	220	33	187	187	...	187	...	15
Hazareebagh	4	55	54	1	1,643	1,638	5	6	...	6	2	99·69
Manbhoom	2	...	...	...	1,325	614	711	711	...	711	...	46·33
Total ...	71	13,275	12,037	1,238	67,084	43,646	23,438	24,676	2,784	21,892	36	65·06

This statement gives results which are not so satisfactory as those of the cess upon lands. The arrears of 1873-74 were Rs. 13,275, and the demand of the current year was Rs. 67,084, making a total demand of Rs. 80,359, of which only Rs. 55,683 were collected, giving a percentage of about 69·3 on the total demand. This unfavourable result is owing to the variations arising from the poverty, deaths, or evasion of the householders. Pooree was the only district in which the full amount of the demand on account of house cess was collected. The percentage of collections in Hazareebagh (99·69), Tipperah (92·84), and Bhagulpore (91·71), was satisfactory; while the most unfavourable returns are those from Bankoora, Balasore, Rajshahye, and Beerbhoom.

With a view to bring figures for the year 1875-76 up to date as much as possible, the following statements have been prepared from such returns as were available without waiting for complete results for the year :—

Collections during the current year.

The statement relating to the cess on lands and mines only shows figures for the whole year for the Orissa Division, from which returns are received half-yearly in December and June. In the other districts the results of the operations of the first three quarters only, that is up to the end of June 1875, are given. No comparison or review of these figures would be fair.

In addition to the districts in which cess was levied in 1874-75, collections commenced in six more districts—Maldah, Dinagepore, Bogra, Julpigoree, Mymensingh, and Chumparun.

In Hooghly and Burdwan the collections, which were suspended in 1874-75, were resumed in 1875-76. For Dinagepore figures are not available, the statements having been returned to the Collector for revision.

V.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess on Lands and Mines for the period ending* 30*th June* 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICTS.	Demand for the year 1875-76.	Arrears remaining unrecovered at the end of the year 1874-75 as shown in column 10 of Table III.	Demand for current period.	Total collections (current and arrear).	Remissions.	Arrears unrecovered.	COLLECTIONS IN ANTICIPATION OF DEMAND ON ACCOUNT OF FUTURE YEARS. 4th quarter of this cess year.	On account of next cess year.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	Percentage of collections (column 5) on demand (column 4).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan ...	1,54,317	.....	1,16,767	1,06,028	...	10,739	146	846	992	90·81
Beerbhoom ...	38,496	6,297	29,249	22,197	10	13,339	36	.....	36	75·88
Bankoora ...	17,759	2,714	13,864	13,785	...	2,801	2	169	171	99·43
Hooghly ...	1,05,864	462	78,313	70,056	...	8,607	487	637	1,124	89·45
24-Pergunnahs	1,07,992	11,678	82,577	82,469	181	11,546	1,012	492	1,504	99·86
Nuddea ...	71,532	3,737	54,568	51,872	21	6,412	220	165	385	95·05
Jessore ...	1,02,079	10,022	76,562	72,632	...	13,587	622	728	1,350	94·86
Moorshedabad	81,455	17,368	60,867	67,065	...	11,170	451	68	519	110·18
Rajshahye ...	54,216	8,241	41,850	39,789	...	10,212	283	213	496	95·07
Maldah ...	26,151	.....	18,224	14,462	2	3,760	263	36	299	79·35
Bogra ...	30,471	.....	23,087	19,173	...	3,914	221	56	277	83·04
Julpigoree ...	17,993	.....	12,375	10,735	8	1,632	74	39	113	86·74
Dacca ...	62,860	5,359	49,597	44,887	...	10,480	504	1,443	1,947	90·50
Furreedpore ...	49,300	1,220	38,834	35,111	35	4,908	571	27	598	90·41
Mymensingh ...	1,39,506	.....	1,09,116	96,660	...	12,398	278	145	423	88·58
Tipperah ...	86,287	703	67,466	67,411	...	1,352	488	552	1,040	99·91
Monghyr ...	96,265	2,574	75,595	62,611	...	1,557	1,186	330	1,516	82·82
Bhagulpore ...	94,134	2,229	71,670	71,275	...	2,624	3,219	4,121	7,340	99·44
Purneah ...	70,993	7,987	53,994	49,901	...	11,916	326	233	559	92·41
Cuttack ...	27,071	4,371	13,570	14,433	...	3,508	7,389	.....	7,389	106·35
Pooree ...	14,343	.....	14,343	11,639	...	1,003	.....	493	493	81·14
Balasore ...	12,989	3,083	12,997	8,160	...	3,550	1,065	45	1,110	62·78
Hazareebagh...	22,403	988	17,110	13,238	...	4,860	507	38	545	77·36
Manbhoom ...	34,234	1,526	25,465	17,714	...	9,277	.....	.....	.....	69·56
Chumparun ...	75,438	.....	56,890	55,250	...	1,640	185	88	273	97·11
Total ...	15,94,147	90,559	12,14,950	11,18,553	257	1,66,792	19,535	10,964	30,499	92·06

The statement relating to the cess on houses has been prepared from the returns submitted by the Collectors for the half-years ending April and July 1876 respectively. The figures for Chumparun are for only the first half year ending 30th April 1876, no return for the second half-year ending 31st July 1876 having yet been received. The statement does not show the progress made in the collections during the last two months of the road cess year, viz. August and September 1876, and therefore no comparison or review of the figures has been effected.

VI.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Arrears of Road Cess on Houses for the year* 1875-76.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Districts.	Circles.	Demand for the cess year 1875-76.	Arrear demand of previous year (*vide* column 11 of table IV.)	Total demand (current and arrear.)	Total collections (current and arrear.)	Total arrears.	Remissions.	Net arrears.	Collections on account of next cess year.	Percentage of collections (column 6) on demand (column 5).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan	6	6,828	.....	6,828	4,811	2,017	100	1,917	.....	70·45
Beerbhoom	2	2,236	1,403	3,639	2,126	1,513	99	1,414	.....	58·42
Bankoora	2	2,169	2,095	4,264	3,029	1,235	.....	1,235	.....	71·03
Hooghly	4	17,552	.....	17,552	8,680	8,872	.....	8,872	.....	49·45
24-Pergunnahs ...	6	10,128	6,051	16,179	11,632	4,547	810	3,737	.....	71·89
Nuddea	6	11,077	1,475	12,552	10,411	2,141	331	1,810	.....	82·92
Jessore	6	5,959	982	6,941	6,441	500	63	437	.....	92·72
Moorshedabad ...	3	6,195	1,377	7,572	5,772	1,800	748	1,052	4	76·22
Rajshahye	3	3,406	2,149	5,555	2,182	3,373	2,122	1,251	13	39·29
Maldah	2	2,475	.....	2,475	2,001	474	6	468	.....	80·84
Bogra	2	4,972	.. ...	4,972	3,654	1,318	61	1,257	.....	.....
Julpigoree	2	914	.....	914	404	510	.....	510	1	44·20
Dacca	4	6,345	2,893	9,238	6,129	3,109	87	3,022	.....	66·34
Furreedpore ...	11	2,199	202	2,401	1,867	534	76	458	2	77·75
Mymensingh ...	4	9,499	.....	9,499	5,890	3,609	204	3,405	.....	62·06
Tipperah	2	3,165	242	3,407	3,302	105	46	59	1	96·90
Monghyr	3	5,285	693	5,978	4,496	1,482	90	1,392	.....	75·20
Bhagulpore	6	1,703	82	1,785	1,311	474	25	449	1	73·44
Purneah	6	3,600	1,371	4,971	3,052	1,919	100	1,819	4	61·39
Cuttack	1	980	224	1,204	781	423	.....	423	.....	64·86
Pooree	3	33	.....	33	31	2	.....	2	.....	93·93
Balasore	4	217	187	404	324	80	3	77	.....	80·19
Hazareebagh ...	4	1,639	29	1,668	1,493	175	4	171	.....	89·50
Manbhoom	2	6,418	711	7,129	4,573	2,556	70	2,486	.....	64·14
Chumparun... ...	2	499	.....	499	180	319	.....	319	.....	36·07
Total ...	96	1,15,493	22,166	1,37,659	94,572	43,087	5,045	38,042	26	68·70

Births and Deaths.

THE general registration of vital statistics in Bengal commenced in 1869, but the results were so unsatisfactory that it was found necessary in 1872 to make special arrangements for the more careful record of births and deaths in one or more town and rural circles in each district, selected from among the general circles; and it is with the return of these selected circles or areas, as they are commonly called, that the present chapter of this report will principally deal. The figures of the general circles are still manifestly incorrect, and the detailed returns of districts have not therefore been printed.

General circles of registration.

The following table furnishes a summary of the results of the registration in the general circles of Bengal for the past three years. The figures apply to the whole of Bengal where registration is effected, inclusive of the selected areas :—

	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum.	Population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum.	Population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum.
Urban areas	Not stated	Not stated	1,969,398	*22·89	1,970,962	23·60
Rural areas	.....	.....	57,976,916	7·93	57,975,352	9·54
Combined areas	59,687,404	7·75	59,976,916	8·42	59,946,314	10·01

For the past five years the registered rate of mortality in the general circles has been :—

In 1871 ...	4·00	deaths per 1,000 of	the total population.
„ 1872 ...	5·81	ditto	ditto.
„ 1873 ...	7·77	ditto	ditto.
„ 1874 ...	8·42	ditto	ditto.
„ 1875 ...	10·01	ditto	ditto.

It is obvious that these returns, when taken by themselves, are so inaccurate as to be of little or no value. At the same time an improvement is visible year by year, which, if not great, is at all events

considerable enough to be encouraging. The improvement may be attributed to the fact that the custom of reporting deaths is becoming established, and that the police-officers are beginning to understand better the nature of the statistics, and are therefore taking more pains to check the statements received.

Selected circles.

The following statement furnishes a similar summary of the results of the selected area registration :—

	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum.	Population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum.	Population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum.
Urban areas	1,117,583	26·84	1,279,492	28·59	1,283,963	29·27
Rural areas	1,392,300	23·26	1,406,936	21·20	1,404,113	20·72
Combined areas	2,509,883	24·85	2,686,428	24·72	2,688,078	24·80

The results of the selected area system thus show a great improvement on those from the general circles. Notwithstanding this, however, the expediency of continuing the system has recently been questioned by high and responsible sanitary authorities. The objections brought forward have been separately disposed of and need not be now repeated. It need only be said that they have not been accepted by Government. The general opinion of the local officers who have been consulted is very decidedly against making any change in the present system, and in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor that system should be maintained. The greatest respect is entertained for the views of the sanitary authorities, and their endeavours to improve the registration are most cordially acknowledged; but it seems to be the case that their endeavours can be most efficiently met by the gradual extension of the system of selected areas, and this is an object which accordingly will always be borne in mind by Government. From the general registration nothing more can be looked for than that the people should become gradually accustomed to regard registration as a matter of course, and not as a cause of suspicion; and that the statistics should gradually improve to something approaching accuracy. In the special areas, by the help of compulsory measures, which would be impracticable in the district at large, we may look in time for statistics valuable to the areas themselves, and indirectly useful to the rest of the country. Even as it is, the statistics of selected areas are good compared with the vital statistics compiled in other parts of India. Marked discrepancies between different places must of course occur; and so long as not one Bengalee villager out of a hundred knows his own age, we must expect differences in the recorded mortality of various ages. But this does not imply any inaccuracy in general results. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that while in Bengal the Government declined to require details of this kind in the census, the general results of the Bengal census compared not unfavourably with those of other provinces. At the same time the disproportion in the figures

relating to the sexes is an undoubted blot, and whenever it occurs requires attention. The fact that notwithstanding all our efforts such blots do occur goes far to prove that, for the present at least, selected areas and special agencies, as well as increased attention, are necessary to secure perfectly trustworthy statistics.

Mortality.

The causes of mortality in the selected areas during the past three years, shown according to the number of deaths per thousand, are illustrated by the following statement:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cholera	2·75	2·36	2·86
Bowel complaints	2·20	2·41	2·44
Small-pox	·79	·68	·22
Fevers	14·75	14·31	14·58
Injury	·40	·54	·46
All other causes	4·13	4·40	4·21
Total ...	24·85	24·72	24·80

It will be seen from this statement that there was an increase in cholera, bowel complaints, and fever during the past year, and that under other headings there was a decrease in mortality.

According to sex.

The population of the selected circles of Bengal shows a proportion of 105 males to 100 females living. On the other hand, of the deaths registered, the proportion of males to females is as 124 to 100, thus showing a marked deficiency in the registration of female deaths. The attention of registering officers has frequently been called to this deficiency, but it cannot be said that any marked improvement has evinced itself in the recent returns.

To season.

As regards deaths according to season, it is pointed out that the largest number of deaths in one month was registered in November, and that the fourth quarter of the year was by far the most fatal to life. There was an increase of mortality in this quarter, as compared with the preceding nine months, under every head excepting small-pox; but the unhealthiness of the quarter was chiefly due to the greater prevalence of cholera and fever.

Among various classes.

As regards the mortality among various classes, the registered rates of mortality per thousand are as follows:—

	General Circles.		Selected Circles.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Christians	13·03	16·28	22·47	27·17
Hindoos	8·29	9·91	24·12	24·62
Mahomedans	8·39	10·20	26·77	26·60
Budhists	11·93	18·69	38·07	32·60
Other classes	11·61	9·91	26·57	13·72

The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to agree with the Sanitary Commissioner's observation that "on the whole the returns of the general circles appear to be more reliable in regard to class than those of the selected circles." On the contrary, in this respect, as well as in all other tests of accuracy, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the selected area returns do possess a very considerable value, while the general returns are still so inaccurate as to be of little or no use for scientific purposes.

In towns.

The ratio of the mortality in some of the principal towns in Bengal is shown in the following statement:—

	Population.	Ratio of mortality.
Burdwan	32,321	25·95
Sooree	9,001	23·33
Hooghly and Chinsurah	34,761	26·78
Serampore	24,440	32·48
Ooterpara	4,389	42·60
Howrah	97 784	49·03
North Suburban Town	27,263	42·25
Kishnaghur	26,750	21·45
Jessore	8,152	29·19
Rungpore	14,845	39·33
Darjeeling	3,157	42·07
Dacca	69,212	24·96
Comillah	12,948	27·72
Chittagong	20,604	24·41
Gya	66,843	36·63
Mozufferpore	38,223	17·76
Chuprah	46 287	20·95
Monghyr	26,274	21·88
Bhagulpore	30,148	25·44

Although it may be considered that the results of this table show that the registration of deaths in Bengal towns is attended with a fair degree of success, the marked differences in the rates can only be accepted as proof that the returns of some towns are still imperfect. It is impossible to believe that the rate of mortality in Sooree, Burdwan, and Kishnaghur is only half the rate that prevails in Howrah and in the North Suburban Municipality. Generally speaking, however, the registration in the town circle is better than that in the rural circles. Not only is the act of registration less troublesome in towns, but omissions to register can be more easily detected and rectified. The municipality affords an agency ready to hand which does not exist in the country areas.

Births.

During the past year births were registered in all the selected circles in Bengal except in the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, Monghyr, and Beerbhoom. It was left to the discretion of district officers to introduce the registration of births or to postpone the measure, and the Magistrates of these districts thought it advisable to defer registration. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks the time has now arrived when birth registration should be enforced in all the selected circles of Bengal.

The results of the registration of births during the past two years are as follows :—

	Population.	Births registered.	Ratio per 1,000.
1874	2,488,985	54,301	21·81
1875	2,502,585	60,252	24·07

These figures show decided improvement. The following table contrasts the proportions of births and deaths per thousand of population among the selected areas during the past two years :—

	1874.		1875.	
	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.
Sex.				
Males	26·66	22·9	26·82	25·53
Females	22·68	20·58	22·68	22·54
Class.				
Christians	22·47	25·32	27·17	31·20
Hindoos	24·12	20·11	24·62	22·22
Mahomedans...	26·77	23·84	26·60	28·03
Budhists	38·07	39·25	32·60	43·84
Other classes...	26·57	40·47	13·72	30·78
Total ...	24·72	21·81	24·80	24·07

Except among Hindoos, the returns for the past year show in every case a larger proportion of births than deaths; and though much still has to be done to secure accuracy, it is probable that the Bengal registration in the selected areas is among the most successful that has yet been attempted in India. The proportion of births registered is 119 boys to 100 girls; in 1874 it was 117 boys to 100 girls, while in England the average proportion is 104 to 100. These figures seem to indicate a deficiency in the registration of females, which must be expected at this stage of registration in the country.

Extension of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873.

The Lieutenant-Governor has gradually during the year caused Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, the Births and Deaths Registration Act, to be extended over many of the town areas where municipalities are established. But until the machinery of registration is better organized and more familiar to the people, it is necessary to insist upon the exercise of discretion and care, and to permit the introduction of the Act cautiously and only under reasonable safeguards. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly stated that he is not desirous of extending the law prematurely, and that, except under special circumstances, the operation of the measure will be restricted within the limits of municipalities and of selected town areas. Without penalties—and penalties are not provided except under this law—registration must, however, remain inaccurate, and Government can only obtain accurate registration by making registration obligatory. It is certain that the country at large is not yet ripe for such a measure.

Other administrative measures.

The Lieutenant-Governor has also directed that if any increase of expenditure should be found necessary to carry out efficiently the registration of births and deaths under the Act, such expenditure must in all cases of townships and municipalities be borne from Municipal Funds. It will be for the local authorities to determine in each case whether any expense need be incurred. The additional work imposed upon the police is in most cases inconsiderable. What is really required is method and organization. A great deal may also be done towards perfecting the system if the municipal authorities take an interest in its success. It is not, moreover, any longer considered necessary in any case to continue the same pecuniary assistance to secure the effectual registration of vital statistics as was afforded in the first instance. It was always intended to withdraw the Government subsidy after the registration had been well and fairly started, and it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that these subsidies should now generally be withdrawn in all parts of Bengal. Accordingly during the current year sanction has always been refused to continuing any special assistance.

In order to attract greater attention to the registration of vital statistics, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that the returns from the special areas should be published every month in the columns of the *Statistical Reporter*. There can be little doubt that the punctual publication of these returns has tended to ensure greater care and accuracy in their preparation. The adoption of new forms for the registration of births and deaths, with a view to bringing the existing forms into closer assimilation with the forms that have been approved in other parts of India, has been sanctioned with effect from the commencement of the present year. Orders have also been issued that all births and deaths occurring in jails, dispensaries, asylums, &c., including pauper casualties, should be included in the general returns of vital statistics of each district.

Statistics of mortality in Calcutta.

During the year under review 15,072 persons died in Calcutta, against 12,651 in the year preceding. The death-rate therefore to a total population of 4,47,601 as per census of 1872 amounted to 33·91 per 1,000, or 3·39 per 100.

Of the number who died during the year—

794	were	Christians
10,202	,,	Hindoos,
4,057	,,	Mahomedans,
19	,,	Others.

The ratio of mortality among the Christians, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, calculated as per their numerical strength in the town of Calcutta, as exhibited in the census returns of 1872, stood as follows:—

	Population.	Ratio per cent. of deaths in 1875.
Christians	21,356	3·72
Hindoos	291,194	3·50
Mahomedans	133,131	3·05
Others	1,920	·98

showing that Christians suffered the most.

The deaths amongst Christians include those in Fort William, the shipping, and the floating population of Calcutta, which increases the ratio of mortality in that class—a difference not existing to such an extent amongst Hindoos and Mahomedans. The death-rates among Hindoos and Mahomedans were much the same.

The mortality in relation to sex was as follows:—

	No. of deaths.	Population as per census.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to population.
Males ...	8,821	299,857	2·94
Females ...	6,251	147,744	4·23

showing a higher proportion of deaths amongst females than amongst males.

The highest number of deaths from fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and small-pox, occurred in the Northern Division of the town, viz. 7,403, against 2,637 in the Southern.

The number of casualties from each of the diseases above mentioned in the two divisions respectively was as follows:—

	No. of deaths in the Northern Division.	Ratio of deaths to 1,000 of population.	No. of deaths in the Southern Division.	Ratio of deaths to 1,000 of population.
From Fevers ...	3,925	8·77	1,519	3·39
„ Dysentery ...	962	2·15	312	·69
„ Diarrhœa ...	663	1·48	·158	·35
„ Cholera ...	1,248	2·79	478	1·07
„ Small-pox ...	605	1·35	170	·38
Total ...	7,403	.....	2,637	.....

Fevers prevailed with the greatest virulence in December, as in the year preceding—a mortality of 19·07 per 1,000 of population having occurred during that month. The next highest death-rate took place in November. Dysentery was also most fatal in December, and so was diarrhœa, and they were at the lowest in May. Cholera was most virulent in November, causing a mortality of 19·75 per 1,000 of population; the next highest death-rate from the disease occurred in April, and it was at its lowest figure in July. From small-pox the highest number of deaths (243) occurred in March, *i.e.* 6·52 per 1,000 of population; the next highest was in June, 162 persons having succumbed to it. It gradually subsided till it entirely disappeared in December. With the exception of small-pox, nearly all diseases stood at their highest in November and December, and the lowest in May and June, which months, and also July, are invariably the most healthy during the year.

That the death-rate should have been as high as 33·6 per 1,000 during the year under report is a matter of surprise, as it cannot be accounted for by any known causes. It must, however, be borne in mind that from the composition of the town population Calcutta, in respect to its aggregate mortality, is not comparable with the cities of other countries. Here we have a great number of migratory

classes, and what proportion those migratory classes bear to the settled classes cannot be accurately ascertained, but doubtless it is large. It is well known that among the migratory class the first thought in illness is to hasten away to their homes, and that from this there arises an effect on the vital statistics of the place much the same as that of invaliding on the death-rate of the army. Owing to the above causes, and to the uncertain movements of the migratory classes, a comparison of the death-rate of different years forms the basis of no sound conclusions. But remembering the special conditions of the population of this town the mortuary figures become more serious, as they represent a death-rate which must be most largely derived from one section of the people, viz. the fixed residents.

During the last ten years Calcutta has made rapid strides in sanitary reforms, but it must not be lost sight of that whilst to the casual observer the chief streets of this city are provided with good drainage arrangements, and have a supply of pure water laid along them, and represent generally a tidy and well-cared-for appearance, yet if an inquisitive inquirer did but leave the public thoroughfares he would at once be introduced into the home life of the natives, would be brought face to face with the great sanitary reform question of the day, viz. improvement of the bustees or native villages of Calcutta, and would be convinced of the urgent need of widespread change if human life is not to continue to be sacrificed to the neglect of common cleanliness.

Birth statistics in Calcutta.

Although fair accuracy is claimed for the death register, the same claim is not advanced for the entries in the register of births, which is believed to be, as frequently reported, thoroughly worthless for all statistical purposes. By law the people are bound to register all births, but it is opposed to their ideas and inclination to do so. They therefore do their utmost to evade the law, knowing well that they are likely enough to escape detection, and even if detected they have but to plead ignorance to escape with a nominal punishment.

The total number of births registered during the year was 6,764, against 4,473 registered in the previous year and 4,356 in 1873. The figures merely show that omission to register births has at any rate been less common latterly than in previous years.

The registered births for the last three years are distributed as below:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Christians	344	313	559
Hindoos	2,917	3,076	4,411
Mahomedans	1,090	1,081	1,785
Jews	3	3	4
Chinese	2	...	3
Parsees	...	...	2
Total ...	4,356	4,473	6,764

Death-rate in the Bengal Jails, 1875.

The Bengal jails in 1875 show an average mortality of 49·9 per thousand of the prison population, against 55·9 per thousand in 1874. The average death-rate for the five years immediately preceding 1875 was 49·4 per thousand.

Twenty jails in 1875 show a death-rate above the average mortality, while 29 are below the average. Of the jails above the average, Julpigoree, as in 1874, again heads the list, with the lamentable death-rate of 246·6 per thousand, against 270·2 of the previous year. The female prison of Russa stands second in the list of mortality. The returns show a death-rate of 138·9 per thousand, which is double the average of the five preceding years. The Baraset jail, which stands fourth on the list, with a mortality of 123·2 per thousand, is a sort of depôt for all the old worn-out prisoners of the Alipore and Presidency jails, and always shows in consequence a high death-rate. During the past year an unusually large number of old and feeble prisoners were transferred to it, and the death-rate has been proportionally high. The fifth jail on the list is Backergunge.

It is worthy of notice that the Behar jails have been much less unhealthy than for many years past. The north Behar group shows a decrease, as compared with 1874, of 39·7 per thousand; and the south Behar group a decrease of 13·5 per thousand. The low rate of mortality which has characterised the Orissa jails, Cuttack, Balasore, and Pooree, during the last five years, is very remarkable. The climate, generally speaking, of these districts is not remarkable for salubrity. The jails of Chota Nagpore and Sonthalistan are also generally healthy, but the climate of these districts is far more salubrious than any of the Orissa districst.

Comparing the mortality of the geographical groups with the average death-rate for the preceding five years, we find that the divisions of north Behar, Sonthalistan, west Gangetic and the European prisons of Hazareebagh and Presidency, show a marked decrease in mortality; south Behar and the Bengal sea-board a slight decrease; Dehree camp and Chota Nagpore a slight increase: while north Bengal, Darjeeling, and the east Gangetic divisions, show scarcely any variation; and only two divisions, viz. Orissa (including Midnapore) and the metropolitan jails, show a decided increase. In the two last divisions the increase in mortality has been confined to Midnapore, Baraset, and Russa jails.

The total number of deaths in all the Bengal jails was 1,013. Of this total cholera occasioned 91 deaths, dysentery 350, diarrhœa 113, fever 84, pulmonary disease 82, and other diseases 293.

Several years ago it was recorded by the able and accomplished Dr. Mouat, who was then Inspector-General of Jails, as his opinion that it would probably be impossible to reduce the mortality of the Bengal jails below 5 per cent.; but the experience of the last five years seems to show that such a consummation is not only possible, but probable. If the Behar jails are excluded, in which the causes of heavy mortality are patent, and in which there is reason to hope the death-rate will fall greatly as soon as the new jails recently sanctioned have been built, the mortality would already be below 5 per cent.; and if to these be added such jails as Julpigoree and Rungpore, which will also, no doubt, improve in time as the hygienic conditions of those districts become better understood, there seems to be no reason why as low a rate of mortality should not be reached as is attained in the sister presidencies of Madras and Bombay. Leaving out the jails of Julpigoree, Russa,

Rungpore, Baraset, Backergunge, Gya, and Midnapore, in which the death-rate has been abnormally high, the remaining jails show during the past year an average death-rate of 38·5 per thousand, which is below the Punjab and North-Western jails' death-rate.

Compared with the mortality between 1857 to 1871, it will be seen that a vast improvement has been effected of late years. It may now be affirmed of jail sanitation in Bengal that if much progress has not been made there has certainly been no retrogression. The jail population during these few years has increased enormously. The jails have frequently been dangerously overcrowded; epidemics of fever have decimated large tracts of country; famine has swept over the land, carrying in its train disease and death; and our jails have been filled with a malaria-stricken, emaciated, broken-down prison population: and in spite of all these unfavourable influences the jail mortality has not increased, but has shown a steady proportionate decrease.

Emigration.

EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.

THE number of emigrants despatched from Calcutta to the colonies during the year 1875-76 was 9,251, against 20,230 in the preceding year and 24,569 in 1873-74. The largest number embarked for Demerara, Trinidad, and Guadeloupe.

The marked falling off in the number of emigrants recruited and despatched to the several British colonies during the year, as compared with previous years, was due partly to reductions having been made in the indents of some of the colonies which had hitherto absorbed the largest amount of labour, and also, in the case of other colonies, to the fact of difficulty having been experienced in obtaining the number of labourers required.

As regards Natal, for which place the returns show a balance of 3,637 labourers unobtained, the circumstance is explained by the fact of the indent having been received late in the official year. There is no such circumstance to account, however, for the failure which occurred in obtaining little more than half the number of labourers required for Demerara. The indents made by the French colonies of Guadeloupe and Martinique appear to have been fully satisfied, but there was difficulty in obtaining females, and the prescribed proportion was not in consequence made up.

The following table shows the number of emigrants admitted to the depôts and despatched to the several colonies during the year as compared with the previous year:—

COLONIES.	Admitted to depôt.		Embarked.	
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Mauritius	5,490	929	4,914	739
Natal	6,802	443	6,025	393
Demerara	4,422	4,465	3,942	3,849
French Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch Guiana	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinidad	2,922	2,014	2,540	1,653
Jamaica	1,637	990	1,258	767
St. Vincent	358	.....	342	.....
Nevis	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guadeloupe	1,762	2,285	1,209	1,329
Martinique	.....	.....	.....	521
Total ...	23,393	11,126	20,230	9,251

With reference to the very large decrease in the number of emigrants despatched to the colonies in the past as compared with the two years immediately preceding, Dr. Grant observes that when there is no famine or serious scarcity the terms at present offered by the several colonies do not prove sufficiently attractive to secure a supply of recruits equal to the demand. In particular, in the case of Demerara he points out that, although the rate of wages and other advantages offered appear to be sufficiently liberal, the fact of a free return passage not being guaranteed until after ten years' residence in the colony operates as a deterrent to emigration.

Mortality in depôts.

The decrease of mortality in the depôts of late years is very satisfactory, and was even less during the past than in the previous year. There were 30 deaths in all, or 0·26 per cent. of the number admitted into the depôts.

Suspension of emigration to French and Dutch Guiana.

For the past two years emigration to French and Dutch Guiana has been suspended, owing to the great mortality which has occurred among the Indian labourers in those colonies. It appears that in some instances they have been set to work in the gold mines, a description of labour which was not contemplated in their contracts, and which entails much hardship. This is a matter, however, which has been separately represented to the Supreme Government.

Emigration to Mauritius, Trinidad, and Jamaica.

While the falling off in the number of emigrants to the British colonies of Mauritius, Trinidad, and Jamaica is very marked, it is to be observed that the indents for labourers made by those colonies have been almost fully met. As regards Mauritius, it would seem that there had been some over-recruitment in past years, as the number of emigrants despatched in the past year was only 739, against 1,782 who returned to this country after completing their period of service.

Difficulty in obtaining female emigrants.

The difficulty of obtaining the requisite number of labourers indented for, and specially from among the female population, is noticeable in the returns shewing how far the rule requiring the despatch of at least 40 females to 100 males has been complied with. From these it is observed that the required proportion has been maintained only in the case of emigrants to Natal, Trinidad, and Jamaica. The deficiency of women in the shipments to the French colonies is very marked, and has formed the subject of a separate correspondence.

Provinces in which emigrants were recruited.

Of the 9,251 emigrants despatched, 4,382 are said to have been recruited in the North-Western Provinces, 2,306 in Behar, 1,861 in Oudh, and 338 only in Bengal Proper and Orissa; the remainder are shown to have been engaged in other parts of India. It is observable, however, that an increasing number of labourers are reported to have been recruited in Nepal and other Native states. This is a matter which requires attention, and Dr. Grant has been requested to inform emigration agents that no recruiter can be permitted to enter a Native state for the purpose of engaging emigrants without first obtaining the written permission of the Political Agent in charge.

Mortality on board emigrant ships.

The number of ships which sailed from the port of Calcutta with emigrants during the past year was 20, against 43 in the previous year. It is noteworthy that in no case were steam vessels so employed. Referring to the information given as regards the particulars of the passages made by these vessels, so far as they have been received, it appears that the mortality on board during the past year was 1·74, against 1·4 in the previous year. While there is nothing in these average figures to which exception can be taken, it is observed that in the case of two ships, the *Chetah* and the *Winifred*, the death-rate was lamentably high, and amounted to 5·35 and 7·10 respectively.

Generally it is stated that the arrangements on board emigrant ships for promoting the health and comfort of the emigrants on the passage received careful attention during the year, and this statement is borne out by the small percentage of mortality which occurred during the voyages of most of the vessels.

Return emigrants.

The number of emigrants who returned from the colonies, the amount of their savings, and the percentage of mortality on the passage, are exhibited in the subjoined statement:—

Colonies.	Number of ships.	Number of souls.	Average percentage of mortality.	Savings.	
				Aggregate amount.	Average amount.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mauritius	8	1,782	0·84	2,86,989 0 0	161 0 9
Demerara	1	443	1·35	93,442 3 0	210 14 10
St. Vincent		40	12·50	7,026 4 0	175 10 6
Jamaica	1	268	33·20	20,272 0 0	75 10 3
Trinidad	By mail steamer.	2	.....	5,687 8 0	2,843 12 0
Natal	1	139	2·15	37,703 0 0	271 3 2
	12	2,674	4·41	4,51,119 15 0	168 11 3

Death-rate on board ships bringing back return emigrants.

The death-rate on board ships bringing back return emigrants is rendered unduly high owing to the number of those who are placed on board as invalids and who take their chance of regaining their native shore.

Emigration to the Tea Districts.

The number of labourers despatched to the tea districts during the year 1875-76 was 29,314, against 21,690 in the preceding year and 25,811 in 1873-74. Of the above number 18,894 proceeded to Assam, while 10,420 were despatched to Cachar and Sylhet.

The number of contractors who took out licenses during the year was eleven, or one more than in the previous year. The number of recruiters licensed to act under them was 766, or 294 more than in the previous year. While in 1874-75 it was found necessary to cancel the licenses of four recruiters only against three in the previous year, the large increase in the number of licenses granted in the past year appears to have had a bad effect, as the number which had to be cancelled was no less than 43, or 5·61 of the whole.

The large number of coolies who, as will appear below, either abscond, or at the last moment prove unwilling to emigrate, seems to be indicative of malpractices on the part of recruiters; but, as has more than once been represented on the part of the Colonial Emigration Agencies, it is no doubt possible that fraud and deception are not entirely on one side, and that sometimes coolies are found who propose to emigrate with the simple intention of having their expenses to Calcutta paid. The authorities are, however, fully alive to the necessity of assuming an attitude of vigilance.

The total number of labourers and their dependents registered as willing to proceed to the tea districts of Assam was 33,175, of whom 16,542 were recruited by the agents of contractors and 16,633 by garden sirdars. Of the 33,175 recruits, 2,516 were registered with a view to their proceeding to Assam overland *viâ* Dhubri by the new route which was opened in the previous year. The rest generally proceeded to Calcutta, and were consigned from the depôts there, *viâ* Goalundo and Kooshtea, either to Assam or to Cachar and Sylhet. As many as 7,000 coolies, and more, who were in the independent charge of garden sirdars, did not take Calcutta on their way at all, but proceeded direct to Cachar and Sylhet. Of the 22,878 coolies registered for transmission to the Calcutta depôts, 6,336 were recruited by garden sirdars and 16,542 by licensed recruiters. Of the latter, 2·26 per cent. absconded or were left behind as unwilling to emigrate, and 0·04 per cent. died on the journey. The corresponding percentages for the former class of coolies were only 0·47 per cent. and 0·03 per cent. respectively. All the recruits, 2,516 in number, registered for transmission to Assam overland *viâ* Dhubri, were recruited by garden sirdars. Of these 0·87 absconded or were left behind, while no less than 1·98 per cent. died before reaching the place of embarkation.

Of the 23,534 coolies in depôt during the year, particulars of whom are shown in the margin, 17,040 were contractors' coolies and 6,494 sirdari coolies. Among the former the death-rate in depôt was 0·24 per cent. only (calculated upon the total number detained), while among the latter it was 0·85 per cent. In view of this, it is remarkable that the proportion of coolies rejected by the medical inspector was less among the latter than among the former class. It is explained that sirdari coolies generally compose entire families (among whom there is necessarily a large proportion of aged and juvenile coolies), and that there is a difficulty in rejecting individual members, while contractors' coolies are generally single men in the prime of life. These facts it is no doubt important to bear in mind in considering the vital statistics of the several classes of emigrants.

Despatched on their journey ...	19,489
Rejected by Medical Inspector ...	504
Released as unwilling	345
Absconded	1,067
Died	87
Sent to hospital	536
Remaining in depôt at the close of the year	1,506

Calculated on the total number of individuals detained in the several depôts in the course of the year, the percentage of mortality for coolies of all classes was 0·37, against 0·53 per cent. in 1874-75 and 0·41 per cent. in 1873-74. This result is favourable.

Of the 19,489 coolies shown above to have been despatched from the Calcutta depôts with a view to embarking at Kooshtea and Goalundo,

87 are said to have absconded or staid behind as unwilling to emigrate, and 109 to have died either on the journey or on reaching the place of embarkation. To the remainder must be added 7,591 emigrants who travelled there independently in the charge of garden sirdars, and 2,430 coolies who proceeded *viâ* Dhubri. The total number of coolies despatched to the tea districts from the several places of embarkation was therefore as follows:—

Districts to which despatched.	Contrators' coolies.	Sirdari coolies.	Total.
To Assam	11,238	7,656	18,894
„ Cachar	2,641	7,389	10,030
„ Sylhet	157	233	390
Total ...	14,036	15,278	29,314

Comparing the above with the corresponding figures for the previous year, it appears that on the whole the proportion of sirdari coolies has increased, the ratio being 52 per cent., against 51 per cent. It is, however, the increase in the number of sirdari coolies, who proceed independently to the tea districts in small batches, which affords the chief subject for satisfaction in connection with the returns. The success of the experiment of permitting such emigrants to proceed *viâ* Dhubri direct to Assam appears to be now well assured. Of the whole number of coolies who proceeded to the districts of Cachar and Sylhet during the year, namely 10,420, no less than 7,490 were free emigrants. This result is very encouraging, as bearing upon the future supply of labour to the tea districts.

The following table, showing the number of coolies despatched during the past four years to these districts, will show how the requirements of an extending cultivation are being met:—

	To Assam.	To Cachar and Sylhet.	Total.
1872-73	8,140	6,271	14,411
1873-74	15,351	10,460	25,811
1874-75	11,267	10,423	21,690
1875-76	18,894	10,420	29,314

The above figures show that while during the past three years the flow of emigrants to Cachar and Sylhet has been pretty constant, the supply of the Assam districts has been subject to considerable fluctuations.

The increase reported to have taken place during the past year in inland emigration has, it is to be observed, been contemporaneous with a great decrease in foreign and colonial emigration. The Superintendent of Labor Transport, however, takes the opportunity of pointing out that as the field where recruiting is carried on for the one branch of emigration is quite distinct from that for the other, the one result cannot be held to have had any dependence on the other. The districts named as those whence chiefly the supply of labour for the tea districts was obtained during the past year continue to be those of Western Bengal and Chota Nagpore. A large number of recruits, however, appear to be picked up away from their homes, in the neighbourhood of the Grand Trunk Road.

The following table shows the proportion in which the despatches of coolies to the tea districts during the past two years were composed of "emigrants" and of their "dependents," including children and infants:—

Districts to which despatched.	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Emigrants.	Dependents.	Emigrants.	Dependents.
Assam Proper	7,973	3,294	14,373	4,535
Cachar and Sylhet ...	7,187	3,236	7,632	2,798
Total ...	15,160	6,530	22,005	7,333

The figures given in this table will be found to differ somewhat from those given above, as the details have been furnished for those coolies who arrived at Dhubri overland, instead of for those who were embarked. The discrepancy is trifling, however, and does not affect the general result.

Of the 22,005 labourers as distinguished from those dependents who were despatched during the year, 9,375, or 42·6 per cent., were females. Among the dependents despatched along with the labourers were 2,742 boys, 2,284 girls, and 1,881 infants. These results are satisfactory, as indicating the increasing extent to which whole families betake themselves to the tea districts with a view to settling permanently there.

Mortality.

Of the 18,894 coolies despatched to the districts of Assam Proper, 217 died from cholera and 93 from other causes on the journey after leaving the port of embarkation. The total percentage of deaths from all causes was 1·7 among coolies despatched from Goalundo and Kooshtea, and 1·23 per cent. among those despatched from Dhubri. The former figures give the result of a mortality of 1·33 per cent. among contractors' coolies, and of 2·52 per cent. among sirdari coolies, on the voyage. The corresponding ratios for the previous year were 2·12 per cent. among the former and 4·68 per cent. among the latter class, and an average mortality of 3·28 per cent. among all classes. With reference to these improved results, the Superintendent of Labour Transport observes that, "as several co-existent causes have been in operation, it is impossible under the circumstances to determine the precise share which each may have had on bringing them about, but those which appear to have had a prominent part in occasioning the improvement noticed are the provision of additional warm clothing and shelter for the emigrants against the depressing effects of cold winds on the passage, and the reduction in the duration of the passage and the extension of the four days' observation rule to all sirdari coolies not forwarded through the licensed depots." With reference to the point last noticed, it is to be observed that 101 coolies of the class referred to were despatched from Goalundo, and that all arrived safely at their destination. The weeding of the coolies embarked at Dhubri may doubtless have had an important bearing in preserving the health of the whole body of coolies proceeding to Assam, but here the shortening of the river journey comes in to prevent the interpretation of the results obtained with certainty.

Of the 10,420 coolies despatched to the districts of Cachar and Sylhet, 209 died of cholera and 69 from other diseases; the average rate of mortality from all causes being thus 2·6 per cent. Among contractors' coolies the mortality was 0·72 per cent., against 1·77 per cent. in the previous year. As regards sirdari coolies, the ratio for the previous year was not given. For the past year it was 3·4 per cent. As regards this last figure, however, the Superintendent of Emigration explains that his returns show, in the case of these coolies, only the total mortality which occurred from the time the coolies were recruited till their arrival at their destination. It is not, therefore, of much value for the purposes of comparison.

The Superintendent of Labour Transport reiterates his opinion in favour of reducing the number of emigrants to be carried in a single trip on the voyage to Assam. As his conclusions are based on a somewhat limited number of observed facts, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that it would be premature to take any action in the direction indicated until the matter has been more thoroughly investigated.

Medical Relief.

Calcutta Medical Institutions.

THE report of the Surgeon-General for the past year affords satisfactory evidence of the increasing popularity and usefulness of the medical institutions of Calcutta and its suburbs. The public health during the year was not affected in any serious degree by epidemic disease, nor by an unusual amount of sickness, yet the number of persons who resorted for medical treatment to the hospitals and dispensaries increased by nearly 20 per cent., or from 263,027 in 1874 to 313,462 during the past year. Thus the increase which was noticed in the report for the previous year has been more than sustained. The following table exhibits the number of persons who were treated at the different institutions as in-door and out-door patients during the last three years :—

	1875.			1874.			1873.		
	PERSONS TREATED.			PERSONS TREATED.			PERSONS TREATED.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1. Medical College Hospital.	4,456	45,374	49,830	4,349	45,199	49,548	4,748	43,691	48,439
2. General Hospital ...	3,234	9,544	12,778	2,826	1,107	3,933	2,894	.....	2,894
3. Mayo Hospital and Dispensary.	2,006	191,759	193,765	1,904	155,611	156,615	1,602	141,352	142,954
4. Campbell Hospital ...	7,782	.....	7,782	7,558	.....	7,558	5,271	.....	5,271
5. Municipal Police Hospital.	2,880	.....	2,880	2,341	.....	2,341	1,985	.....	1,985
6. North Suburban Hospital.	625	.....	625	711	.....	711	682	.....	682
7. Sumbhoo Nath Pundit's Dispensary.	.....	9,907	9,907	.....	9,608	9,608	106	7,818	7,924
8. Alipore Dispensary .	119	5,968	6,087	130	6,092	6,222	115	7,052	7,167
9. Aratoon Apcar Dispensary.	.....	9,539	9,539	.....	8,858	8,858	.....	9,384	9,384
10. Howrah General Hospital.	2,245	18,024	20,269	2,202	15,631	17,633	1,493	13,364	14,857
Total ...	23,347	290,115	313,462	20,921	242,106	263,027	18,896	222,661	241,557

Of the 50,435 patients who received medical and surgical advice and treatment in excess of the total number of the previous year, 2,426 were in-door, and 48,009 out-door, patients. The increase is chiefly observable in the number treated in the General Hospital, the Mayo Hospital, and the Howrah Hospital. There has been a slight falling off in the numbers attending the North Suburban Hospital and the Alipore Dispensary, while the attendance at the Medical College Hospital has varied but little during the past three years. Complete statistics regarding the race, sex, and age of the patients have not been furnished, as particulars were not recorded as regards 9,544 out-door patients treated at the Presidency General Hospital. But of 303,918 patients, 181,352 were males, 48,111 were females, and 74,455 were children under ten years of age. The proportion per cent. of each race to the total treated was 49·93 Hindoos, 33·20 Mahomedans, 11·80 Eurasians, and 2·41 Europeans. As compared with the percentages of the previous year, the increase which is observable in the number of Hindoo patients is almost exactly equal to the decrease in the number of the remaining classes.

The returns of the hospitals and of the municipality alike show that the last half of the year was much more unhealthy than the first. The largest number of in-door patients was admitted during the months of November, October, August, September, December, and July. The month of February is shown to have been the most healthy of the year. The greatest mortality occurred in November, and the lowest in June. The larger number of deaths in November is exceptional, and is attributed to the unusual prevalence of cholera during the month.

Prevalent diseases.

As has been the case during previous years, the largest proportion, or 31·43 per cent. of the patients treated, were suffering from intermittent and remittent fevers with their sequelæ. The diseases next in order of frequency appear to have been dysentery, diarrhœa, and cholera, and, as compared with 1874, bowel complaints generally seem to have been more prevalent. It is noteworthy that of the patients suffering from typhoid fever 69 per cent. were Europeans. There was a marked and deplorable increase in the number of deaths from small-pox. Eighty deaths occurred from this disease in the hospitals, as against seventeen only in the previous year. The disease would also appear to have been of a severe type, as the mortality was 37 per cent. of the total number treated. The municipal returns show altogether 775 deaths from small-pox during the year. This mortality is twelve times the average of the nine preceding years, and gives evidence of an outbreak of some virulence, though it was fortunately of limited extent.

The number of cholera cases treated in the hospitals was greater than in any of the five preceding years, and, with the exception of 1873, the death-rate was greater than in any year since 1868. The total number of admissions for this disease was 787, against an average of 493 during the five preceding years, and of these 405 died, giving a death-rate of 515 per mille. The highest death-rate occurred in the Presidency General Hospital, where no

less than 50 Europeans, out of 75 treated, or over 66 per cent., succumbed to the disease. From the statement showing the localities from which cholera cases were admitted, it appears that there was a considerable increase of the disease in every division of the town and suburbs, with the exception of the River Division and the well-drained and well-watered quarter in which Europeans chiefly reside. This increase is chiefly observable in the third division and in Howrah, where the number of cases rose from 45 and 61 to 110 and 114 respectively. Of the 75 patients received in the Presidency General Hospital, no less than 60 came from the shipping; and though the total number of cholera cases received from the riverside decreased from 143 in 1874 to 104 in 1875, it would seem that the sanitary condition of the port is still far from satisfactory. An examination of the detailed returns tends to show that this is owing less to emanations from the unembanked foreshore than to the discharge of the Fort sewage into the river. The most unhealthy situations were the Esplanade, Prinsep's Ghât, and Hastings' Ghât moorings, from which 18, 21, and 15 cholera cases respectively were admitted into the hospitals; while one case only was admitted from Coilah Ghât, Baboo Ghât, and Chandpal Ghât respectively, three from Bankshall Ghât, and nine from the jetties. These figures, indeed, appear to indicate that those parts of the river are most unhealthy which come directly under the influence of the sewage discharge from the Fort. This question has engaged the attention of this Government and of the Government of India during the year, and a scheme is under consideration for disposing of the sewage of the Fort by connecting the drains with the municipal sewers.

Mortality.

The mortality from all the most frequent diseases, dysentery and debility excepted, was higher than in 1874; and these results agree generally with those shown in the municipal returns. Of the 22,806 in-door patients treated 3,815 died, giving a death-rate of 167 per thousand, as against 152 and 143 per thousand in 1874 and 1873 respectively. The death-rate returns, however, present very marked differences in the several institutions, ranging as the figures do from 22 per mille in the Police Hospital and 65 per mille in the General Hospital, to 280 in the Campbell Hospital and 319 in the Alipore Dispensary. The following table exhibits the death-rate per thousand at the different hospitals and dispensaries for the past three years: –

	1875.	1874.	1873.
1. Medical College Hospital	134·20	108·3	109·2
2. General Hospital	65·24	49·5	41·4
3. Mayo Hospital and Dispensary	117·14	137·4	51·8
4. Campbell Hospital	280·77	251·6	288·7
5. Municipal Police Hospital	22·56	24·7	21·6
6. North Suburban Hospital	217·60	174·4	193·5
7. Sumbhoo Nath Pundit's Dispensary	... ..	... ...	66
8 Alipore Dispensary	319·32	276·9	234·8
9. Araroon Apcar Dispensary...	.....	.....	...
10 Howrah General Hospital	154·56	163·8	172·3

The very low rate of mortality in the Police Hospital is of course to be accounted for by the fact that whenever a constable is incapacitated for work he is required to go to hospital. Thus the proportion of petty cases must be much larger than in hospitals to which persons ordinarily resort only when they distrust domestic treatment. It may be presumed that the comparatively small death-rate which has prevailed among the patients of the General Hospital is due to the superior physique of the bulk of the patients, who are Europeans. The small death-rate among in-door European sufferers, particularly in dysentery, diarrhœa, and ague cases, as compared with the mortality among Native patients, is certainly very noticeable. The death-rate at the Medical College Hospital was considerably higher than in either of the previous years, owing chiefly, Dr. Chevers considers, to the exclusion of incurable patients from the Sealdah Hospital during a part of the year. It appears that about 108 per mille is considered the normal rate of mortality in this hospital. In the Mayo Hospital the death-rate has been subject to great fluctuation during the past three years. Nearly two-thirds of the hospital patients of Calcutta and the suburbs were treated in that institution, but no explanation has been offered of the marked differences which have occurred. In the Howrah General Hospital the mortality is far in excess of that of the Medical College Hospital or the Mayo Hospital, though a considerable number of the patients were Europeans. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad to have received some explanation as regards these statistics, and the more so as the returns show instances of marked variations in the rate of mortality from the same diseases in the different institutions. The excessive and continued mortality in the Campbell Hospital, (viz. 280 per mille) has been stated to be inevitable, and Dr. Woodford's remark would certainly point to that conclusion. But it would have been well had Dr. Woodford illustrated his remark, that one of the chief causes is attributable to the fact that this institution receives the rejected of other hospitals, by giving the number of cases thus received on the ground of incurability or for other reasons. It is shown, however, that of the total number of deaths four-sevenths occurred within a week after admission. Turning from the Campbell Hospital, which treats in-door patients only in one part of the suburbs, to the Alipore Dispensary, which receives comparatively but few in-door patients in another, the Lieutenant-Governor finds a still more alarming death-rate, reaching during the past year to the very high figure of 319 per mille. No explanation, however, has been offered of the causes to which this remarkably high rate of mortality is to be ascribed.

The total expenditure on account of the medical institutions of Calcutta and the suburbs amounted to Rs. 4,88,835-5-6, against a total income of Rs. 6,15,043. Of this sum, Rs. 3,77,054-14-11 were contributed by Government on account of salaries, special allowances, and cost of medicines, &c.; Rs. 25,887-11 were realized as interest from invested funds; Rs. 19,988-10-6 were received as subscriptions and donations, and Rs. 52,486-7-3 were contributed from local funds and municipalities. The total floating balance on the 1st of January last amounted to Rs. 1,26,207-12-2.

Medical College Hospital.

This institution had the advantage of the experience and supervision of Dr. Chevers throughout the year. Of the 3,915 in-door patients treated, exclusive of the inmates of the Eye Infirmary, 1,673 were Europeans and Eurasians and 2,242 were Natives. The number treated, both of out-door and in-door patients, was slightly in excess of that of the previous year. The high rate of mortality among Native patients, as compared with that which prevailed among Christians, was still more marked than in the previous year, the death-rate being 222 and 59 per thousand respectively. This heavy mortality among Natives, which is particularly observable in cases of ague and intermittent fever, is attributed by Dr. Chevers to the number of incurable cases received, which could not be admitted in the Sealdah Hospital, as above noticed, and to the low state of vitality among many of the sufferers owing to their extreme poverty. It is observed that the falling off in the attendance at the Medical and Surgical dispensaries, which was noticed in the report for 1874, was still more marked during the past year. The decrease amounted in the Medical dispensaries to 422 persons, and in the Surgical to 2,644; but no explanation has been offered on the point. On the other hand, there was an increased attendance of patients at the Ophthalmic and Dental dispensaries and at the dispensary for women and children. The death-rate among patients after operations was 260·50 per thousand, as against 235·29 during the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad, however, to observe that this increased rate is not attributable to hospitalism or septicœmia, as only eight deaths of the thirty-one which occurred were attributable to this cause, as against ten during the previous year. The number also is considerably below the average of the six previous years.

Presidency General Hospital.

There has been a very large increase in the number of patients treated in this institution during the past year, the total number being 12,778, as against 3,933 during the previous year. The number of European patients received into the hospital was 2,905, as against 2,437 in 1874. In the absence of any epidemic, such as the dengue fever of 1872, this circumstance is satisfactory. Dr. Ewart reports that the number of applicants is still in excess of the accommodation available, and that the question of relieving the women's ward by providing separate quarters for the nurses is under consideration. Although this hospital has generally been free from septic disease, an outbreak of erysipelas occurred; but fortunately Dr. Ewart was able to arrest the spread of this disease by segregating the affected patients from the other surgical cases, and no fatal case can be traced to this cause. The death-rate among the in-door patients has increased from 45·95 to 58·17 per thousand, and is attributable to the heavy mortality among the cholera patients, which account for one-third of the mortality. It is noticeable that while Europeans appear to resist other diseases better than natives, a much larger proportion of Europeans than natives succumbed to cholera. The large increase in the attendance of patients at the out-door dispensary

affords satisfaction, and attests the increasing popularity of the institution. The improvements which have been effected in the drainage and lavatory arrangements, and in the external appearance of the hospital, have elicited much favourable comment, and the manner in which they have been carried out reflects much credit on Dr. Ewart and his assistants, Drs. Raye and Mackenzie.

Campbell Hospital.

The number of admissions to this hospital again shows an increase. Of the total number of patients treated, viz. 7,782, 203 were Eurasians and 7,579 Natives; 5,178 were cured or relieved, 58 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, and 2,185 died. The very high rate of mortality has already been commented upon. Referring to the heavy mortality among the patients after operations, which amounted to 285·71 per thousand, Dr. Woodford states that he has been compelled to restrict the major surgical operations to urgent cases of accident, in consequence of the want of detached accommodation for the patients. This want has now, however, been supplied by the erection of an additional shed sanctioned by Government at the close of the year.

Mayo Hospital.

Dr. Cayley is able to point to two very gratifying proofs of the success of his labour, and of those of his subordinates, as shown by the great increase in the number of patients treated and the decrease in the rate of mortality. The increase is particularly noticeable in the Mayo Hospital itself, and in the affiliated dispensaries of Chitpore and Sookea's Street. One hundred and four major and ninety-two minor operations were performed, with a mortality of thirty, or at the rate of 153·06 per thousand. The financial condition of the institution is satisfactory, and altogether the administration of the year is very creditable to Dr. Cayley's exertions.

Howrah General Hospital.

A small decrease in the attendance of Christian patients has been accompanied by a marked increase in the number of Native patients. The death-rate (154 per thousand), though less than the previous year, continues to be high. The number of cholera cases among Christians was smaller than in 1874, but the mortality (590 per thousand) was much heavier. Among Natives, on the other hand, there was a great increase of this disease, and at the same time a marked decrease in the death-rate. The conservancy arrangements continue in an unsatisfactory state, but the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that better latrine and bath-room accommodation will be provided in the new wing which is in course of erection. The finances of the hospital were prudently administered, and the accounts show a small balance to the credit of the funds. His Honor is disappointed to learn that difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient attendance of members of the committee for the discharge of current business, and that the donations received from Natives amounted to Rs. 25 only during the year, as against Rs. 1,465

contributed by Europeans. The Lieutenant-Governor has little doubt, however, that this might be remedied if the Magistrate would bring the claims of the institution to the prominent notice of the large number of wealthy native gentlemen who reside in Howrah and its neighbourhood.

Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution.

The Lady Superintendent of Nurses has already effected a marked improvement in the nursing arrangements at the General Hospital, and a larger sum than usual, amounting to Rs. 9,113, has been received during the year by subscriptions and donations in support of this admirable institution.

Police Hospital.
North Suburban Hospital.
Alipore Dispensary.
Aratoon Apcar Dispensary.
Sumbhoo Nath Pundit's Dispensary.

The principal points connected with the reports on the institutions named in the margin have been noticed. As pointed out, however, by Dr. Beatson, the excellent health and the slight mortality among the members of the river police force, of whom one only died from cholera, is very remarkable, as contrasted with that of the seamen of the mercantile marine. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad to have received some explanation of the fact. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Surgeon-General in thinking that the arrangement under which the duties of dresser and compounder are performed by two native medical pupils at the North Suburban Hospital is false economy, and that it should be discontinued.

Charitable hospitals and dispensaries.

Two hundred and three charitable hospitals and dispensaries remained open on the 31st December 1874. During the year under report six new dispensaries were established or sanctioned, against 23 in 1874. Of these, one was established under class I, and the remaining five under class III, grade III. Two were abolished during the year, and there thus remained open 207 dispensaries on the 31st December 1875. Of these 80 remained under the old rules—that is, 34 main, 34 branch, and 12 sub-divisional, and 127 have been either opened or brought under the new rules—that is, 10 class I, 14 class II, 21 class III, grade I, 22 class III, grade II, 45 class III, grade III, and 15 under rule VII. Out of the large number of temporary dispensaries which were established in 1874, in addition to the permanent ones, in connection with the fever which continued to prevail in the Burdwan division, 46 were finally closed, and only 34 were left open on the 31st December 1875.

Of the 197 institutions from which returns were received, 68·18 per cent. treated in-door patients and 31·82 per cent. out-door, against 69 and 31 per cent. respectively in 1874. This proportion is somewhat less than that of 1874, while the number of institutions receiving in-door patients is one more in 1875.

The table in the margin shows the recorded attendance of patients during the past year and in the preceding five years. Notwithstanding the amount of sickness there must have been to give such results, it is very pleasing to observe the steady and progressive increase there has been in the total numbers treated in each of those years. This increase, as might be expected, has been very marked for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, and was most probably due to an increase of endemic disease, as well as to the number of institutions which had been opened for the purpose of extending the benefits of proper medical advice to the sick poor. The total number treated in 1875 exceeded that of 1874 by 60,608, or by 9·4 per cent.; but this increase was due to the out-patients only, as the in-door patients fell short of those in 1874 by 1,833. This decrease in the number of in-door patients is probably in great measure due to the returns from the Mozufferpore dispensaries not having been received; but there was besides a general decrease in the number of in-door patients treated in the dispensaries of the Presidency circle of medical administration.

Patients Treated in Dispensaries.

Years.	In-patients treated.	Out-patients treated.	Total.	Mortality among in-patients per cent.
1870 ...	17,481	384,960	402,441	16·17
1871 ...	17,892	405,528	423,420	15·41
1872 ...	18,118	439,177	457,295	16·07
1873 ...	20,240	598,170	618,710	16·22
1874 ...	23,842	636,289	660,131	16·84
1875 ...	22,009	698,730	720,739	16·89

Of the total number of patients treated in the dispensaries during 1875, 64·16 per cent. were males, 18·69 females, and 17·14 children under 10 years of age, against 64·11, 19·69, and 16·19 in 1874, and 64·14, 19·67, and 16·19 in 1873—showing a very close agreement between the ratios of 1875 and those of 1873 and 1874. Among the in-door patients there was a slight increase of males, while there was a falling off to a very small extent among the females and children. Among the out-door patients there was a trifling increase of males and children, and a decrease in the number of females by one per cent.

Results of treatment.

The results of treatment in the case of out-door patients cannot be accurately ascertained, and have not been recorded. The proportion of recoveries and deaths among in-door patients in dispensaries varies very little from that of last year. The death-rate, 16·85 per cent., is almost the same as in 1874, but not above the average of previous years.

The death-rates of individual dispensaries vary considerably in different districts. The Presidency circle shows the highest death-rate, and the Dacca circle the lowest death-rate. The death-rate of dispensaries in the poorer districts in the province, as might be expected, is generally high, as these institutions become the last resort of those struck down by poverty and disease. The charitable hospitals and dispensaries in large towns and along the customary route of pilgrims also show a high death-rate.

Principal diseases among in-door and out-door patients.

Malarious fevers and their sequelæ (anæmia, debility, and diseases of the spleen, &c.), cholera, rheumatism, syphilis, chest and bowel complaints, and ulcers, were the principal causes of admission of in-door patients. Among the out-door sick fevers, rheumatism, syphilis, diseases of the eye and ear, goitre, chest and bowel complaints, enlargement of the spleen, and parasitic diseases of the skin, formed a large proportion of the cases treated. There was an increase of fever cases among the in-door and out-door patients, which shows that malarious fevers were more prevalent during 1875 in the province generally.

Principal causes of mortality.

The following diseases caused the largest number of the deaths which took place in hospitals:—dysentery, cholera, diarrhœa, fever, dropsy, injuries, debility, diseases of the spleen, and phthisis. These diseases appeared in exactly the same order as last year, and are shown to have caused a large proportion of the mortality.

The mortality from fevers per cent. of total deaths was higher than in 1874, as it was also from cholera, phthisis, dropsy, spleen and liver diseases and debility. Deaths from lung and bowel diseases formed a smaller proportion of the total mortality than they did in 1874; syphilis and leprosy were somewhat more fatal than in the preceding year.

Surgical operations.

During 1875, 2,321 major and 34,118 minor surgical operations were performed in the charitable dispensaries in the province, against 2,401 and 29,554 in 1874, and 2,045 and 25,889 in 1873. The major operations were mostly performed at the dispensaries under the superintendence and charge of civil surgeons and assistant surgeons. The hospitals and dispensaries in which the greatest number of major operations were performed during 1875 were Monghyr (253), Dacca (239), Dinapore (110), Hooghly (71), Berhampore (69), Moorshedabad (62), Patna (54), and Maldah (50). Of the 2,321 major operations 79 per cent. were cured and a little upwards of four per cent. died: 196 operations were performed on the eye and its appendages, and of these 154 were for the removal of cataract, and showed a rate of 59 per cent. of recoveries; 177 operations for the removal of calculi from the bladder were performed, with the result of 83·61 per cent. of cures, 7·34 deaths, 6·78 per cent. relieved, and 2·26 per cent. remaining under treatment. All the hospitals and dispensaries in the province afford, as a rule, ample opportunities for the practice of surgery; and the increasing popularity of these institutions, as well as the appreciation of the benefits to be obtained at them, have doubtless been established by the interest which some medical officers have taken in this branch of their profession, as well as by the satisfactory results which followed their operations, and the care and attention they bestowed on those who came under their charge.

Finances.

Excluding the balance in hand on the 1st of January, the total income of 1875 was Rs. 4,38,960-6-11, and the expenditure Rs. 4,24,037-3, thus leaving a balance to credit of Rs. 14,923-4-11, which, along with the floating balance that was available on the 1st of January, gives a total sum of

Rs. 98,357-11-4 in favour of these charitable institutions, the finances of which may accordingly be considered as in a highly flourishing condition. The average income of each dispensary was Rs. 2,216 15-6, against Rs. 2,051 in 1874 and Rs. 1,902 in 1873; and the average expenditure Rs. 2,110-12-7, against Rs. 1,985 in 1874 and Rs. 1,839 in 1873. There has, therefore, been an increase on each of these items.

Comparative income of dispensaries.

The total income of all charitable dispensaries in the province for 1875, exclusive of the floating balance and the cost of medicines and forms which were supplied by Government, as well as the proportion of income to the total income received from Government, is shown, in comparison with the five preceding years, in the following statement:—

Years.	Total income.	Percentage of income to the total income received from—				
		Government.	Local Funds.	Interest on invested capital.	European subscriptions.	Native subscriptions.
	Rs.					
1870	2,94,788	41·45	21·17	6·23	9·99	21·15
1871	3,08,773	43·71	*16·15	5·44	13·70	20·94
1872	2,91,601	38·61	†17·4	7·09	7·47	29·43
1873	3,10,886	34·31	‡19·69	6·23	7·93	31·84
1874	3,36,197	35·83	§19·93	4·92	7·09	32·22
1875	3,74,902	32·60	‖27·82	4·64	6·74	28·19

There has been a considerable increase in the total income for 1875 of Rs. 38,705—an amount which is considerably higher than that of any of the previous years, exceeding the average of that period by Rs. 66,453. The proportion contributed by Government shows a marked decrease, and is less than in any of the five preceding years, while the increase in the sums contributed by local funds has been very considerably in excess of that of any year for the same period. There has been a slight decrease in the proportion which the interest on invested capital bore to the income, but the total interest received has been greater than in 1874. The percentage of subscriptions received from Europeans was less than in any of the five previous years, although there has been an increase in the amount of their subscriptions and donations. The amount received from natives in subscriptions and donations was less by Rs. 2,636 than in 1874, and the percentage of it to the total income was less than it had been since 1872.

Cost of medical stores and printed books and forms.

The cost of medicines, books, &c., supplied by Government to the charitable dispensaries in 1875 amounted to Rs. 64,058, against Rs. 16,689 in 1874. If to this is added the value of medical stores supplied to the Calcutta medical institutions, Rs. 69,891; to dispensaries in the endemic fever districts, Rs. 42,256, and Rs. 6,944 to dispensaries (both old and new) from which no returns were received, the sum total of Rs. 1,83,149 will be obtained, which represents the full

* 4·07 from municipalities and town committees and 12·08 from all other local sources.
† 3·97 ditto ditto ditto 13·43 ditto ditto.
‡ 5·17 ditto ditto ditto 14·52 ditto ditto.
§ 6·77 ditto ditto ditto 13·16 ditto ditto.
‖ 7·22 ditto ditto ditto 20·58 ditto ditto.

amount expended by Government on these items in connection with the provincial medical charities for the financial year 1875-76. This expenditure, although very large, was less than that in 1874 by Rs. 68,111, the reduction being due to the number of dispensaries which were closed in the endemic fever districts.

Midwifery in dispensaries.

The total number of midwifery cases treated in dispensaries amounted to 180, against 159 in 1874, 136 in 1873, 104 in 1872, and 94 in 1871. Such a steady and progressive increase is satisfactory. Cases of premature and difficult labour formed 75 per cent. of the total number of the midwifery cases, and therefore it is a reasonable conjecture that it is only in cases of difficult labour, or where some untoward complication may be anticipated, that Native females, even of the lowest classes, will resort to dispensaries for assistance. The dispensaries at Moorshedabad, Dacca, Serampore, Hooghly, and Balasore, head the list; but even in them the number of midwifery cases must be considered as insignificant, though still affording an encouraging prospect of future success. At Hooghly there is a class of practical midwifery maintained at a monthly cost of Rs. 29, paid, in addition to the entire expenses of the hospital, from the Emambarra Fund, and instructed by the Assistant Surgeon. The pupils have made fair progress in the subjects taught them, and three of them of their own accord obtained admission into the Calcutta Medical College in order to become more intimately acquainted with practical midwifery, where one of them passed a successful examination and received a diploma.

Lunatic Asylums.

The rapid increase in the number of insane persons under treatment in the asylums of these provinces is a matter which has had the continued and earnest attention of the Government during the year. Measures have accordingly been again taken to provide additional accommodation for the increasing numbers, as well as to secure the State from being unduly burdened with the maintenance of persons who have relatives in a position to provide for their wants, or whose cases are not such as call for their detention in a public asylum.

In connection with the report on the insane asylums in Bengal for 1874, the Government of India took occasion to say that probably many of the insanes in confinement would be better with their friends, and that asylums should be reserved only for criminal lunatics—lunatics who are absolutely dangerous, and for those who, having no friends or belongings, may be in the acute stage in which there may be the greatest hope of recovery. Instructions to this effect have been frequently issued to district officers. Their attention, however, was again drawn to the matter, and with a view of checking indiscriminate admissions the Superintendents of the lunatic asylums were directed to submit lists of all lunatics under their charge who did not fall within the category of those who should be received into asylums, and of those regarding whom it did not appear that a proper inquiry had been held as to whether they had any friends or relatives either willing or in a position to be made to pay for their maintenance.

The full result of the inquiries thus set on foot is not yet known, and the action taken can have had no effect on the figures contained in the report for 1875. Similarly, the report does not shew the result

of the measures which have been recently taken to obviate the overcrowding which has been a constant subject of complaint of late years. Chief among these was the establishment of a new asylum capable of accommodating 300 insanes at Hazareebagh, where, owing to the completion of the central jail, the district jail buildings became available for the purpose. At Dacca also an extension of the asylum buildings was lately sanctioned. It is to be hoped, further, that the recent establishment of an insane asylum at Tezpore in Assam will afford some relief by diminishing the number of insanes to be provided for in the Bengal institutions.

Under an arrangement with the Government of Assam, insanes from the districts of Cachar and Sylhet will continue to be received at Dacca on payment of the cost of their maintenance. On the other hand, a contribution will be made from the funds at the disposal of the Bengal Government towards the cost of the asylum at Tezpore.

The total number of insanes treated in the Bengal asylums (excluding the European asylum at Bhowanipore) during the year was 1,492, against 1,334 in the previous year. The daily average number of insanes under restraint was similarly 1,126·4, against 1,050·86 in the previous year, and 906·6 on an average of the five years preceding. As compared with the previous year, the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths, were as shewn in the margin. On the last day of 1875 there were 906 males and 241 females in confinement, against 833 males and 241 females at the close of the previous year. Since 1868 there has been a steady and progressive increase in the asylum population remaining at the close of each year. The total increase of 73 in the number of insanes under treatment at the close of 1875, as shewn above, is somewhat in excess of the average annual increment, which, as noticed by the Surgeon-General, amounted to 62·5 during the past eight years. No explanation can be given of the fluctuations which are observable in the figures of the several years.

	1875.	1874.
Admitted ...	418	501
Discharged ...	218	290
Died	127	140

Taking the asylums separately, the general results of the past year may be summarised thus:—

Asylums.	Total treated.	Cured.	Transferred to friends.	Died.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.
Dullunda	469	83	22	49	309·69	11·5
Dacca	353	14	5	39	249·55	41·4
Patna	360	34	5	16	251·93	21·77
Cuttack	84	8	11	2	62·16	1·65
Moydapore	73	7	1	6	65·18	3·19
Berhampore	253	9	2	15	187·93	4·94

From the above figures a considerable reduction in the "total number treated," and in the "daily average strength," which is observable on a comparison with the figures of the previous year as regards the Dullunda, Dacca, Patna, and the Moydapore Asylums, is due to transfers to the new asylum at Berhampore, the opening of which was noticed in last year's report.

Of the total number of insanes under treatment in the Bengal asylums during the year, 10·4 per cent. were discharged cured, and 3·1 per cent. so far improved as to admit of their transfer to their friends. The corresponding ratios for the previous year were 13·89 per cent. cured and 3·4 per cent. improved. The large decrease in the proportion of cures effected is to be lamented; but considering the gradual accumulation of chronic incurables in the asylums, much improvement in this respect is not to be looked for.

As has been found to be the case in previous years, the most common physical causes of insanity were, firstly, excessive indulgence in ganja and bhang; secondly, habits of intemperance; thirdly, hereditary predisposition; and fourthly, epilepsy, &c. From a table given in the 23rd paragraph of the report on insane asylums for 1875, it appears that, as regards insanes under treatment at the close of the year, 72·8 per cent. were cases of chronic mania and chronic dementia, while, as regards admissions during the year, 43 per cent. of the cases were of the same type.

Of the admissions and re-admissions, 79·66 per cent. were males and 20·33 per cent. females. As regards caste, it is shown that 70·33 per cent. were Hindoos, 25·11 per cent. Mahomedans, 2·15 per cent. Christians, and 2·39 per cent. other castes. The age at which insane persons were most frequently brought under the care of the asylum authorities was between 20 and 40. The occupation of the insanes prior to admission calls for no special remark. It is reported, however, that they were drawn from the most impoverished and necessitous classes of the community. As regards cases of re-admission, it is noted that at Dullunda and Patna they were chiefly due to habits of intemperance.

The following table shows the rate of mortality in the asylums of the Lower Provinces during two years, in contrast with the results observed in other provinces:—

Provinces.	Daily average strength.		Deaths.		Percentage of deaths to strength.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Bengal	1,050·86	1,126·4	140	127	13·32	11·27
North-Western Provinces...	567·26	542·02	67	83	11·8	15·3
Central Provinces	238·07	251·77	28	12	11·76	4·7
Oudh	139·46	145·54	28	20	20·07	13·73
Punjab	307·5	322·23	34	61	11·0	18·8
British Burmah	140	157	10	11	7·14	7·0

From the detailed statements, it appears that in two only of the Bengal asylums (Dacca and Dullunda) was the death-rate exceptionally heavy, the percentage of deaths to average strength being over 15 per cent. In all the other asylums it was under 10 per cent. In the asylums of other provinces, there was, it appears, a death-rate of over 18 per cent. in two instances, and of over 10 per cent. in three more. The mortality in the Bengal Asylums does not therefore seem to be exceptional.

As regards the causes of death, the Surgeon-General remarks as follows:—"Bowel complaints were in all the asylums the principal cause of mortality among the male patients. In the Dacca, Moydapore, Patna, and Dullunda Asylums, phthisis contributed a large proportion to the total mortality of the male patients. Fever gave a rather high proportion of the deaths of males in the Berhampore Asylum, and brain disease and cholera (the former particularly in Dullunda and Patna, the latter in Berhampore, Patna, and Dullunda,)—although the number of deaths from them was not high—caused a fair proportion of the general mortality of the male patients."

In the 49th and following paragraphs of his report, Dr. Beatson discusses the effect of overcrowding on the mortality of asylums, and calculates that the average number of persons in excess of the accommodation available for them was 86·43. It has been explained above that steps have been taken to remedy thus.

The daily average number of criminal lunatics under confinement in the Bengal asylums during the year under review was 224·24, against 214·04 in the previous year, and thus formed nearly 20 per cent. of the mean asylum population. The total number under treatment was 284, of whom 254 were males and 30 only females. As pointed out by the Surgeon-General, the death-rate among insanes of this class is generally lower than among ordinary insanes. During the year under review the ratios were 10·2 and 14·1 respectively. The question of providing a separate asylum for criminal lunatics has been for some years under consideration, but it has not yet been considered expedient to move in the matter. The old jail building at Moydapore has, however, been reserved with a view to its being utilized for this purpose at some future time.

The total expenditure on all asylums during the year is reported to have been Rs. 1,16,019, against Rs. 1,16,474 in the previous year. There has been an improvement, as shown in the margin, in the amount of receipts realized from the friends and relatives of insanes for their maintenance, as well as in the profits derived from the manufactures carried on at the asylums. The result has been that the average net cost of each patient has been reduced from Rs. 99-7-8 to Rs. 86-11-7.

	1875. Rs.	1874. Rs.
Realized from the friends of patients	3,712	1,686
Actual profit from manufactures ...	14,619	10,225

At the Bhowanipore Asylum for Europeans, the total number of patients treated during the year was 71, against 60 in the previous year. Of the whole number six only were discharged as cured, 23 were transferred to their friends as improved, and 12 were sent to Europe. Dr. Payne continues to merit the high reputation which he has so long borne for the management of this and the neighbouring institution at Dullunda.

Reviewing the results of the year generally, the Surgeon-General remarks that they could hardly have afforded more positive evidence of the favourable conditions in which the insanes under treatment have been placed, whether for the cure of their mental derangement by skilled attention to every detail, or in lessening the hardships of their sad lot by gentleness and kindness.

Sanitation.

The Sanitary Commissioner has furnished a detailed account of the incidence of the principal diseases in Bengal during the year. The following tabular statement will show approximately the prevalence of these diseases during each month :—

	Cholera.	Bowel diseases.	Fever.	Small-pox.
January	4,993	2,829	29,252	397
February	5,580	2,499	22,794	520
March	11,191	2,613	23,403	812
April	12,395	2,807	25,150	908
May	10,695	2,522	24,688	706
June	7,998	2,401	21,479	498
July	6,140	2,932	25,175	352
August	4,297	3,319	31,418	251
September	2,623	3,330	32,750	155
October	5,425	3,294	38,320	112
November	18,363	3,505	48,894	209
December	18,562	3,596	44,764	360

These figures are returned from the general areas, and are only valuable in so far as they indicate the proportion of mortality in the several months.

Cholera.

On the whole it may be inferred that the year 1875 was not a healthy one in Bengal. Cholera was widely prevalent: not a district escaped; and in those which suffered most, cholera was endemic all the year round. The total number of deaths registered was 108,262, against 56,876 deaths in 1874 and 58,675 deaths in 1873. Cholera prevailed with special intensity during the hot season, from March to July, and during the drying months of November and December, which are always full of malaria in Bengal. The rainy season is the period of the year when there was least cholera. Nuddea is the district that suffered most, and then Jessore, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca. The total number of recorded deaths from bowel complaints amounted to 35,645, against 31,240 in 1874; but it is feared that these figures do not afford even an approximation to the actual mortality. Much of the mortality which ought to be registered under this class is said to be included with fever and other diseases. The greatest mortality occurs among pilgrims, and is registered in Orissa.

Fever.

As usual, the deaths registered from fever greatly exceed the mortality from any other cause. The number of deaths registered during the year was 368,087, against 328,721 in 1874 and 303,645 in 1873. In spite of this apparent increase, the Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that fever prevailed with less severity throughout the province than in the previous years, and that the increase shown is really due to improvement in registration. June is the month in which fewest deaths from fever are recorded; the deaths increase gradually until November, when the greatest intensity is reached, and after November the mortality gradually declines. Fever prevailed most in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedábad, Maldah, Jessore, Beerbhoom, and Purneah. The fatal epidemic fever of Burdwan has continued to abate, both in regard to the area affected by it and the intensity of the disease.

Small-pox.

Only 5,280 deaths are reported to have occurred from small-pox in 1875, against 12,056 deaths in 1874 and 10,933 in 1873. As usual the disease recurred with the greatest severity during the hot months. It is conclusively shewn by the Sanitary Commissioner that the mortality was highest in the towns and districts in which inoculation is practised, and that the mortality in the areas in which the Act prohibiting inoculation is in operation is considerably below that ruling in the areas unprotected by the Act. In some of the protected areas there were no deaths from small-pox.

Town conservancy.

In connection with the important question of town sanitation the attention of Magistrates and municipalities has been directed to the plan of disposing of night-soil which is practised with success at Monghyr. In and around the town there are public latrines, to which the inhabitants resort. There are also three small conservancy farms in connection with the latrines, one containing five beeghas of land and the other two four beeghas each. The farms are in three different situations, so as to be close to the latrines. On an average the municipality paid for the land Rs. 5-8 per beegha. In each farm a portion of land is reserved for trenching each year. The total amount of land thus reserved out of all the farms is four beeghas. For this reserved land the tenants pay no rent. Each year a similar amount of land is reserved. The patch of land manured during the year is with the rest of the land (saving the reserved portion,) let each year on the 1st April to the highest bidder. Thus some of the land may not have been manured for two years. The night-soil is brought from the latrines daily and deposited in shallow trenches a foot deep and a foot and a half broad. After each daily deposit a little dry earth is sprinkled over to prevent any bad smell, and when the trench is quite full a similar one is opened parallel to it, and about a foot distant. In Monghyr there are eighteen public latrines, of which nine are pucka and cost about Rs. 800 each, and the kutcha ones cost Rs. 120 each. The best floor for such places is undoubtedly asphalt. At the end of three years each of the three farms is fully manured, and when such is the case the remaining part of the same ground is

commenced upon, the portions of each farm that are reserved being those which have been longest without manure.

It is the duty of sweepers to remove the night-soil, which is carried in covered baskets from the latrines to the trenches. The establishment of sweepers, with supervision, costs about Rs. 4,000 a year. The sweepers dig the trenches. Splendid crops of vegetables (country and English) are produced on the manured land. The land when taken up costs on an average Rs. 5-8 per length of 20 cottahs, or 19 feet 9 inches by 17 feet 8 inches. When manured it brings at auction on an average Rs. 18-14 per beegha.

Village conservancy.

The Lieutenant-Governor has observed with satisfaction the general and marked increase of voluntary attention to conservancy among all classes in the mofussil. Especially this is the case in the districts of the Burdwan Division. The fever lesson has forced the matter on them, and any conversation with the villagers takes readily a turn towards their drinking tanks and their village drains and footpaths. The circulation of a number of suggestions for village conservancy in the shape of the Government notification has done much good in the interior. The people have asked for this or that improvement on all sides. The funds, however, have not always been forthcoming. All that the Magistrate can do is to counsel the people to drop their village feuds and caste differences and act as a whole community in pressing their needs on the zemindar, instead of making desultory personal requests, and to urge the attention of the zemindar to the case. It is said that the owners of tanks are very willing to let the police take charge of them in the public interest, but with a certain understanding. Hindoos do not dig tanks for drinking purposes only; bathing is the most important thing in their eyes. If a tank be kept from use by animals and unclean persons and things, its purity for bathing purposes is secure, and that suffices them for drinking or cooking according to their ideas of purity. It has been found, therefore, best to encourage resort to the police for the protection of bathing tanks, and not to press the owners to devote them to drinking purposes alone. The owner pays for a notice board which gives his name and his wish and the orders of the police to enforce observance of certain things specified in the notice. This is so much in accordance with public opinion that the police will find themselves supported by the people in the enforcement of the orders, and that is no small improvement.

Conservancy in the port of Calcutta.

The question of the conservancy in the port of Calcutta has long been under consideration, and the need of special sanitary arrangements for the port has repeatedly been pressed upon Government. It is not, indeed, the case that the port of Calcutta has ever been altogether without sanitary inspection and supervision. Although it was not considered necessary to promulgate any general quarantine rules, individual cases were dealt with as they arose; but there never was systematic supervision and inspection in Calcutta. Quarantine rules have never been enforced: it is believed they are not necessary, and that recourse should not be had to rules which cause much inconvenience and interference with trade until the necessity for the rules

has been established by proof of the existence of a new and real danger. But if quarantine rules are not to be enforced, the desirability of making arrangements for the systematic inspection of the port by a competent medical authority becomes evident; and it was accordingly recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor that a Health Officer for the Port of Calcutta should be appointed, to be placed under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, but to be in all other respects an independent officer, not subordinate to the Port Commissioners, the Justices of Calcutta, or the Suburban Municipality. The appointment of this officer was sanctioned by the Government of India in May 1875, and Dr. J. G. French, who was the first officer appointed, took charge of his duties on the 1st of September 1875.

Cholera.

The Health Officer has recorded some valuable notes on cholera, and the services that have already been rendered to sanitation by his observations and inquiries have sufficiently shown the necessity that existed of establishing his appointment. It is pointed out by the Sanitary Commissioner that the condition of the river banks is the most serious subject dealt with in Dr. French's report. From a sanitary point of view there is not much difference between any particular parts of the river, though the returns show that the Esplanade moorings are perhaps the worst for cholera. But it must be remembered that the Hooghly is a strong tidal stream, and that, as a consequence, pollutions are carried up as well as down the current. Of the 34 cases of cholera reported during the four months under review, 12 occurred in the Union Dock (one outbreak), 8 occurred in the Esplanade moorings, 5 at the Jetties, 5 at Prinsep's and 4 in the Hastings moorings. These observations must be extended over a long period of time before really valuable results can be arrived at.

The outbreak of cholera on board the French ship *Marguerite*, which had gone into the Union Dock for repair, was exceptional. The crew consisted of 24 men, who had all been healthy at sea and were healthy in port. As long as they used the water brought into port with them, no case of cholera occurred; but subsequently, on using water supplied by one of the Hooghly water-boats, 12 cases of cholera occurred, and seven of them proved fatal. The situation of the Union Dock is explained to be most unhealthy. Here 500 workmen use one wooden latrine, which is cleaned by flushing its contents into the river. Then, again, there are two trapped municipal drains passing through the yard of the docks, which render the entire neighbourhood offensive. Dr. French distinctly traced the cause of cholera on the *Marguerite* to the supply of Hooghly water instead of water from the municipal hydrants; and as soon as pure water was supplied, the disease stopped. The boatmen had sold very bad and decomposed water to the captain instead of the hydrant water he had sent for. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see it stated that there has been no recurrence of this. Dr. French has constantly inspected the boats, and on no occasion has he been able to detect any cheating or find fault with the water. Most of the ships while in port are said to use the water of the port whence they have come, and to fill up from a hydrant or a water-boat a few days before leaving for sea. The

captains have great faith in using water to which their sailors have been accustomed for some time. Arrangements are now almost complete under which the Calcutta Municipality and the Port Commissioners will be able to supply all ships with water from the hydrants, their own staff superintending the arrangements, and water fouled by the bottom of boats or river pollutions will not be supplied to the ships in future.

The supply of adulterated milk is also a source of cholera. Recently the Health Officer has traced some cholera cases that occurred in the ships *City of Peebles*, *Hereford*, and *Savoir Faire* to the *goalas* in Howrah having mixed the water of tanks fouled by dirty clothes with the milk they sold to the sailors. The Howrah Municipality have been desired to license only such *goalas* as can supply a sufficient quantity of pure milk.

Scurvy.

Scurvy is stated to have been confined to Cape-going ships, and to be due to the long voyages and want of vegetable diet. One very bad case, that of the "British ship *Howden*, one of Bates' ships," is recorded. The vessel was 171 days at sea from Liverpool to Calcutta, with a cargo of salt, and arrived in port with six cases of scurvy on board out of a crew of 29. Dr. French reports that "six weeks after leaving Liverpool the water-supply failed, and the men were put on short allowance. After leaving the Cape the only water on board was rain-water, which the men collected on deck and stored. Fresh messes could not be, or were not issued, but lime-juice was daily served out. The ship is an iron vessel and twenty years of age. Owing to the length of the voyage, want of water, constant use of salt provisions, and bad accommodation, the crew suffered great hardships." The Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that the facts of this case disclosed a very unsatisfactory train of circumstances that merited further inquiry, and a report has been submitted through the Government of India for the consideration of the Board of Trade. The disease of scurvy has no doubt much diminished in consequence of the precautions adopted in recent years, but it cannot be regarded as otherwise than unsatisfactory that it should now be found to exist at all in English ships. As Dr. Coates, the Sanitary Commissioner, points out, the quantity of food carried by these Cape-going vessels needs careful looking after; and now that compressed vegetables, tinned meats, and preserved fruits can be procured in abundance, there should be no such disease as scurvy.

Floating hospital for the port of Calcutta.

The advantage, and indeed the necessity, of a riverside hospital for the sailors of the merchant shipping of Calcutta has been manifest for some time. At present shipping cases are ordinarily treated in the General Hospital. This is an excellent hospital, but it is distant two miles from the Hooghly. If a sailor is attacked with cholera, or acute dysentery, or other emergent sickness, he must either be taken from Prinsep's Ghât on the Hooghly across the Maidan in the heat of the day, or, if his removal is deferred till the cool of the evening, he must be left for some hours without proper medical assistance; and in either case his chance of recovery is seriously endangered.

A riverside Branch Hospital would meet this difficulty, but the scheme has hitherto been in abeyance from the difficulty of finding a site, and the Lieutenant-Governor has thus been driven to adopt the alternative plan, which is to provide a floating hospital, to purchase a hulk and fit it up for the purpose. This will be much more expensive, and some authorities think that there are objections to a floating hospital, as calculated to infect the river; but on the whole it is believed that, with a proper use of disinfectants, there is no reason why a floating hospital should pollute the river any more than a hospital on shore pollutes the neighbourhood.

The statistics show that in the General Hospital the percentage of deaths to admissions is much greater in shipping cases than in others. This is perhaps due in some measure to the masters of vessels omitting to send sick men promptly to hospital; but in part it may be attributed to the unavoidable delay which occurs owing to the distance of the hospital from the river, and perhaps also to the bad effect of the journey across the Maidan in the heat of the day. This mortality may probably be reduced by the establishment of a floating hospital under the charge of the Health Officer of the Port. The emergent cases will be received in it; the cases requiring protracted treatment will continue to be sent to the General Hospital. The Sanitary Commissioner has therefore been authorized to arrange, in communication with the Master Attendant, for the purchase of a hulk which will be suitable for conversion into a floating hospital.

Working of the Contagious Diseases' Act in Calcutta and its suburbs.

The following are the chief results of the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act in Calcutta and its suburbs during the past as compared with the previous year. In 1875 the number of persons borne on the register at the close of the year was 7,925, and the number of persons newly registered was 1,204; while in 1874, 6,845 persons only were entered on the register, and the number of those newly registered amounted to 947 only. In the past year, however, the number of defaulters from examination had increased to 7,409, as against 5,263 in the previous year. The number of arrests made by the police at the same time increased from 802 for non-registration and 2,572 for non-attendance at examinations in 1874, to 1,054 and 4,588 respectively in 1875. The number of persons found to be diseased in the past year was 410 among those examined for the first time, and 2,288 among others; the corresponding figures for the previous year having been 254 and 1,773 respectively. Among the troops in garrison the ratio of disease rose from 9·4 per cent. in 1874 to 10·3 in 1875, while as regards the civil population the returns of the various city and suburban hospitals show that 9,235 cases of venereal disease were treated, as against 7,941 cases in the previous year.

These results, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to say, he still regards as far from satisfactory. In reviewing the report for the previous year, he expressed his opinion that, after making every allowance, it was apparent that the rules had not been enforced with sufficient strictness. In one particular it is evident that there has been some improvement, as shown by the increased number of arrests which were made of defaulters and unregistered persons. Still the great amount

of disease which is prevalent among the civil population would seem to indicate in a very marked manner that the measures hitherto adopted have merely affected the surface, and that far more energetic and vigorous action is necessary to reach the root of the evil and to insure that protection which it is the object of the law to afford.

As long as a limited area only is brought under the operations of the Act, and no control can be exercised over the male population of the town and suburbs, complete success can never be looked for. But notwithstanding the advance which has been made during the year under review, the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that the number of persons at present on the register is far smaller than it should be; and that even under existing conditions much better results might be achieved by the exercise of stricter supervision and control over those who have been already brought under the provisions of the law.

It is no doubt creditable to the police that 1,204 persons, who had hitherto evaded the law were detected and brought on the register; but the fact that 410 of these, or over 34 per cent., were found to be diseased speaks unfavourably for the manner in which the rules have been hitherto carried out. These figures also indicate very clearly that the sources from which the large amount of prevalent diseases are contracted are to be found within the area which has been already brought under the control of the law, as well as the obvious action which it is within the power of the authorities to adopt with the view of counteracting the existing evils. All persons detected in evading the law should, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, be severely dealt with, in order to deter others from the same offence; but the statements submitted show that five persons only were prosecuted by the police authorities, and of these three only were fined, the rest being discharged. Unless more vigorous action is taken for the punishment of offenders, it cannot be a matter of surprise that over a thousand persons should be found defying the law in a single year.

The total charges on account of the lock-hospitals in Calcutta and the suburbs during the past year amounted to Rs. 39,609, against Rs. 34 877 in the previous year. The share of this cost paid by Government was Rs. 26,409, to which must be added a sum of Rs. 18,681, paid on account of preventive establishment. There was thus a saving of some Rs. 5,000 on the maximum expenditure sanctioned by Government for charges to be incurred in enforcing the Act.

Lock-hospital at Dinapore.

The administration of the lock-hospital rules in the Dinapore cantonment has been the subject of much correspondence with the local authorities during the past year. Although it would appear that the rules have been somewhat more strictly enforced, judging from the greater regularity in the attendance of registered persons at the bi-monthly examinations, and from the increase in the amount of fines inflicted, it is very unsatisfactory to find that the general results, so far as the health of the European soldiers is concerned, are even still more unfavourable than those of the previous year. In the report for 1874 it was stated that, looking to the large amount of disease which prevailed, there could be but little doubt that there were many persons

who ought to be brought upon the register whom the rules as administered did not touch. It is now shown that this remark was well founded, and there are reasons for believing that a good deal of the disease among the soldiers is contracted from a number of native women of doubtful character who are employed within the cantonments either as servants in the families of European soldiers, or as coolies about the barracks, as well as from certain Eurasian women living in the bazar. Grounds are also mentioned for entertaining a suspicion that even still more serious evils exist.

While the average number of persons on the register was the same as during the previous year, the number found diseased at the periodical examinations increased from 169 to 219. This may have been in some measure due to increased strictness in regard to the examinations. Still it is to be observed that there was an increase also of disease among the troops, there having been 208 cases as against 202 in the previous year, the ratio being 217 per thousand of average strength, as against 191. It is explained that this marked increase in the percentage of cases is due to the withdrawal of a large number of invalid and old soldiers from the infantry regiment, and that while the strength of the garrison was thus reduced a higher ratio of men were left who were likely to contract disease.

The segregation of prostitutes in the Dinapore cantonment has to a certain extent been carried out during the year. The lock-hospital has also been removed to a more convenient locality.

At Barrackpore.

The report on the working of the lock-hospital rules in the Barackpore cantonment is somewhat incomplete; the results generally, however, are more favourable than those of the previous year. The average number of persons on the register was 60, as against 69 in 1874, and 204 persons were reported for non-attendance at the bi-monthly examinations, as against 347. The number of cases of disease among registered persons decreased from 202 to 111, the cases of syphilis and gonorrhœa having fallen from 29 and 95 to 16 and 72 respectively. Similarly, there has been a large and satisfactory decrease in the number of cases of venereal disease among the troops, the ratio of admissions to hospital on this account having fallen from 164 to 61 per thousand of average strength. In all there were 96 cases, and it is stated that in 20 of these the disease was contracted elsewhere than at Barrackpore.

At Dum-Dum.

The results in the Dum-Dum cantonment were on the whole satisfactory. The number of persons on the register decreased from 37 in 1874 to 34 during the past year, and 30 persons were reported for non-attendance at the periodical examinations, as against 24. The ratio of disease among the European soldiers was 97 per thousand of average strength, as against 111 during the previous year. Of the 98 cases of disease which occurred, it is stated that 30 only were contracted at Dum-Dum.

At Hazareebagh.

The returns show that with an average of little over 100 troops in the cantonment 13 cases of disease were admitted into hospital. The ratio of admissions was thus 110 per thousand—a favourable result as compared with the previous year, when the corresponding ratio was 184 per thousand. The

average number of persons on the register was 33·51, or considerably less than in the previous year, when it amounted to 47; the reduction in their number being consequent on the reduction made in the number of the troops at the station Six persons were reported for non-attendance at the examinations, as against 37, and 72 were treated for venereal diseases, as against 248 during the previous year. All the persons who absented themselves were arrested and fined. Difficulty has hitherto been experienced in providing a suitable site for the location of the women, but this has now been overcome.

At Darjeeling.

From the beginning of the year the management of the lock-hospital was made over to the military authorities, and a military medical subordinate was appointed to the charge of the institution, the Civil Surgeon being relieved of all responsibility with respect to it. A marked improvement is observable in the health of the troops in 1875, 46 cases of disease only having occurred, against 111 in the previous year. This is said to have been due more to the strict supervision exercised over the soldiers than to any improvement in the working of the rules.

Vaccination.

THE steady advance made in extending to the inhabitants of these provinces the benefits of vaccination was the subject of favourable remark in the report for the year 1874-75. In the past year the results achieved continued to be encouraging and to be suggestive of hope for the future. It was estimated by the Surgeon-General that to overtake the birth-rate in these provinces not less than 2,040,000 persons should be annually vaccinated. In the past year the number actually so protected was somewhat less than one-half of this estimate. Though much short of what is required, the outturn of work is not unsatisfactory. The number of persons vaccinated by the staff of Government vaccinators in the several circles of superintendence, and by vaccinators working under the supervision of the civil surgeons of the several districts, during the past four years, is shown in the following comparative table :—

Operations of the year.

	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.
Calcutta and Suburbs	40,173	41,300	38,796	31,483
Metropolitan Circles	471,856	402,385	306,676	267,074
Darjeeling Circle	136,905	120,669	97,757	106,399
Ranchee „	13,818	27,343	37,411	36,518
Sonthal Pergunnahs	30,306	22,867	15,039	11,071
Eastern Bengal Circle	96,840	110,950	78,491	47,549
Orissa Circle	1,293	.....	.....	.....
Behar „	4,328	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary vaccination	193,339	234,159	217,464	187,312
Total ...	988,858	959,673	791,634	687,406

The above figures show that while, as in the previous year, the Metropolitan, Darjeeling, and Sonthal Pergunnahs Circles continue to exhibit a large increase in the annual outturn of work, the Ranchee Circle, where in the previous year a very marked falling off was observable, is again conspicuous from the great decrease in the number of persons vaccinated. In the Eastern Bengal Circle, though the work done was less than in the previous year, it was still considerably in excess of the recorded results in 1872-73 and the following year. In the Calcutta Circle there was a similar temporary decrease. As regards what is called "dispensary vaccination" the figures given show a marked falling off, and the standard of 1872-73 has been little more than maintained.

Opening of new circles.

During the past year there were two new circles of superintendence opened out—one in Behar, the other in Orissa. The results obtained, especially in the circle last named, have as yet been insignificant. But it is to be noted that the season for vaccination had partly passed away before the new establishments could be organized. In the circles established in previous years, no material change was made in the sanctioned agency. It is to be observed, however, that operations were carried on in the Sonthal Pergunnahs in the face of much difficulty, little more than half the number of vaccinators required having been obtained. In the Darjeeling and Eastern Bengal Circles also difficulty was experienced in keeping the establishments up to the sanctioned strength. Except in the Ranchee Circle, the work done in the several circles maintained during the year the high character established in previous years. The general ratio per cent. of successful cases in primary vaccination was 97·2 per cent., against 96·53 in 1874-75 and 96·18 in 1873-74. In the Calcutta, Eastern Bengal, and Metropolitan Circles, the ratio was over 99 per cent.

Details as to caste, sex, and age of the whole number of persons recorded as having been vaccinated during the year have not been noted. As regards about one-fourth of the remaining three-fourths, it is reported that 47·5 per cent. were females, against 52·5 per cent. males; 54·16 per cent. Hindoos, against 42·06 per cent. Mussulmans; and 7 per cent. under one year of age, against 93 per cent. over one year. Comparing these with the corresponding results for 1874-75, it appears that there has been a slight improvement in the proportion of females vaccinated, and a slight falling off in infant vaccination. The figures disclose no change worthy of remark in the proportion of people vaccinated belonging to the several castes; but it would appear that the prejudices of the native population are gradually yielding in the matter of adopting vaccination in lieu of inoculation.

The Surgeon-General submits the marginal figures as showing the proportion in which persons operated on for the first time were vaccinated by vaccinators paid by Government and by those paid from local or municipal funds, &c. It is true that we have not yet any complete returns showing the amount of work done by private practitioners; still it is evident that a very undue share of the cost of vaccination continues to fall on Government. The comparatively small number of operations performed by municipal vaccinators, and the smallness of the sums devoted by municipalities to their support, lately attracted the special attention of Government, and special instructions on the subject have been issued to district officers.

Government ...	747,429
Municipal Funds	59,469
Local Funds ...	3,000
Native States ...	1,425
Dispensaries ...	8,438
Ex-inoculators	168,567

Cost of vaccination.

The aggregate cost of vaccination during the past year was Rs. 1,05,800, of which Government contributed Rs. 96,629, the rest being paid from municipalities and local sources. In the previous year the corresponding figures were Rs. 92,413 contributed by the State, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 1,02,069. It therefore appears that the local contributions amounted to Rs. 9,171 only in the past year, against Rs 9,656 in the previous

year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination during the past year was one anna ten pies, or precisely the same as in the previous year. In the Darjeeling, Metropolitan, and the Eastern Bengal Circles, however, there was a sensible reduction in the average cost, while in the Ranchee Circle this was nearly double what it was in the previous year.

In reviewing in detail the progress of vaccination in the several circles of superintendence, the Surgeon-General remarks that the character of the vaccination remained as high as ever. In the Metropolitan Circles operations were chiefly carried on in the Jessore district. The system pursued, as described, being "continuous systematic progress by gangs under close inspection, and the exhaustive protection of definite areas radiating from a centre." The proceedings have therefore been entirely in accordance with the orders of Government on the subject, which prescribe the concentration of operations. A similarly favourable report is given of the work done in the Darjeeling Circle. There, it is said, "the old desultory plan of scattering small gangs of vaccinators in several districts has been abandoned, and operations were concentrated in the district of Bogra and the conterminous thanas of the surrounding districts." In the Eastern Bengal Circle operations were concentrated in the district of Furreedpore. There was some falling off in the amount of work done, but this is explained satisfactorily. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs operations were confined to the sub-divisions of Rajmehal and Godda. The frequency of outbreaks of small-pox in various parts of the pergunnahs is, however, said to have interfered much with systematic vaccination. In the Ranchee Circle operations were commenced late.

As it is not intended that the circle establishments should be a permanent burden on the resources of the State, the importance of training up men who shall eventually enter upon independent practice as vaccinators has been frequently pressed upon the attention of all medical officers. In the report for 1874-75 the action that had been taken with a view to inducing inoculators to take to vaccination was briefly stated. A grant of Rs. 6,000 has since been made from the savings in the budget of the year with a view chiefly to provide a staff of inspectors who should control the working of ex-inoculators, and to admit of rewards being given to those practitioners who showed a good outturn of work. The results of the experiment are as follows. In Midnapore three inspecting vaccinators were entertained, and twenty-six apprentices put under training. 29,045 persons were vaccinated, and at the close of the year ten of the apprentices were discharged with certificates of qualification to practice. In Bankoora five inspecting and head vaccinators were entertained, who supervised the operations of seventy-four ex-inoculators already at work in this district. 37,435 persons were vaccinated, a very large proportion of the cases being successful. In Manbhoom, similarly, seventy-five ex-inoculators were at work under inspection, and vaccinated 26,872 persons; the percentage of successful cases not, however, being so good as in Bankoora. In Singbhoom fourteen ex-inoculators vaccinated 2,235 persons. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs two apprentices were trained, and seventy-five

Work done by ex-inoculators.

ex-inoculators vaccinated 57,722 persons. In the Bhagulpore district three ex-inoculators vaccinated 3,973 persons. In Monghyr ten apprentices were put under training, five of whom finally obtained certificates of competency. 190 ex-inoculators are said to have been employed, who vaccinated 21,063 persons. In Chumparun forty-nine ex-inoculators vaccinated 2,123 children. These results are encouraging. Briefly stated, the result of the experiment is this, that in eight districts no less than 178,032 persons were successfully vaccinated at an aggregate cost to Government of Rs. 3,311 only, or on the average at a cost of just one quarter of an anna per case.

The conclusion to which the Lieutenant-Governor has arrived on the whole question is this, that the time has now arrived when he must make it distinctly understood that where districts have been once gone over and thoroughly protected by the circle establishments, the civil surgeons of districts must be held responsible for organizing and maintaining establishments of independent practitioners with a view to maintain vaccination in the protected areas. There are many districts, chiefly those in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, where there can be no excuse for not now making vaccination self-supporting. Inoculation has been prohibited, and the people are said to be willing to receive vaccination. The Surgeon-General has accordingly been called upon to report which districts he would now recommend should be formally withdrawn from the several vaccination circles and made over to the exclusive care of the several civil surgeons.

Vaccination should be self-supporting in protected areas.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

EDUCATION in Bengal has sustained a heavy loss in the lamented death of Mr. H. Woodrow, the Director of Public Instruction. A distinguished scholar, a successful teacher, an energetic Inspector of Schools, and an efficient Director, Mr. Woodrow devoted to the cause of education abilities which were at once stimulated by philanthropy and guided by sound judgment. Earnest and conscientious in his work, he displayed at the same time a kindliness and a sympathy which attracted the confidence of all with whom he was brought into contact; and the natives of Bengal, whose best interests he had deeply at heart, will long remember his name with affection and respect. The report which he left unfinished has been completed by his successor, Mr. Sutcliffe, to whom the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due for a clear and comprehensive review of the educational progress of the year.

The late Mr. Woodrow.

Excluding unaided indigenous patshalas, of which no accurate returns can be given, there existed in 1874-75 a total number of 15,584 schools with 464,694 pupils, being an increase of 1,050 schools and of 36,015 pupils over the figures of the previous year. The corresponding figures for 1875-76 give 15,960 schools and 495,585 pupils, or an addition of 376 schools and of 30,891 pupils. The increase is thus smaller than in the previous year, which is so far a matter for regret.

Number of schools.

As regards the number of schools and scholars in the mass, Sir Richard Temple can never cease to urge on all concerned the principle expressed in his minute of the 27th April 1875, namely this:—

"The analogy of a constantly widening circle seems to be applicable to this case. That which is now the outer circumference, represented by the lowest standard, will soon be occupied by a better standard, and then the lowest standard will be pushed out to an additional circumference, embracing more thousands of humble scholars. That circumference, again, will hereafter yield to a better standard, and once more the lowest standard will be moved outwards to a new circumference and to more thousands of scholars; and so on, till we get nearer and nearer to our ultimate object, namely, the education of nearly all the poorest classes." The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore glad to be able to agree with the Director in thinking that these statistics show

the increasing stability of the present system of education. In 1875-76 there were 82 new pupils added for every new school, whereas in 1874-75 there were only about 34 new pupils for each additional school. At present there is an average of about 30 pupils in each school. If this average could be raised to 50, we should have about 800,000 pupils under systematic instruction—a number doubtless very far short of the actual requirements of the country, but considerably in excess of any results which have hitherto been attained. Still the Lieutenant-Governor would indicate this as a goal to be striven for. The winning of such a goal must greatly depend on the well-directed efforts of the district officers. It is astonishing to note how much an officer in such a position can accomplish. For instance, it is hardly too much to say that if every district officer in all these provinces could do as much for education as is done by the district officer of Midnapore, the total of 800,000 would not be only be reached, but would be greatly exceeded. An example like this deserves special and honourable mention, and convinces the Lieutenant-Governor that he is not demanding the impossible when he calls upon all officers to go on augmenting year by year the area of education. He can only say that the aim of our district authorities should be to have as great a total of schools and scholars as may be possible, until at last all the youth of the nation of a school-going age shall be at school. Whether our present number can be augmented must mainly depend on financial resources, and it must be admitted that we have nearly reached the limit of existing resources. The schools are already so numerous as to tax severely the powers of the inspecting staff. Our object, then, must be, with the assistance of the people, to raise more and more the means of establishing schools. Meanwhile we certainly can proceed with the improvement of the very many schools which, happily, the country does possess: we can raise the character of the education, and can increase the average number of pupils in each school.

Principal educational measures.

The principal educational measures of the year may be summarized as follows. Offers have been made by Government for the establishment of additional colleges and high schools, and these offers have already borne fruit in Cuttack, Chittagong, and Rungpore; technical education has been advanced by the foundation of survey schools in the mofussil, by assistance given to public associations in Calcutta, and by the opening of a Fine Arts gallery in connection with the School of Art; new medical schools have been established at Dacca and Cuttack; an intermediate class of schools between the primary and the middle schools has been founded; the normal school system has been remodelled; rules have been laid down for the course of instruction to be given in Madrasas; the inspecting staff has been strengthened and reorganized; orders have been passed to regulate the selection of text-books and the course of study in vernacular schools; scholarships for girls have been established; encouragement has been given to the opening of hostels and lodging-houses in connection with colleges and zillah schools, and measures have been taken, both in Calcutta and the mofussil, for the education of the poorer classes of European and East Indian children.

Contributions received from the public.

In all these measures it has been the object of the Government to encourage the exertions and supplement the contribution of the people themselves, and to leave, so far as might be possible, the settlement of matters of detail to the discretion of the local committees and of the leading members of the native community. It is satisfactory to find that this policy has thus far met with a liberal response, showing at once the desire of the people for educational improvement and their confidence in the measures initiated by Government. In 1874-75 the Government expenditure was Rs. 22,59,000, and the total expenditure Rs. 39,27,000, showing the contribution of Rs. 16,68,000 by the public: in the year under review the Government expenditure rose to Rs. 24,03,000, and the total expenditure to Rs. 41,89,000, giving a public contribution of Rs. 17,86,000. It is also to be observed that these figures, which show only the expenditure of the year, do not adequately represent the total contributions of the people, as large sums have been subscribed for investment, especially in Calcutta, Nuddea, Orissa, and Chittagong, and the figures take no account of the numerous private schools which are not aided by Government and are not included in the returns. This readiness on the part of the people to contribute to the support of national education is specially satisfactory when it is remembered that financial considerations must prevent the Government from doing much more than it does at present to assist public instruction. What remains to be done must be accomplished principally by the efforts of the people themselves.

To the whole cost of education Government contributes 57 per cent. of the expenditure, and the people 43 per cent. The higher English education that leads to the entrance examination is that to which the people contribute the greatest share, namely, 70 per cent. of the total cost; to middle education 63 per cent., or the same proportion as they pay towards female education; to middle vernacular education they contribute 55 per cent.; and 46 per cent. to the patshalas. Of collegiate and special education the chief cost is borne by Government, the people's share being 42 per cent. for the former and 21 per cent. for the latter. The following table shows the number of boys per thousand of the population known to be at school in each division of the Lower Provinces in the last two years:—

	Number of pupils per thousand of the population.	
	In 1874-75.	In 1875-76.
Burdwan	14·8	16·4
Presidency	15·5	15·7
Calcutta	49·0	46·7
Rajshahye	6·2	6·0
Dacca	7·3	8·3
Chittagong	7·8	8·1
Patna	3·8	4·6
Bhagulpore	4·4	4·7
Chota Nagpore	7·0	7·1
Orissa	6·7	6·6
Average of the Lower Provinces ...	12·5	12·4

Progress of pupils.

The fact that nearly 50,000 children—one-tenth of the whole number returned for Bengal—are known to be at school in the single district in Midnapore shows what may be done by energetic and judicious management on the part of the district authorities. Behar is still the most backward of all the provinces, but there is a marked improvement in the school attendance in both the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions. In all schools taken together more than half the pupils (55·4 per cent.) are still in the lower section of the primary stage—that is to say, they cannot yet read, write, and understand easy sentences in their own language. It is not altogether satisfactory to find that the proportion of pupils who are still in the elementary stage is somewhat larger than it was last year; but this may fairly be explained as a result which necessarily follows from any large increase in the total number under instruction.

PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

The returns of primary education show a total of 13,491 schools with 357,233 pupils, being an increase of 346 schools and 27,209 pupils over the figures of last year. The increase is almost entirely in the new or "E" patshalas, the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools showing a trifling increase, while there is a considerable falling off in the circle schools and the old or "D" patshalas. The Director looks upon this as a proof that the Government system is improving the character of primary instruction, and is transforming the primaries from mere hedge-schools, with eight or ten pupils, into decently attended village schools. This opinion seems to be borne out by the figures, which show that the E patshalas have increased by 514 schools with 28,156 pupils; in other words, that for each additional school there have been 54·8 additional pupils. At the same time there has been a decrease in the average annual cost to Government of each patshala and of each pupil. The total expenditure on primary schools was Rs. 4,35,207; but this does not include the cost of classes for the training of "gurus" or village school-masters, nor of inspection. If these are added, the total expenditure for primary education was about Rs. 4,57,600.

The Lieutenant-Governor has said on former occasions that he does not desire to insist upon any rigid or uniform system being adopted in the management of these schools. In the present early stage of popular education, that system is the best which most readily adapts itself to local requirements and is most willingly accepted by the people. In the hands of Mr. Harrison, the able Magistrate of Midnapore, the plan of payment by results has been extremely successful, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that a similar system has been introduced in Patna, Bhagulpore, Dacca, and Chittagong. But it would be his wish to leave a large discretion to local officers in the selection of the method which they may judge to be best suited to the condition of their several districts; and he would hold up Midnapore as an example rather of the results which may be attained than of the system which must necessarily be pursued.

The payment of fees in primary schools has been more generally enforced during the year, and this is entirely in accordance with the policy which the Government desires to pursue in giving aid to popular

education. At the same time, while a moderate payment should be required from all who are able to pay, no one should be excluded from a primary school simply on account of his inability to pay the fee. It is satisfactory to find that the complaint formerly made, that the people withdraw their payments from the gurus or old village schoolmasters who receive Government aid, is now very seldom heard. The difficulty is said still to be felt in some parts of the Rajshahye, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions. But the truth appears to be that in these localities the people withhold payment from the guru not because he gets a Government stipend, but because they know his services to be worth very little. If the guru is efficient, he will get a good fee income in addition to his grant from Government: if he is not efficient, it would be better not to subsidize him with Government money.

Primary scholarships.

It appears that there was a large number of competitors for the primary scholarships, and that about two-fifths of the candidates succeeded in passing the examination; but the standard varied greatly in different districts, and no general comparison is practicable. Without wishing absolutely to prescribe rules for the conduct of an examination which has been so recently established, and which requires to be adapted to very different stages of educational progress, the Lieutenant-Governor considers it desirable that an examination should be held at least in every sub-division of each district; that certificates of competency should be given to all who reach the standard, whether they actually obtain scholarships or not; and that no one who is not qualified to receive a scholarship should be allowed to offer himself for examination. Upon this last point there appears to be much discrepancy of opinion, many officers wishing that all students should be encouraged to compete, and some even desiring that the limit of age for primary scholarships should be altogether abolished. But if the primary scholarship is to be, as the Lieutenant-Governor would wish it to be, a link in the chain of scholarships leading up to the University, it is essential that the limit of age should be enforced; and in this case the examination would be deprived of all significance if boys disqualified by age from obtaining a scholarship were permitted to compete. The standard of the scholarship is intended to be such as may be attained by boys of 11 years of age, and a boy two or three years older should not be considered entitled to a certificate of competency for passing it. It may be added that some restriction in the number of competitors appears necessary to prevent the conduct of the examination being too heavy a burden upon the examiners.

Intermediate schools.

Schools of the intermediate standard were established by orders which were not issued till September 1875, and consequently these schools are still only in process of formation. But they will be found, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, to supply a want which has long been felt; they will attract the best and most promising pupils from the patshalas, who might have hesitated to enter a middle school, but who will imperceptibly be led onwards through the agency of these schools to the higher stages of education. The Director appears to be in some doubt whether these schools should be reckoned as coming

under primary or under secondary instruction. He remarks that they are alternatively described as lower vernacular schools, a term which is synonymous with primary, but that they ought properly to rank among secondary schools, especially as it is intended that English shall be taught in some of them. But in this there seems to be some confusion between the appellation of the scholarships connected with these schools and the designation of the schools themselves. The middle schools compete for vernacular scholarships, and the scholarships of these intermediate schools, the standard of which is lower, are rightly described as lower vernacular scholarships. But it was not intended that the term "lower vernacular" should be applied to schools of the intermediate class. The Lieutenant-Governor would prefer that they should be separately classed as "intermediate;" but if the authorized forms of educational statistics do not admit of this, the schools should undoubtedly rank under secondary, and not under primary instruction.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Under the head of secondary instruction are classed all schools of which the standard is higher than that of the primary scholarship, but not higher than that of the University entrance examination. Excluding intermediate schools, which need not in their present imperfect state of development be further considered, secondary instruction comprehends schools of three classes—middle vernacular, middle English, and higher English. A comparison of these schools for the last two years gives the following results:—

Class of Schools.	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Middle vernacular ...	1,055	51,547	1,037	51,486
Middle English	571	31,757	623	34,072
Higher English	166	30,800	173	32,529
Total ...	1,792	114,104	1,833	118,087

It will be observed that while the average number of pupils in a middle vernacular school is a little less than 50, and in a middle English school 54·6, the average in higher English schools is 188.

The figures given above show that while there has been some general increase both of schools and scholars under secondary instruction, the increase has been most considerable in the higher stages. It is also satisfactory to find that the increase has been in aided and private schools, and not in Government schools; and the decline of vernacular schools, contrasted with the increase in middle and higher English schools, is an instructive sign of the growing desire for English education. Indeed, in some parts of the country, and especially in some parts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, the time appears to be at hand when it will no longer be necessary for the Government to regulate or subsidize the higher English schools. The same tendency appears to be indicated by the results of the vernacular and minor scholarship examinations. It is true that the candidates for the vernacular scholarship were more numerous than in the preceding year; but the increase was confined to the comparatively backward provinces of Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore, and the proportion of successful

candidates showed a decrease. On the other hand, the minor scholarship examination showed some increase in the number of candidates, and a very considerable increase in the number who passed, the percentage of successful candidates having risen from 66 to 72. The total numbers were—

	Candidates.	No. who passed.	Scholarships awarded.
Vernacular scholarship... ...	4,062	2,521	225
Minor scholarship	1,140	816	112

It may be deduced from these figures that an education which includes some acquaintance with English is now more popular, and is on the whole more fruitful in sound instruction, than one which is restricted to the study of the vernacular tongue. The Lieutenant-Governor is encouraged to believe that he was right in deciding that the new intermediate class of schools should teach English as well as the vernacular. But the report shows that it is still a general subject of complaint that the English teaching in middle schools is of very inferior quality, and that boys who pass the minor scholarship examination are never found equal to the standard of the second class, and very seldom even of the third class, of a zillah school. It must be remembered that in these schools English is taught as a language, but is not made the medium of instruction in other subjects; history, geography, and mathematics being taught in the vernacular. In the phraseology of the Education Department, the schools are schools teaching English, but not teaching through English. Two of the Inspectors have recommended that this system should be altered, and that the instruction in middle English schools should be assimilated to that given in the third class of a zillah school; but the Lieutenant-Governor is not at present prepared to introduce so great a change as this. He would prefer to see a well-considered attempt made to improve the English teaching in these schools by insisting that aided schools shall employ competent teachers on pain of a withdrawal of their grants; by requiring one-third of the marks in the English paper to be gained as a condition of receiving the minor scholarship certificate; and perhaps also by establishing Government middle schools, with efficient masters, at the head-quarters of sub-divisions.

Higher schools.

It has already been shown that in higher English schools, by which are meant schools teaching up to the standard of the University entrance examination, there was an increase during the year of seven schools and of 1,729 pupils. The expenditure upon schools of this class during the last two years has been as follows:—

	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	By Government.	Total.	By Government.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government schools ...	1,22,707	3,58,466	1,17,104	3,63,428
Aided schools ...	51,728	1,89,549	54,087	2,16,484
Total ...	1,74,435	5,55,015	1,71,191	5,79,912

These figures are very satisfactory. There has been an increase of schools and pupils, and a considerable addition to the total expenditure, but a larger share of the cost is borne by the people. In Government schools the total annual cost per head is about Rs. 30, of which rather less than one-third is paid by the State. In aided schools the cost is Rs. 22, of which the Government pays Rs. 5-10.

SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

The educational progress of higher schools is tested by the result of the University entrance examination; and tried by this standard, the year under review was greatly below the average. In all 1,819 candidates were sent up from 175 schools, and of these only 566, or 31 per cent., succeeded in passing the examination. The result was least unfavourable in the Government schools, from which 37·6 per cent. passed; unaided private schools passed 28·1 per cent., and aided schools only 24·9 per cent. The causes of this apparent decline, and the remedies which should be applied, have been discussed by the Lieutenant-Governor in a separate correspondence, and orders have been issued, the effect of which, it is hoped, will be to enforce more careful preparation and ensure more accurate study.

Colleges.

The number of Government colleges which teach the entire course up to the B.A. degree was increased to six during the year by the raising of the Kishnaghur and Cuttack colleges to the higher grade. The Sanskrit and Berhampore colleges, and the high schools of Midnapore and Rampore Bauleah, teach up to the standard of the First Arts examination. The high schools of Chittagong and Rungpore were established after the close of the year under review. The total number of undergraduate students in the Government colleges and high schools was 838, showing a decrease of 13 compared with the figures of the previous year; but this was more than made up by the increased numbers in the aided colleges, and the total number in both classes of institutions was 1,249, against 1,213 in 1874-75. The total expenditure upon education of this kind was as follows:—

	Government funds.	Fees and private funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government colleges and high schools...	2,00,075	84,859	2,84,934
Aided colleges	22,795	80,312	1,03,107
Total ...	2,22,870	1,65,171	3,88,041

The expenditure was largest in the Berhampore College, where each student cost a total of Rs. 918, of which Government paid Rs. 849. In the Presidency College the cost per head was Rs. 324, of which Rs. 158 were paid by Government and Rs. 166 from fees and private funds. The high schools at Midnapore and Rampore Bauleah are maintained by fees and endowments, without any expense to the State.

First Arts examination.

The results of both the First Arts and the B.A. examinations were such as to give rise to some doubt whether the high standard of education, for which Bengal has so long been honourably distinguished, is being maintained by the present generation of undergraduate students. For the First

Arts examination there were 445 candidates, of whom 112, or 25 per cent., were successful; for the B.A. degree the candidates were 229, and of these only 54, or 23·5 per cent., satisfied the examiners. Various explanations of this want of success are suggested in the report, and these may perhaps have had some share in contributing to the result; but the verdict of the examiners was that the failure was due to a want of careful and accurate preparation, that the students had been contented to trust to their memory without attempting to exercise their intelligence, and had perused the text-books without mastering the subjects. The Lieutenant-Governor has already, in a separate communication, called the attention of the Director to these remarks of the examiners, and he has issued orders which will, he hopes, have the effect of giving a more practical direction to the instruction in the departments of chemistry and botany. He will gladly take any other measures in his power which may be shown to be necessary to effect the required improvement. But the remedy for the evil complained of does not rest with the Government, but with the teachers and students themselves: and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that both these classes will lay this matter seriously to heart, and will strenuously exert themselves, the one to impart, and the other to acquire, that solid and accurate knowledge which at once enriches and disciplines the intellect.

Sanskrit teaching.

The Lieutenant-Governor learns with much satisfaction that the orders which have been given for the encouragement of Sanskrit in normal and zillah schools have had the good effect which was hoped for from them, and that the pedantic and unpractical use of that language, which was justly objected to by his predecessor, has disappeared from our schools. This improvement in the study of Sanskrit is a subject for congratulation in the interests both of philological learning, of national sentiment, and of liberal education. A sound knowledge of Sanskrit is of importance to the maintenance of the purity and originality of the Bengali language, and some degree of acquaintance with it may be considered as essential to the training of an educated Bengali gentleman.

In last year's administration report the Lieutenant-Governor recorded an expression of his opinion that the paucity of those who take degrees in the University, as compared with those who matriculate, is at present a grave blot in our educational results. In his report for 1875-76, the Director remarks that the proportion of students who finish their educational career with entrance into the University is not very great. Of those who passed the entrance examination in December 1875, it is said that about 90 per cent. continued their studies in colleges, and that the whole number of those who passed the First Arts examination either joined a third-year class or were admitted into the Medical College. But the Lieutenant-Governor is compelled to observe that only one-fifth of those who passed the entrance examination passed the First Arts, and that of the number who passed the First Arts only one-half obtained the degree of B.A. In other words, the graduates were only one-tenth of the number who matriculated. In view of these figures the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it necessary to request special attention to what was said on this subject in the

Administration Report of last year, and to repeat that it is the settled policy of the Government of Bengal that an University degree shall ordinarily be considered a necessary qualification for employment in any of the higher offices of the public service. There can be no doubt that the enforcement of this rule will have a marked effect on the general diffusion of higher education, the success of which may be said to depend, first, on the maintenance of a high and appropriate standard for University degrees and a strict examination; and secondly, on the adoption of the principle that the possession of an University degree shall be insisted on in all candidates for superior appointments in the public service.

Special Instruction.

Under the head of special instruction are included the subjects of law, medicine, and civil engineering; survey schools, industrial schools, and schools of art. The law classes in the five Government colleges in which a separate department for this study is maintained showed a falling off in numbers during the year, which is attributed to the large proportion of failures in the B.A. examination. In the Presidency College the law classes are entirely supported by fees, and indeed yield a surplus: in the mofussil colleges a Government expenditure of Rs. 1,486 was incurred for these classes. The total number of students was 231, against 289 in the previous year.

Medicine.

The medical schools are now five in number, new schools at Dacca and Cuttack having been opened during the year. Except in the English department in the Medical College, the instruction in all these schools is given in the vernacular. The Dacca school is well attended, and promises to be a very useful and popular institution. The Cuttack school was opened towards the close of the year, and is intended to supply a want which has for some time been felt, owing to the distance of Orissa from the higher educational institutions of Bengal. The total number of pupils in the medical schools was 1,255, and the expenditure was Rs. 2,21,863, of which Rs. 1,71,829 were contributed by Government, or a cost of Rs. 137 per head.

Civil Engineering.

The civil engineering department of the Presidency College contained 154 pupils, the numbers being very nearly the same as those of last year. There was a reduction of expenditure owing to changes in the instructing staff. The results of the departmental examinations were fairly satisfactory, and four candidates who went up for the University degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering were all successful. Altogether 44 pupils were sent out from the class during the year with certificates of qualification for employment in the Public Works Department.

Surveying.

Four vernacular schools of surveying were established towards the close of the year at Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack. These schools have made a successful beginning with 122 pupils, and it is hoped that they will prove a preliminary step towards the establishment of a system of technical instruction, and that they will be supplemented hereafter by the foundation throughout Bengal of industrial schools for the teaching of handicrafts, and for the improvement of the several forms of manual

industry which exist in the country. Industrial and technical schools are at present few in number. There is an artisan school at Dacca attached to the normal school; at Dehree there are artisan classes for European apprentices and native boys under the superintendence of the Executive Engineer; at Rungpore a few boys are taught carpentry and blacksmiths' work; there is a carpentry class attached to the model school at Chyebassa: and a new artisan school has lately been opened at Ranchee. But with the exception of the Dehree school, which is under skilled European management, and of the Ranchee school, which is still in its infancy, but from which good results may be hoped for from the efficient superintendence of Herr Herzog of the Berlin Mission, these schools cannot be said to have fulfilled the object with which they were established—that of elevating the standard of skilled labour and introducing improved modes of workmanship. This failure is perhaps to be attributed to want of scientific training in the teachers. If this is the case, it may be hoped that the defect will eventually be supplied by the agency of two institutions lately founded in Calcutta for scientific teaching and technical instruction, viz. the Science Association and the Technical School of the Indian League. Both of these institutions have been liberally assisted by Government, but they were inaugurated after the close of the year under review, and their operations will more fitly be noticed in future reports.

Founding of an industrial institution at Bankipore, near Patna, for the province of Behar.

On the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bankipore, near Patna, in January last, the Native Chiefs and gentlemen of Behar formed a scheme, in commemoration of that event, for the advancement of education in practical science in the province; and for this purpose subscriptions were promised in a manner most creditable to the public spirit and to the loyal sentiments of the upper classes in that important part of the country.

Some necessary, indeed unavoidable, discussion has ensued as to whether the proposed institution should take the form of an agricultural college at Poosa in Tirhoot (formerly the site of the Government Stud), or of a mechanical school at Dehree in Shahabad, near the headworks of the Sone Canal, or of an industrial institution at Bankipore near Patna. Seeing that Poosa and Dehree both possess peculiar advantages for the purposes above set forth, the Lieutenant-Governor would have gladly seen the present efforts directed to founding an institution at either of those places. But the wishes of the Native subscribers and supporters of the project point clearly to Bankipore as the place where the institution should be established. Such being the case, the co-operation of the Government may fairly be given to the project in that form. Moreover Bankipore has one particular advantage, in the constant presence of civil authorities and the educational officers, who would naturally afford assistance.

The promised subscriptions amount in all to two lakhs of rupees (£20,000), of which it is proposed to allot half a lakh to erecting a building for the institution at Bankipore, and the remaining one and a half lakhs to the endowment, so that the interest may be devoted to defraying the charges of instruction. There will also be some additional

current income from private sources. On these considerations the Lieutenant-Governor has agreed, on the application of a committee of subscribers, to allot Rs. 6,000 annually from Government funds as a grant-in-aid, on the condition that the subscriptions invested in Government securities shall yield at least an equal sum, that is, Rs. 6,000 annually. Besides this permanent income, there will also be current subscriptions.

The curriculum of the instruction to be given will be as much as possible to the subscribers, subject to the supervision of the Principal of the Patna College, and to the inspection of the Director of Public Instruction, or of the Inspector of Schools on his behalf. It is hoped that a competent committee will be formed for the governance of the institution; that the technical training in useful arts and trades, smith's work, carpentry, and the like, will in the first instance be placed under the guidance of an European Mechanical Engineer, and that the passing of at least the primary scholarship standard will be prescribed as a test for the admission of scholars. It will be arranged that all Government scholarships obtained by competition under the rules, below the junior scholarships, shall, at the will of the holders, be tenable at this institution. But it will not be obligatory on any winner of a scholarship to hold this scholarship in this institution and in no other. The Lieutenant-Governor is quite opposed to the allowing of mere stipends for attendance. Learners who require to be paid for learning are not the persons of the stamp that is needed for this institution; but those who win scholarships in open competition, and who elect to hold them here, will be welcome.

It appears that the committee are likely to desire for their building a site which is close to the Patna College, and which belongs to the Opium Department. The Lieutenant-Governor has arranged that this site should be given to the institution on condition that the plans for the building be submitted for the approval of Government.

School of Art in Calcutta.

The School of Art in Calcutta had 134 pupils at the close of the year, the number showing a decline in consequence of the fees having been raised. Additional accommodation for the classes has been provided, and an Art Gallery, which has been attached to the school, was formally opened by the Viceroy in April last. On this occasion the work of the art students, of which a number of specimens was exhibited, received warm commendation from His Excellency.

On the whole, however, the progress made with instruction in the practical sciences is so small as to oblige Sir Richard Temple to reiterate all that was said in the Administration Report of last year as to this special instruction being amongst the most urgent of the needs of Bengal. He would again remind the youth of Bengal that they are flocking too exclusively to two professions—the law and the public service—that other lucrative professions are fast developing themselves, connected with civil and mechanical engineering, with chemistry, botany, geology—professions which might well be filled by them if qualified by education and training, but which, if not filled by them, must sooner or later be filled, to their detriment, by others. He is most

anxious to assist the people in learning these most useful sciences, and he trusts that their thoughts are being aroused and their eyes turned in this direction. But the result must after all mainly depend on their coming forward in sufficient numbers and with a sufficient determination to succeed.

Female education.

Female education has been encouraged by the foundation of scholarships for girls, and by the appointment of Mrs. M. Wheeler, daughter of the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, as inspectress of female schools and zenana agencies. There was no increase during the year in the number of girls' schools; but the total number of girls in inspected schools rose from 15,654 to 18,425, of whom 10,426 were studying in special schools for girls and 7,999 were attending boys' schools. The increase is principally due to the larger attendance of girls at the aided primary schools—a circumstance which the Lieutenant-Governor regards as being full of hope and promise. The progress made in the Dacca Division is regarded by the Inspector as very satisfactory; and it is noticed that music and singing have been successfully introduced into the Dacca adult female school as a regular part of the school routine. In four districts of this Division there are zenana associations, composed of educated native gentlemen, the object of which is to promote female education at home. The Commissioner thinks that these associations are doing very useful work.

Mahomedan education.

Considerable interest attaches to the subject of Mahomedan education. The total number of Mahomedan boys under instruction increased during the year from 87,917 to 91,223—an increase of between 3 and 4 per cent.; but as the total increase among pupils of all creeds was between 7 and 8 per cent., the proportion of Mahomedans under instruction fell from 20 to 19·4 per cent. of the whole number. The proportion of Mahomedans in the native population is 31·5 per cent. The increase obtained during the year was almost entirely confined to elementary schools. On the whole it may be said that in all parts of the country except Behar Mahomedan education hardly ranges beyond the village patshalas and the institutions specially devoted to the instruction of Mahomedan students. For the University entrance examination only 85 Mahomedans competed, and only 21 passed; for the First Arts examination there were 13 Mahomedan candidates, and only four were successful; for the Bachelor's degree there were 10 competitors, but none of them satisfied the examiners. In the law classes there are only five Mahomedans among 231 students; in the civil engineering classes the Mahomedans are only two among 154; in the School of Art they amount to five among 134; but in the survey school at Patna there are 21 Mahomedans among 37 pupils; and in the Temple Medical School at Bankipore, of 165 pupils three-fourths are Mahomedans. The large proportion of Mahomedans under special instruction in Behar is attributed in the report not so much to any special aptitude among Mussulmans for such studies, as to the strong prejudices of the Hindoos of that province against professional and technical education. But other signs are not wanting which show that throughout the country the reluctance of the Mahomedan community to accept the higher education

offered by Government is surely, though perhaps slowly, giving way. In the Calcutta Madrissa, including the Collinga Branch School, out of a total of 991 pupils, 653 are learning English. In the Dacca Madrissa a larger infusion of Western learning has been introduced by the desire of the students themselves. The payment from the Mohsin Fund of a part of the fees of deserving Mahomedan boys in zillah schools continues to be a very popular and successful measure. The Lieutenant-Governor looks upon these facts as indicating a growing readiness among Mahomedans to avail themselves of the advantages of the Government system of education; and if the progress made during the year has not been very marked, there are at least grounds for encouragement and hopefulness as regards the future.

Normal schools.

An important reform of the normal school system has been inaugurated by the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute of the 9th September 1875. Stipends given for attendance have been superseded by scholarships given for proficiency; a number of superfluous normal schools of the lower grades, in which expensive establishments were maintained for the training of village school-masters, have been ordered to be closed; provision has been made for constituting the remaining higher grade normal schools examining as well as teaching bodies, and for making a normal school certificate a necessary qualification for masters of middle schools. In this manner it is hoped that the large expenditure on normal schools, which amounted to Rs. 1,47,686 during the year under review, may be reduced by nearly one-half without any sacrifice of efficiency. In the more backward provinces (Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore), normal schools of the second and third grades have for the present been retained. The Director expresses some doubt whether the scheme which has now been put forward makes sufficient provision for all the wants of middle schools, and it appears that this doubt is shared by the Circle Inspectors. Upon this the Lieutenant-Governor would remark that very much must depend upon the system on which the normal school examinations are conducted. Complaints have been made that hitherto normal school training has been too much confined to instructing pupils in the subjects which they would have to teach, and has been deficient in showing them how they ought to teach them. In other words, the subject of pedagogy, or the art of teaching, has not received a sufficient share of attention. It is true that a practising school was generally attached to each normal school in order to afford experience in this subject, but the training in this branch of study was not in general so careful or systematic as to be of much practical benefit. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's wish that special attention should be paid to this point in the normal school examinations, and that no intending teacher should receive a certificate of competency until he had satisfied the examiners, by a practical example given in dealing with a class in their presence, that he was really qualified to impart instruction.

Grant-in-aid.

The number of schools assisted under the grant-in-aid rules showed a satisfactory increase during the year. The following table gives the figures for the last two years.

	1874-75.	1875-76.
Number of aided schools and colleges...	1,793	1,889
Number of pupils	81,162	88,112
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from Government... ...	3,99,116	4,30.128
Total receipts	12 16,271	13,17,286

The largest share of Government expenditure was for middle English schools and for female education. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was called during the year to alleged irregularities in the keeping of the accounts of some aided schools, and a Minute was issued on the subject, which it is hoped will have the effect of ensuring due conformity to the rules.

Inspecting agency.

The subordinate inspecting agency of the department was reorganized during the year, the number of officers being raised from 171 to 200, and the cost being increased from Rs. 2,30,100 to Rs. 2,54,400. There are now 45 Deputy Inspectors and 155 Sub-Inspectors of Schools. The number of inspected schools being 17,815, the staff is still barely adequate to the due performance of the duties imposed upon its members; but financial considerations render any increase of the number at present impossible. Some officers appear to consider it a hardship that the maximum pay of a Deputy Inspector is lower than that of some head-masters of schools; but the Lieutenant-Governor must remark that it is not the intention of the Government that the subordinate inspecting staff should be considered as a separate branch of the department. No such distinction is maintained in the graded service, in which officers are freely transferred from teaching to inspecting duties; and there seems no reason why an efficient Deputy Inspector should not be placed at the head of a zillah or normal school. It is also made a subject of complaint that the time of Deputy Inspectors is taken up with correspondence and office work to a degree which interferes with the due performance of the duty of inspection; and it appears that in some districts this complaint is well founded.

Education of poor Europeans and Eurasians.

The education of the children of the poorer classes of Europeans and East Indians both in Calcutta and in the mofussil has received much attention from Government during the year, and assistance has freely been given on the grant-in-aid system, both to the formation of new schools and to the development of previously existing institutions. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that these classes now enjoy fully as large a share of Government aid towards the education of their children as the State can reasonably be expected to give for this object. It is no doubt true that much remains to be done. An educational census of European and East Indian families in Calcutta and the suburbs, with incomes not exceeding Rs. 300 a month, which was taken in September 1876 by the Commissioner of Police, showed that between 800 to 900 children belonging to this class of society are being allowed to grow up in ignorance. But it is the opinion of the best authorities that there is school accommodation in Calcutta sufficient for the requirements of all; and that if children are untaught, it is because their

parents are unwilling or unable to send them to school. The Lieutenant-Governor has given such assistance as it was in his power to grant, and what is still wanting must now be supplied by those agencies to which he has already appealed—the societies interested in education, the clergy of the several denominations, and the benevolence of the general European community. As regards education in the interior of the country, schemes are now under consideration for reorganizing and enlarging the schools at Cuttack, Hooghly, and Jamalpore.

Hostels.

The establishment of hostels or lodging-houses in connection with Government colleges and higher English schools was discussed by the Lieutenant-Governor in his Minute of the 30th August 1875, and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was set apart in the budget of the current year for aiding these institutions. The scheme appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be one which promises to be of great advantage both to the material health and comfort, and to the moral well-being, of the students. The proposals which the Government were able to make have already met with a fair measure of success, and hostels are now open at all the Government colleges with the exception of Cuttack, and are either open, or in course of formation, at the Cuttack Medical School and at several of the zillah schools.

Summary.

On a general review of the condition of public instruction during the past year, the Lieutenant-Governor finds much ground for satisfaction with what has been achieved, and for hopeful augury as regards the future. Little more than four years have elapsed since Sir George Campbell promulgated his Resolution of the 30th September 1872 on the subject of primary schools; but there are now more than 11,000 schools aided and inspected under the scheme then set forth, and above 500 of these were added to the list during the past year. But the important work of the year has largely consisted in improved organization, in more careful inspection, in the better regulation of the standards for the several classes of scholarships, and in the more general recognition of the value of instruction in the practical sciences. The foundation of the intermediate class of schools has bridged over a gulf which formerly deterred many a promising patshala student, and has facilitated the rise not only of individual scholars, but of schools, from one educational class to another. The munificence with which native gentlemen have subscribed for the endowment of education has been noticed with much satisfaction by the Lieutenant-Governor. Even the comparatively unfavourable result of the University examinations has not been without its benefit, as it has had the effect of prominently calling attention to the special points in which the present system of study requires to be strengthened and improved.

Sir Richard Temple has received with much thankfulness various sorts of evidence regarding the good effects on the life and conversation of the scholars produced from the ethical instruction and the moral training imparted by the superior schools. It is to be hoped that similar effects, though perhaps in a lesser degree, are arising in the secondary schools. The people themselves evince anxiety that this

important branch of education should be more and more attended to. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that whatever efforts are now mad with this view will be persevered in, and if possible enhanced. Subsidiary to this, there is the subject of external discipline, which improves the bearing and demeanour of the boys and young men towards their elders and their superiors, as well as towards their fellows. Complaints are sometimes made on this score, which is a point on which the native community is very justly sensitive. The Lieutenant-Governor fears that our scholastic system is not quite so successful as might be desired or expected in this respect, and he would ask on this behalf the attention of the whole teaching staff throughout the country.

The Department of Education suffered severe losses during the year, no less than seven members of the graded service having died, besides the death of Mr. Woodrow, which has already been noticed, and which occurred after the end of the year. Among the above number were the late Director Mr. Atkinson, Mr. S. Lobb, Mr. W. G. Willson, and Baboo Peary Churn Sircar. The retirement of Dr. Norman Chevers, Principal of the Medical College, deprived the Government of the services of an officer distinguished for extensive research, for high professional reputation, and for aptitude in imparting knowledge to his pupils. Among the new appointments by which these vacancies have been filled may be mentioned that of Mr. Elliot, a gentleman of very high University distinction, and the admission to the graded service of Pundit Mohes Chunder Nyarutna, so well known as a Sanskrit scholar, and of the Rev. Lall Behary Dey, equally well known for a proficiency in English not surpassed by any native of Bengal.

Literature and the Press.

Gazetteer of Bengal.

THE compilation of the last district of the Statistical Account of Bengal is now finished, and all the twenty volumes are either printed off or in the printer's hands. Of the twenty volumes, twelve are altogether printed off and either published or ready for publication; other five volumes are printed off in part, and three remain in process of being printed.

The work thus concluded contains the results of a statistical survey executed district by district throughout the provinces which constitute the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. It deals with a population of 62¾ millions, being about one-third of the whole people of British India, and comprising races as varied in character as, and more numerous than, the populations of England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Holland, Greece, Turkey in Europe, Roumania, Servia, Australia, Canada, and all the non-Indian colonies or dependencies of the British Crown put together. The work was commenced by Dr. W. W. Hunter under the orders of the Government in 1869, when he issued six elaborate series of inquiries to the district officers, and obtained the co-operation of the heads of the various departments of the Administration. The collection of the local materials and his personal perambulation of the districts occupied the next five years, 1870—74. During the latter portion of that period he made some progress with the compilation and printing of the district accounts from the materials thus collected. But in 1874, as the magnitude of the undertaking disclosed itself, the Government of India found that a saving of over £10,000 could be effected by getting the compilation and printing done at the English market rates at home. In 1875 the Government of Bengal also accepted this view. The Lieutenant-Governor then decided that Dr. Hunter should proceed to England with a view to carrying out the compilation and printing, and at the same time afforded local assistance in checking, amplifying, and compiling the materials which Dr. Hunter had collected. Under Sir Richard Temple's orders five young Civil Servants were in 1875 deputed for fifteen months to work under the Director-General of Statistics, and the Bengal Government assumed the responsibility in a more direct manner for the scope and execution of the work. The portions already compiled were revised by Government, and, as regards much of the labour, have practically been done over again.

Under the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute of the 8th January 1875 twenty-three months were assigned for the compilation and printing of the work. This period began to run on the 1st March 1875, and

expires on the 31st January 1877. The work will be wholly in type some weeks before the end of the twenty-three months.

The finished work will make twenty volumes, containing from 7,000 to 8,000 pages of close type. Five separate printing establishments, including some of the largest in Great Britain, have been kept simultaneously at work, and a steady flow of proof-sheets has in this way been maintained. The sheets have first been carefully revised in the office of the Director-General of Statistics, then forwarded to the Government of Bengal for further revision, and on their return from India been revised a third time before being finally printed off.

The cost of finishing the work in India was estimated by the Government of India at £17,000. The cost of finishing it in England, allowing a period of thirty months, was estimated by that Government in 1874 at £7,000, for a work aggregating about 5,000 pages, and bringing down the statistics only as far as 1871-72. Under Sir Richard Temple's orders the period for completing the work in England was curtailed to twenty-three months, and the sum allowed for doing it was reduced to £5,450; the work itself has been increased to about 8,000 pages, and important sections of the materials and statistics have been brought down from 1872 as far as March 1876. The labour of compilation and printing was thus nearly doubled, while the time and money allowed for accomplishing it were both diminished. The accounts cannot be completed until the expiry of the twenty-three months on January 31st, but so far can be foreseen that the reduced allowance will not be exceeded. It is expected that there will even be a surplus, amounting to about two per cent., on the sanctioned estimates.

Sir Richard Temple cannot but regard these results with high satisfaction, and as eminently creditable to the compiler. Every volume of the statistical accounts has passed under his own personal supervision, and he is able therefore to testify to the quality of the work. The thanks of the Government of Bengal are emphatically due to Dr. Hunter for the vigour and energy with which he has accomplished the collection of such diverse and varied information, and for the ability and literary skill which he has uniformly displayed in dealing with, sifting, analysing, and arranging materials supplied to him from so many quarters. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks have also been accorded to the Assistants who have laboured in compiling several of the accounts, and to the district and sub-divisional officers who, with great personal trouble, have supplied, from their local knowledge and resources, the detailed information on which the whole of the statistical account of Bengal is necessarily based. The active co-operation of all officers in Bengal has at all times been cordially extended to Dr. Hunter in his inquiries.

Publication of a Gazette for the province of Behar in the Hindee language and the Nagree character.

The establishment of a Gazette, composed in the Hindee language and printed in the Nagree character, has long been a desideratum in Behar. The Hindee is really the language of that great province, with the exception of the City of Patna and some few other towns, but it has at different times been partly superseded by the Oordoo. Of recent years, however, the Bengal Government has endeavoured to maintain the Hindee in its proper and natural position.

Its use has been authorized in the courts, and, what is more important, it has become the language of the schools.

In Behar, as in other provinces under the Government of Bengal, it has always been attempted by means of Gazettes to diffuse among the people information relating to the orders of Government and to public affairs. This has heretofore been done by subscribing to the North-Western Provinces Gazette in Oordoo, and to a local paper styled *Chusmah-i-ilm*, also in Oordoo. Instead of this, Sir George Campbell desired to establish a Hindee Gazette, and obtained Nagree type from England for this purpose, which is now ready to be used. Various difficulties have, however, retarded the prosecution of the plan; the most important being the difficulty of assuring an income equal to the expenditure. But it now seems that if the cost is diminished by entrusting the editorship to Rai Sohun Lal, the head-master of the normal school, by issuing the Gazette fortnightly, instead of weekly, as was at first intended, if 400 subscribers in all shall be obtained, and if the subscription now paid to the North-Western Provinces Gazette and the *Chusmah-i-ilm* shall be saved, then the income and expenditure may be equalized, and the publication of the new Gazette may be justified. It is understood that the aided schools, some 100 in number, will subscribe, and thus the number of subscriptions will be raised to 400, a number which seems to imply a very moderate calculation for so large a province as Behar.

The Lieutenant-Governor, moreover, is assured that the publication of a Hindee Gazette will greatly conduce to the spread of Hindee learning, and will be a powerful educational engine. This is a potent consideration at the present time, when the Government is trying to elevate the heretofore low condition of education in Behar.

On the understanding, then, that the income will amount to the sum anticipated, and that the cost will be kept within the limits above laid down, so that no expense shall be caused to Government, the Lieutenant-Governor has assented to the *Hindee Gazette* being published, the details being settled by the Commissioner of the Patna Division in consultation with Mr. Croft, and it is hoped that all the officers of Government, civil and educational, will do their utmost to make the advantages of this publication known and appreciated by the natives of Behar.

The vernacular press.

The number of Native newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year under review, exclusive of six which ceased to exist during that period, was 53, against 56 received in 1874-75. Of this number three were daily, one bi-weekly, 34 weekly, 10 bi-monthly, and five monthly. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of three bi-monthly and one weekly in Urdu, one weekly in Persian, and one weekly in Hindi. Among the six which ceased to exist during the year was a weekly paper published at Monghyr in Urdu, the *Murgh-i-Suliman*, which made its first appearance in 1874-75, ceased after a few numbers had been published, and then reappeared for a few months in 1875-76. Excluding the *Murgh-i-Suliman*, there were four papers started during the year under report, of which one was weekly and three monthly, all in Bengali. Of the 53 papers supplied to the library, 17 are published in Calcutta, 12 in the Dacca Division, 11 in the Presidency, five in the Rajshahye, four in the Burdwan, three in the Patna, and one in the

Bhagulpore Divisions. The four in the Burdwan Division include one published at Chinsurah.

From the Cooch Behar, Chittagong, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions no papers are received in the library.

The vernacular press maintains the same general tone as characterised it last year, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to modify the expression of opinion which was placed on record in the Administration Report for 1874-75.

Books received in the Bengal Library.

The total number of uni-lingual books received in the Bengal Library during the year under review (exclusive of periodicals, &c.,) was 1,010, against 1,179 received in 1874.

The subjoined table shows the classification of the books according to languages and subjects:—

Languages in which written.	No. of original works.	No. of translations and reprints.	Total.	Subject-matter of work.	No. of original works.	No. of translations and reprints.	Total.
Bengali	373	306	679	Biography	5	2	7
English	96	27	123	Drama	84	13	97
Sanskrit	41	31	72	Fiction	30	19	49
Uriya	22	6	28	History	13	12	25
Urdu	15	3	18	Language	36	51	87
Hindi	25	9	34	Law	12	5	17
Assamese	2	6	8	Medicine	25	16	41
Persian	8	1	9	Miscellaneous	117	60	177
Santhali	4	.....	4	Poetry	129	64	193
Arabic	3	.....	3	Politics	1	.....	1
Mussulmani Bengali ...	19	10	29	Philosophy	7	8	15
Garrow	.....	1	1	Religion	104	118	222
				Science (mathematical and mechanical).	24	16	40
Khasi	1	.....	1				
Ho	1	.....	1	Science (natural and other).	22	17	39
				Travels and Voyages ...	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	610	406	1,010	Total ...	609	401	1,010

There were also 122 books bi-lingually, six tri-lingually, and one quinqui-lingually, arranged.

During the year there was an increase over the previous year of seven periodicals in Bengali and one in English, the *Royal Tourist*, a bi-weekly designed to illustrate the progress through India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. That paper, however, did not last beyond a month or two.

The total number of publications of all kinds received in the Bengal Library during the year was 1,529, against 1,823 received in 1874. Of this number 235 were in English and the remaining 1,294 in other languages. Their distribution as regards place of publication is exhibited below.

Place of publication.	No. published.	Place of publication.	No. published.
Town of Calcutta ...	1,108	Bhagulpore Division ...	5
Presidency Division ...	174	Chittagong „ ...	1
Dacca „ ...	92	Assam ...	4
Burdwan „ ...	84	Benares ...	3
Patna „ ...	27		
Orissa „ ...	26	Total ...	1,529
Rajshahye „ ...	5		

No publications were received from the Cooch Behar and Chota Nagpore Divisions.

The Bengali drama continues active, showing an increase of eight works over those of the preceding year, during which 78 dramas were produced, against 11 of the year 1873.

The work Taracharitra, or the biography of Tárá Bai, by Srimati Surangini, wife of the Principal of the Sanskrit College at Calcutta, deserves especial notice, as showing the growth of intellectual tastes among native ladies of position.

The number of books and their copyright registered under Act XXV of 1867 in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration was 1,082 in 1875-76, against 1,008 in the preceding year, while in district offices the figures were 437 and 359 respectively, thus showing an increase of 152 in the total number of publications registered during the past year.

The expenditure incurred under section 10 of the Act in the purchase of books amounted to Rs. 3,023, against Rs. 2,699 in the previous year; and the fees levied under section 18 to Rs. 84, against Rs. 130 in 1874-75. No prosecutions were instituted under section 16 of the Act, which makes the non-registration of a published work penal.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical establishment.

THE Ecclesiastical Establishment entertained or partly paid by Government in Calcutta and the districts of Bengal on the 31st March 1876 was as follows:—

Lord Bishop of Calcutta	1
Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary to the Lord Bishop	1
Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop	1
Registrar of Diocese and Secretary to Lord Bishop ...	1
Chaplains of the Church of England	18
Ditto ditto Scotland	1
Ministers of the additional clergy	10
Priests of the Roman Catholic Church, including the Vicar Apostolic of Western Bengal	6

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

Six marriages were solemnized under the Brahmo Marriage Act (Act III of 1872) during 1875-76, being an increase of two over the number recorded in the preceding year. Of these three were registered in Calcutta, two at Bhowanipore in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and one at Dacca.

It is worthy of notice that the parties to one of the marriages celebrated in Calcutta were Europeans. Hitherto, with the exception of a single case, in which the parties were Mahomedans, all marriages under this Act have been contracted by Hindoos.

Stationery.

THE following figures compare the results of the working of the Stationery Department in 1875-76 and those of the previous year:—

	1874-75. Rs.	1875-76. Rs.
Value of stock at beginning of the year ...	6,58,386	6,68,011
Ditto received from England during the year	7,57,510	8,67,853
Ditto ditto back from various offices ...	13,379	45,018
Cost price of local purchases	1,07,730	79,383
Total value ...	15,37,005	16,60,265
Value of stock issued during the year ...	8,68,995	11,84,342
Amount of all charges	39,350	42,128
Total charge ...	9,08,345	12,26,470
Value of stock in hand at close of the year ...	6,68,011	4,75,924

The increase during the past two years in stationery expenditure is chiefly due to the loss of the supplies shipped in 1874 and 1875 by the foundering of the ship *City of Edinburgh* at the Sandheads and by the sinking of the *Duke of Buccleuch* in the Thames. These casualties materially disturbed the arrangements of the Stationery Department, which was obliged to make purchases in the local market to enable it to meet actual requirements. The stock had run so low that the failure of a single shipment compelled the Superintendent to have recourse to the local market. The enhanced expenditure is also traceable in some measure to the opening of new offices during the year, and the progressive increase of work in all Government offices.

The following figures shew the cost of stationery for the four years indicated:—

	Rs.
1860-61	3,57,541
1870-71	14,95,492
1874-75	8,65,242
1875-76	9,47,237

The Secretary of State for India has recently called for a report of the causes of the increase of stationery charges in India during the past three years; and this information, so far as it affects the Stationery Department in Calcutta, is now being collected and prepared

for submission to the Home Government. It was, moreover, pointed out by the Secretary of State in April 1876 that in the state of the exchanges at that time it was important to reduce to the utmost the payments for stores made in England. He therefore directed that every effort should be made, in the case of all stores, to use articles produced in India in preference to those obtained from England. The Government has caused an inquiry to be made whether future indents could not be reduced by having recourse to local supplies.

During 1875-76 several important reforms were introduced and partially carried out in the Stationery Department. Early in the year instructions were issued by the Secretary of State for the proper and complete preparation of indents sent home, and for the due despatch of shipping documents in connection with supplies sent out, while arrangements have been made at the India Office for prompt compliance with indents. The Government have also authorized the Board to issue orders, as a tentative measure, for the retrenchment of excessive indents. Rules have been prescribed with the object of exercising a better control of expenditure over stationery stores, under which each Head of Department should submit to the Superintendent of Stationery one consolidated indent from officers subordinate to him.

Another material reform is the ré-transfer of the Form Store Branch from the Alipore Jail Press to the Stationery Office, to which reference was made in last year's report. This department was formerly in the Stationery Office, but was removed in 1870 to the Alipore Jail, as the forms were printed at that jail press. Indents for forms were sent to the Superintendent of Stationery, and he passed them on to the Superintendent of the Jail Press, who supervised the packing and despatch of the forms and the preparation of bills, &c. This arrangement was objected to on the ground that it necessitated the presence in the jail of a number of clerks, despatchers, bill-writers, &c., men who could not be searched when entering and leaving the jail, and who could consequently be made a means of introducing forbidden articles and of otherwise communicating between prisoners and their friends outside. It is now arranged that the forms shall continue to be printed at the Alipore Jail Press, but that blank paper shall be sent from the Stationery Office to the jail with an order for the printing of the number of forms required. The duties of the Superintendent of the Jail Press will thus be confined to printing the forms and returning them to the Stationery Superintendent, and all correspondence, packing, despatching, and keeping of accounts, will be conducted by the Stationery Office. This is clearly a better arrangement than could be secured by the old system, under which a number of persons over whom the Superintendent of the jail had no proper control were brought into daily communication with the prisoners.

The question of the supply of articles from the Stationery Office to the Government colleges and zillah schools is still under consideration. Schoolboys are found to be wasteful in their use of stationery articles, and with a view to guard against extravagance steps have been taken to ascertain what quantities of stationery should be supplied to each institution.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1875.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
British Possessions Directly Administered—	
Bengal	84,069
Behar	42,417
Orissa	7,749
Chota Nagpore	28,350
Total directly administered ...	162,585
Tributary Estates—	
Cooch Behar Tributary Estate	1,307
Orissa Tributary Estates	16,184
Chota Nagpore Tributary Estates	15,362
Hill Tipperah, so far as surveyed	2,869
Native States and Territories—	
Sikkim	2,544
Total area of Bengal ...	200,851

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3.—*Climate*, 1875.

Division.	Districts.	Stations.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average Temperature in the Shade.						Prevailing Winds.		
							May.		July.		December.				
			January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
	BENGAL.														
	Western Districts.														
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	16·59	38·34	1·73	56·66	75·9	94·8	79·9	90·1	57·0	79·6	W & S	S & E	N & N W
	Bankoora	Bankoora	9·52	42·92	5·49	57·93									
	Beerbhoom	Soory	7·08	55·44	2·11	64·63									
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	11·80	38·40	3·08	53·28									
	Hooghly	Hooghly	10·45	40·95	1·61	53·01									
	Howrah	Howrah	11·12	45·80	2·97	59·89									
	Central Districts.														
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island ...	8·84	57·47	6·00	72·31	80·0	89·0	80·4	85·8	60·5	78·4	S & S W	S S W & S E	N & N W
		Calcutta	10·69	45·78	3·42	59·89	77·3	92·9	80·0	87·8	61·5	78·4	N, S & S W	S & S W	N & N W
		Alipore	10·65	43·21	3·30	57·16									
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ...	13·37	40·27	1·06	54·70									
	Jessore	Jessore	11·57	51·53	0·72	63·82	74·5	94·5	78·6	88·9	54·1	80·5	N W, S & S W	S & S E	N E, N & N W
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore ...	8·87	43·91	1·82	54·60	74·0	97·8	80·0	91·5	56·6	79·7	NW, SW & SE	S E, E & S W	N & N W
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore ...	13·20	30·40	*Nil*	43·60									
	Maldah	Maldah	3·98	50·40	0·02	54·40									
	Rajshahye	Baulcah	8·92	39·22	0·86	49·00									
	Rungpore	Rungpore	15·55	44·67	0·23	60·45									
	Bogra	Bogra	12·35	43·61	1·85	57·81									
	Pubna	Pubna	10·56	38·79	0·73	50·08									
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling ...	14·70	100·09	0·38	115·17	51·9	65·9	59·4	70·5	36·9	52·4	S W, W & E	E & S E	E, S W & W
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ...	21·74	84·20	0·65	106·59									
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar ...	17·87	72·53	*Nil*	90·40		...							

	Eastern Districts.														
DACCA.	Dacca	...	9·94	49·26	0·22	59·42	75·3	91·6	79·3	87·8	56·5	79·7	S & W	S & S E	N, W & N W
	Furreedpore	...	13 07	53·94	1·50	68·51									
	Backergunge	...	11·01	55·80	1·21	68·02									
	Mymensingh	...	23·52	54·21	2·40	80·13									
CHITTA-GONG.	Chittagong	...	20·13	113·43	2·16	135·72	74·5	89·8	76·2	86·3	56·8	81·3	N N W & W, S & S E in April and May.	S E, S W & W	N, W & N W
	Noakholly	...	15·93	102·13	1·75	119·81									
	Tipperah	...	16·79	72·00	0·42	89·30									
	Chittagong Hill Tracts...		13·04	88·22	2·46	103·72									
	Hill Tipperah		23·73	69·72	2·57	101·02									
	BEHAR.														
PATNA.	Patna	...	4·18	41·17	0·03	45·38	75·2	98·7	80·8	92·3	50·9	76·1	S W & W, E in May.	E	W
	Gya	...	2·82	35·43	*Nil*	38·25	77·1	104·4	...	...	52·4	77·7	W, E in May	E	W & N W
	Shahabad	...	3·64	29·42	Do.	33·06									
	Mozufferpore	...	4·05	27·05	Do.	32·61									
	Durbhunga	...	4·64	41·18	Do.	45·82									
	Sarun	...	3·34	29·10	Do.	32·44									
	Chumparun	...	6·68	41·05	0·20	47·93									
BHAGLPORE.	Monghyr	...	5·67	40·79	0·05	46·51	76·6	93·3	80·7	88·9	56·1	70·7	W, N E & E	E	W & S W
	Bhagulpore	...	4·18	32·29	*Nil*	36·47									
	Purneah	...	5·30	38·26	Do.	43·16	60·9	91·8	...	...	49·9	78·5	W & N E	Not recorded.	W & N W
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		9·05	44·73	1·55	55·33									
	ORISSA.														
ORISSA.	Cuttack	...	6·96	74·71	10·25	91·92	78·6	98·7	78·0	88·7	59·0	84·1	S & S W	S S W & W	N N E & W
	Pooree	...	6·70	74·35	6·35	88·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	S & S W, N & N E in January and February.	S W & W	N W, N & E
	Balasore	...	6·83	42·32	15·01	64·16									
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	...	9·21	47·87	2·37	59·45									
			1·64	61·97	2·51	66·02									
	CHOTA NAGPORE.														
CHOTA NAGPORE.	*South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazareebagh	...	6·68	35·88	0·96	43·52	72·5	98·3	73·2	84·3	50·3	74·4	W & N W	N W, E & S E	N, W & W
	Lohardugga	...	8·92	49·04	1·07	59·03									
	Singbhoom	...	9·33	50·72	0·71	63·76									
	Manbhoom	...	7·07	44·69	1·42	53·18									

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6	
Province.	Commissionerships.	Names of executive districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population. Head-quarters town.	Population.
Bengal ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	6	3,523	2,034,745	Burdwan ...	32,321
		Bankoora	1	1,346	526,772	Bankoora ...	16,794
		Beerbhoom	1	1,344	695,921	Soory	9,001
		Midnapore	4	5,082	2,540,963	Midnapore ...	31,491
		Hooghly with Howrah.	4	1,424	1,488,556	Howrah ... / Hooghly and Chinsurah.	..... / 34,761
	Presidency ...	Calcutta	1	8	429,535	Calcutta and the suburbs	686,684
		24-Pergunnahs ...	8	2,788	2,210,047		
		Nuddea	6	3,421	1,812,795	Kishnaghur ...	26,750
		Jessore	6	3,658	2,075,021	Jessore ...	8,152
		Moorshedabad ...	4	2,578	1,353,626	Berhampore ...	27,110
	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	1	4,126	1,501,924	Dinagepore ...	13,042
		Maldah	1	1,813	676,426	English Bazar...	12,859
		Rajshahye	2	2,234	1,310,729	Rampore Bauleah.	22,291
		Rungpore	4	3,476	2,149,972	Rungpore ...	14,845
		Bogra	1	1,501	689,467	Bogra	7,972
		Pubna	2	1,966	1,211,594	Pubna	15,730
		Darjeeling	2	1,234	94,712	Darjeeling ...	3,157
		Julpigoree	2	2,996	418,665	Julpigoree ...	.....
		Cooch Behar	1	1,307	532,565	.....	7,023
	Dacca ...	Dacca	3	2,897	1,852,993	Dacca	69,212
		Furreedpore	3	2,566	1,675,632	Furreedpore ...	8,593
		Backergunge	4	3,865	1,714,390	Burrisal ...	7,634
		Mymensingh	5	6,293	2,349,917	Mymensingh ...	10,068
		Tipperah	2	2,505	1,419,229	Comillah ...	12,948
		Hill Tipperah	1	3,867	35,262	.....	.....
	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	2	2,271	1,006,422	Chittagong ...	20,604
		Noakholly	2	1,934	949,616	Sudharam ...	4,752
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	2	6,882	69,007	Rungamuttee ...	.....
		Total for Bengal ...	81	78,815	34,827,103	.....	.....
Behar ...	Patna ...	Patna	4	2,101	1,559,638	Patna	158,900
		Gya	4	4,718	1,949,750	Gya	66,843
		Shahabad	4	4,385	1,723,974	Arrah	39,336
		Durbhunga	3	3,374	2,196,324	Durbhunga ...	47,450
		Mozufferpore	3	2,969	2,188,382	Mozufferpore ...	38,223
		Sarun	3	2,654	2,063,860	Chupra ...	46,287
		Chumparun	2	3,531	1,440,815	Motiharee ...	8,266

British Territory.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15
							Imperial Revenue.		
Number of villages.	How many civil judges.	How may stipendiary magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Gross.	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,191	11	13	12	16	582	3,62,811	34,33,458	39,81,327	
2,028	4	4	14	8	195	1,43,506	2,10,359	3,25,196	
2,471	5	5	.....	.....	248	1,76,876	7,29,657	9,16,856	
12,962	10	12	30	20	883	5,18,077	23,14,915	28,66,568	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
3,190	12	14	40	21$\frac{23}{25}$	712	3,37,720	12,59,433	19,63,276	
1	5	3	.....	.....	2,298	6,44,754	27,819	*3,81,68,585	* Includes Rs. 3,44,91,824 on account of customs receipts and Rs. 6,19,210 on account of payments by Calcutta Customs Collector.
4,981	18	23	20	6	888	5,51,385	16,82,652	25,80,200	
3,691	11	15	33	15	589	3,64,790	10,70,809	15,26,012	
4,247	13	16	38	11	606	3,77,542	10,50,422	16,60,730	
3,753	7	10	16	.....	687	3,21,536	13,92,847	18,35,537	
7,108	10	8	Criminal 60 Civil 30	15	387	2,30,993	18,41,102	21,53,607	Two new sub-divisions sanctioned, but not opened yet.
2,100	1	4	40	20	209	1,17,743	4,38,388	6,30,741	
4,228	7	9	34	22	402	2,31,754	9,47,363	11,96,157	One new sub-division sanctioned, but not opened yet.
4,206	12	10	25	10	441	2,40,940	10,00,087	14,41,599	
2,666	1	7	.....	.....	244	1,04,683	4,26,312	5,52,881	
2,792	2	7	32	8	317	1,45,303	3,77,519	5,87,417	
.....	3	5	.....	.....	183	2,17,587	98,278	2,16,861	
.....	4	9	.....	.....	306	1,60,074	2,96,304	4,07,743	
.....	2	1	.....	.....	...	4,383	.....	26,707	
5,016	12	12	48	12·5	424	3,43,423	4,95,629	11,47,686	
3,641	8	10	35	31·6	374	2,24,283	5,27,647	8,54,650	Including Madaripore sub-division.
2,935	12	12	90	29	497	3,17,502	13,90,348	18,61,508	Excluding ditto ditto.
7,601	14	12	71	16	475	† 3,22,775	† 8,39,744	† 15,08,927	† Including Hill Tracts.
5,950	17	11	80	52	323	.....	.....	.....	
.....	...	1	.....	.....	...	.....	Included in Tipperah district.		One new sub-division sanctioned, but not opened yet.
910	16	10	58	15	414	‡ 5,09,739	‡ 7,68,713	‡ 20,91,492	‡ Including Hill Tracts.
2,356	2	6	37	.....	351	1,28,848	5,58,978	7,61,555	
.....	3	5	.....	.....	653	.....	Included in Chittagong district.		
94,024	222	254	.....	.....	13,698	74,18,248	2,41,84,226	7,26,38,222	
3,412	8	10	.....	.....	568	3,97,618	14,89,886	23,17,547	
6,530	6	12	40	20	613	2,71,602	13,64,263	18,15,118	
5,110	7	10	56	35	483	2,93,837	17,80,949	22,25,965	
3,103	4	10	32	15	337	1,62,459	6,35,213	‖ 8,91,329	
4,229	6	8			388	3,19,958	12,90,866		
4,350	6	9	53	41	413	2,54,427	12,23,833	16,69,771	
2,299	3	6	60	.....	335	1,75,804	5,15,825	6,69,773	

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6	
Province.	Commissionerships.	Names of executive districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population. Head-quarters town.	Population.
Behar.—*Contd.*	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	3	3,913	1,812,986	Monghyr ...	59,698
		Bhagulpore	4	4,327	1,826,290	Bhagulpore ...	69,678
		Purneah	4	4,957	1,714,795	Purneah ...	16,057
		Sonthal Pergunnahs...	4	5,488	1,259,287	Doomka ...	.....
		Total for Behar ...	38	42,417	19,736,101	.....	.....
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack	3	3,178	1,494,784	Cuttack ...	50,878
		Pooree	2	2,473	769,674	Pooree ...	22,695
		Balasore	2	2,066	770,232	Balasore ...	18,263
		Orissa Tributary Mehals.	1	16,184	1,283,309	.....	.....
		Total for Orissa ...	8	23,901	4,317,999	.....	.....
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore	Hazarecbagh	2	7,021	771,875	Hazarecbagh ...	11,050
		Lohardugga	2	12,044	1,237,123	Ranchee ...	12,086
		Singbhoom	1	4,503	415,023	Chyebassa ...	4,823
		Manbhoom	2	4,914	995,570	Purulia ...	5,696
		Chota Nagpore Tributary Mehals ...	...	15,419	405,980	.....	.....
		Total for Chota Nagpore ...	7	43,901	3,825,571	.....	.....
		Grand total ...	134	189,034	62,706,774	.....	.....
		Waste country not censused	...	5,341	.....	.....	.....
			...	194,375	.....	.....	.....

British Territory.—(*Continued.*)

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15
							Imperial Revenue.		
Number of villages.	How many civil judges.	How many stipendiary magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Land.	Gross.	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,457	4	8	60	42	384	2,01,036	9,18,878	13,39,048	
2,739	5	7	45	25	441	3,25,557	6,34,266	10,81,342	
4,179	6	9	45	.....	482	2,56,905	12,82,692	18,18,762	
9,872	5	11	.....	.....	302	2,17,465	2,24,995	4,11,926	
48,285	60	100	.....	.....	4,746	28,76,668	1,14,61,666	1,59,36,877	
5,500	4	9	30	25	576	3,85,410	8,72,996	13,32,530	
3,175	1	7	70	20	422	1,52,218	4,29,287	9,48,137	
3,266	1	7	40	8	541	1,74,517	4,06,028	11,07,318	Including Orissa Tributary Mehals.
10,178	...	3	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....	
22,119	6	26	.....	.....	1,749	7,12,145	17,08,311	33,88,485	
6,703	6	7	70	30	539	2,07,045	1,17,041	3,11,754	
6,486	7	9	110	.....	507	2,67,807	1,13,079	3,87,984	
3,208	2	2	75	30	184	67,844	61,756	90,415	Including Chota Nagpore Tributary Mehals.
6,368	8	10	60	.....	335	1,51,104	93,653	2,45,931	
3,001	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
25,766	23	28	.....	.....	1,565	6,93,800	3,85,529	10,36,084	
190,194	311	408	.....	.....	...	1,17,00,861	3,77,39,732	9,29,99,768	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
						46,80,598	12,508	6,00,95,424	Receipts and charges which cannot be divided among the several districts.
						1,63,81,459	3,77,51,240	15,30,95,192	

D.—

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.
BENGAL.										
Western Districts.										
Burdwan Division.										
1. Burdwan	435,416	661,104	774,895	344,714	264,030	2,034,745	578	326	207	357
2. Bankoora	104,687	166,124	183,722	95,566	81,360	526,772	301	28	5	37
3. Beerbhoom	159,940	213,730	258,815	115,820	102,556	695,921	518	86	5	153
4. Hooghly with Howrah.	322,703	478,159	575,715	244,097	189,985	1,488,556	1,045	798	601	1,184
5. Midnapore	446,045	799,461	919,157	457,733	364,612	2,540,963	509	122	95	396
Total ...	1,468,791	2,323,578	2,712,304	1,248,530	1,002,543	7,286,957	573	1,360	913	2,132
Central Districts.										
Presidency Division.										
6. 24-Pergunnahs ...	393,737	777,679	748,582	378,080	305,706	2,210,047	793	...	.....	...
Calcutta	37,745	256,150	121,705	26,356	25,324	429,535	53,962	9,270	11,338	3,277
7. Nuddea	352,017	546,109	670,213	331,016	265,457	1,812,795	550	152	61	5,764
8. Jessore	313,660	675,307	731,348	375,819	292,547	2,075,021	567	112	29	1,001
9. Moorshedabad ...	303,561	403,615	510,149	236,720	198,142	1,353,626	525	194	117	226
Total ...	1,400,720	2,663,860	2,781,997	1,347,991	1,087,176	7,881,024	632	...	.....	...
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.										
10. Dinagepore	264,526	482,736	492,367	293,695	233,126	1,501,924	364	21	.....	250
11. Maldah	129,579	203,749	238,480	127,338	106,859	676,426	373	26	11	6
12. Rajshahye	246,351	388,571	449,533	262,015	210,610	1,310,729	587	101	.....	2
13. Rungpore	331,079	703,602	750,440	391,424	304,506	2,149,972	619	28	13	32
14. Bogra	227,099	216,700	235,822	131,164	105,781	689,467	459	15	4	3
15. Pubna	198,220	369,916	415,454	232,596	193,626	1,211,594	616	29	3	66
16. Darjeeling	18,864	36,585	27,873	16,472	13,728	94,712	77	419	1	136
17. Julpigoree	69,648	173,584	154,457	83,309	67,315	478,665	144	26	6	4
Cooch Behar State...	81,820	176,396	178,613	102,189	75,367	532,565	407	...	.....	...
Total ...	1,467,206	2,741,841	2,923,039	1,640,202	1,310,972	8,596,054	418	665	38	499
Eastern Districts.										
Dacca Division.										
18. Dacca	290,593	549,442	644,070	356,333	303,148	1,852,993	640	209	5,752	1,883
19. Furreedpore... ...	238,662	322,859*	352,773*	.....	.....	1,675,632	653	71	57	3,710
20. Backergunge ...	240,513	379,232*	335,168*	.....	.....	1,714,390	443	19	91	1,367
21. Mymensingh ...	308,008	727,616	790,087	460,346	371,868	2,349,917	373	31	67	26
22. Tipperah	283,233	448,231	455,914	276,374	238,710	1,419,229	534	35	16	90
Hill Tipperah State	6,329	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,262	9	...	.....	...
Total ...	1,367,343	3,427,380	3,578,002	1,093,053	913,726	9,047,423	492	365	5,983	7,076
Chittagong Division.										
23. Chittagong	183,231	255,471	345,638	223,934	181,379	1,006,422	402	143	899	42
24. Noakholly	179,801	276,532	312,692	199,975	160,417	949,616	610	36	191	330
25. Chittagong Hill Tracts.	13,354	27,994	17,788	12,889	10,936	69,607	10	30	.....	1
Total ...	376,386	559,997	676,118	436,798	352,732	2,025,645	138	209	1,090	373
Total for Bengal ...	6,080,446	11,686,656	12,674,460	5,766,574	4,667,151	34,827,103	442	...	.....	...

* Including

Population.

Classification of Population.					Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Hindoos.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Male adult non-agriculturists.			
1,679,363	348,024	56	.....	6,412	350,181	310,973	Bengali.		
487,786	13,500	.....	.....	25,416	81,358	84,766	Ditto.		
576,908	111,795	.....	.....	6,969	155,687	63,043	Ditto.		
1,186,435	299,025	.....	.....	513	233,900	244,259	Ditto.		
2,285,568	157,047	.....	.....	97,735	577,257	222,904	Ditto.		
6,216,060	929,391	56	.....	137,045	1,398,333	925,245			
1,307,087	887,853	.....	143	1,197	360,923	672,906	Bengali.		
278,224	123,556	151	1,878	1,051					
821,032	984,106	.....	.....	1,680	346,535	199,574	Ditto.		
915,413	1,151,936	.....	.....	6,530	431,707	243,600	Ditto.		
733,056	603,564	.....	.....	16,469	183,234	225,381	Ditto.		
4,054,812	3,751,015	151	2,021	26,927	1,322,399	1,341,461			
702,235	793,215	.....	295	5,908	368,913	113,823	Bengali.		
356,298	310,890	.....	.....	9,195	131,636	72,113	Ditto.		
286,870	1,017,979	.....	10	5,767	246,641	141,930	Ditto.		
857,298	1,291,465	.....	61	1,075	548,997	154,605	Ditto.		
130,644	556,620	.....	.....	2,181	171,420	45,280	Ditto.		
361,314	847,227	.....	.....	2,955	211,253	158,665	Ditto.		
69,831	6,248	.....	1,368	16,709	29,877	6,708	Thibetan dialects.		
182,375	144,980	.....	8	586	83,022	50,562	Bengali.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,960	15,436	Ditto.		
2,946,865	4,968,624	.....	1,742	44,376	1,952,719	759,122			
793,789	1,050,131	.....	4	1,225	300,700	248,742	Bengali.		
720,528	948,384	.....	.....	2,882	329,230	197,521	Ditto.		
527,853	1,180,880	.....	4,049	131	368,415	161,171	Ditto.		
817,963	1,519,635	.....	.....	12,195	514,659	212,957	Ditto.		
497,586	921,437	.....	.....	65	314,388	133,843	Ditto.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kookie dialects.		
3,357,719	5,620,467	.....	4,053	16,498	1,827,392	954,234			
264,855	711,135	.....	29,330	18	140,522	114,949	Bengali.		
259,106	689,058	.....	880	15	196,990	79,542	Ditto.		
598	1,378	.....	47,875	19,725	14,710	13,284	Burmese dialects.		
524,559	1,401,571	.....	78,085	19,758	352,222	207,775			
17,100,015	16,671,068	207	85,901	244,604	6,853,065	4,187,837			

children.

D.—

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.						Classi		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.
BEHAR.										
Patna Division.										
26. Patna	269,814	491,394	557,358	270,483	240,403	1,559,638	742	1,630	590	480
27. Gya	327,845	609,553	678,861	344,576	316,760	1,949,750	413	102	19	82
28. Shahabad	275,041	522,657	615,324	312,717	273,276	1,723,974	393	257	146	58
29. Durbhunga	325,669	711,026	752,295	401,460	331,543	2,196,324	651	41	5	236
30. Muzaffarpore ...	316,418	666,739	743,031	412,559	366,073	2,188,382	737	141	30	273
31. Sarun	293,524	606,397	713,653	389,786	353,524	2,063,860	778	95	29	83
32. Chumparun	242,228	466,874	467,028	270,655	236,258	1,440,815	408	85	8	1,214
Total ...	2,050,539	4,075,140	4,527,550	2,402,216	2,117,837	13,122,743	553	2,351	827	2,416
Bhagulpore Division.										
33. Monghyr	328,174	555,983	614,778	343,091	301,134	1,812,986	463	517	431	194
34. Bhagulpore	329,372	565,131	606,256	352,052	302,851	1,826,290	422	136	33	363
35. Purneah	313,447	548,569	583,320	327,751	255,155	1,714,795	346	181	130	92
36. Sonthal Pergunnahs	236,504	359,965	386,735	269,751	242,836	1,259,287	229	120	92	180
Total ...	1,201,497	2,027,648	2,191,089	1,292,645	1,101,976	6,613,358	354	954	686	829
TOTAL FOR BEHAR ...	3,252,036	6,102,788	6,718,639	3,694,861	3,219,813	19,736,101	465	3,305	1,513	3,245
ORISSA.										
37. Cuttack	281,430	455,357	525,376	271,973	244,078	1,494,784	470	193	210	1,911
38. Pooree	143,920	250,820	256,482	138,629	123,743	769,674	311	8	16	552
39. Balasore	138,913	232,933	269,707	146,144	121,448	770,232	373	37	45	448
Tributary Mehals ...	253,284	389,185	409,294	257,020	227,810	1,283,309	79	1	.....	302
TOTAL FOR ORISSA ...	817,547	1,326,295	1,460,859	813,766	717,079	4,317,999	180	239	271	3,213
CHOTA NAGPORE.										
Chota Nagpore Division.										
40. Hazareebagh ...	150,493	233,750	257,539	163,295	117 291	771,875	110	1,367	36	170
41. Lohardugga	240,813	347,612	390,211	273,936	225,364	1,237,123	103	91	3	12,687
42. Singbhoom	84,416	119,309	129,840	88,617	77,257	415,023	92	20	2	830
43. Manbhoom	195,665	295,433	330,264	205,503	164,370	995,570	203	39	14	539
Tributary Mehals ...	80,870	120,742	121,284	85,183	78,771	405,980	26	...	.....	...
TOTAL FOR CHOTA NAGPORE.	752,287	1,116,846	1,229,138	816,534	663,053	3,825,571	87	1,517	55	14,226
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,902 316	19,586,631	21,553,093	11,737,489	9,794,100	62,706,774	.....	...	.....	.....

POPULATION.—(*Continued.*)

FICATION OF POPULATION.					OCCUPATION.				
Hindoos.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male agriculturists, including landholders, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Male *adult non-agriculturists.*	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
1,363,291	192,988	.....	.....	659	214,709	276,685	Hindustani.		
1,729,899	299,332	.....	.....	316	265,930	343,623	Ditto.		
1,590,643	132,671	.....	.....	199	272,784	249,873	Ditto.		
1,938,569	257,160	.....	.....	323	973,767	403,998	Ditto.		
1,916,422	271,445	.....	.....	71			Ditto.		
1,822,048	241,550	.....	1	14	428,028	178,869	Ditto.		
1,240,264	199,237	.....	.....	7	342,968	123,906	Ditto.		
11,601,136	1,514,423	.....	1	1,589	2,498,186	1,576,954			
1,613,546	182,269	.....	34	15,995	285,488	268,495	Hindustani.		
1,639,949	169,426	.....	19	16,364	336,891	228,240	Ditto.		
1,022,009	690,149	.....	.....	2,234	281,793	266,776	Ditto & Bengali.		
650,210	79,786	.....	.....	528,899	210,915	149,050	Sonthal & ditto.		
4,925,714	1,121,630	.....	53	563,492	1,115,087	912,561			
16,526,850	2,636,053	.....	54	565,081	3,613,273	2,489,545			
1,430,040	40,013	.....	19	22,398	256,777	196,580	Uriya.		
739,636	11,586	.....	8	17,868	138,546	112,274	Ditto.		
738,396	18,878	.....	1	12,427	143,993	88,940	Ditto.		
879,655	3,995	.....	1	399,355	209,621	139,564	Ditto & aboriginal tongues.		
3,787,727	74,472	.....	29	452,042	788,937	537,358			
647,991	72,338	.....	.....	49,970	197,625	36,125	Hindi.		
741,952	58,211	.....	.....	424,179	280,219	67,393	Ditto and aboriginal tongues.		
209,632	2,487	.....	.....	202,052	74,666	44,643	Uriya and aboriginal tongues.		
827,936	33,622	.....	.....	133,420	177,525	117,908	Bengali & aboriginal.		
139,781	2,348	.....	.....	263,851	106,099	14,643	Aboriginal tongues.		
2,567,292	169,006	.....	.....	1,703,475	836,134	280,712			
29,981,884	19,550,597	207	85,984	2,965,258	12,091,409	7,495,422			

E.—

1.—*Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	District under Survey.	Pergunnah.		Number of hulkas or village circuits.	Average size of village circuits in acres.
			Completed.	Partially completed.		
			Mouzawar Survey, scale 4″ to the mile.			
12th or Midnapore district.	Major J. Sconce, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, from 1st October 1875 to 29th February 1876. F. W. Kelly, Esq., Revenue Surveyor, in temporary charge from 1st March 1876.	Midnapore ...	Bogri, Brahmunbhoom, Bhanjbhoom, Bhahadurpore, Balaramporc, Dharenda, Midnapore.			213
14th or Dearah Revenue Survey.	J. Campbell, Esq., Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey.	Furreedpore and Dacca.	.....	.....	850	621
			Field by Field Survey, scale 16″=1 mile.			
Dhanwar Survey ...	Captain J. E. Sandeman, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey in charge.	Hazareebagh	Pergunnah Kharakdhia ... ... Boundary Survey in advance			
			Field by Field Survey.			
Khoordah Survey ...	Mr. C. Brownfield, Revenue Surveyor in charge.	Poorce ...	Khoordah, Kaspala, Dandimal.	Tapanj, Raneswar,	Boundary surveyed in advance.	
			Mouzawar Survey 4″ scale ... ... Field by field Survey ... ... Boundary Survey in advance			

Fiscal.

the Lower Provinces for season 1875-76, *or from* 1st *October* 1875 *to September* 1876.

Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies for survey, season 1875-76.	Probable rate per square mile on surveyed area.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
900	56,874 1 0	63 3 1	*Thakbust Maps.*—The thakbust maps have all been lodged with the Revenue Survey, and are neatly drawn on the scale of 16 inches = 1 mile. The agreement with the Revenue Survey is good as far as the comparison has been made at present, but a general opinion cannot be pronounced at this early stage of the work of comparison. *Demarcations in the Field.*—Triangular prisms of stone have been let in almost flush with the ground at selected points at the tri-junctions of villages; village boundaries are marked by mud cones about 2 to 3 feet high with a piece of bamboo stuck in the centre. *General.*—There are considerable differences between the Midnapore frontier boundary as now demarcated and the adjoining boundary previously surveyed of districts Bankoora and Manbhoom. The Civil Superintendent of Survey has been supplied with maps on scale 4 inches = 1 mile, carefully showing the run of the old and new boundary. Mr. Beadon is now engaged in adjusting the frontier boundary.
825	59,224 8 2	71 12 6	*Demarcations in the Field.*—Two Great Trigonometrical Survey stations, an old survey pillar near junction of Ganges and Megna rivers, and a number of temples, have been connected. The positions of 220 triple junctions of village boundaries in districts Furreedpore and Dacca have been marked on the ground, and pucca pillars are in course of erection; 48 additional pillars have been built upon survey stations; there will be in all about 370 permanent marks. No pains have been spared to trace the old boundary in the field, and repeated surveys have been made whenever necessary. The topographical details have been carefully examined in the field by the European assistants, and the work has likewise been tested at intervals by direct line 'partals' or check survey.
		Per acre.	
40 210	20,178 3 4	0 12 7	*Thakbust Maps.*—The thakbust maps obtained from the Deputy Commissioner, Hazareebagh, were found quite useless for comparison. They do not appear to be drawn to scale, and they merely give a resemblance to the shape of the village. *Demarcations in the Field.*—The demarcations were only begun when the survey party took the field, but were pushed on vigorously and soon headed the survey. *General.*—There appear to be very many disputes on the Dhanwar boundary. Where these occur, boundary pillars are knocked down and the survey pegs taken up. Mr. Bedford, Deputy Collector of Pachamba, has been granted powers to settle these disputes, and he is engaged doing so now.
194	36,369 7 11	.....	*Demarcations in the Field.*—On the arrival of the survey party it was found that no demarcation work had been commenced, and as there did not appear any prospect of an early commencement it was feared that no village boundaries could be surveyed during the season. Moojmillies, or rough maps, were at once commenced on, and the maps of six zillahs, containing 276 square miles, were prepared. One hundred and eight villages have been demarcated, and all theodolite as well as sub-divisional traverse stations have been permanently marked with stones.
1,725 40 404	1,16,095 9 2 56,547 11 3		The want of previous demarcation has retarded the progress of the work. As it is incompleted work, the average rate per square mile is not given.
2,169	1,72,643 4 5	79 9 6	

E.—Fiscal.

2.—*Statement of work done by Non-Professional Parties from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division.	District in which demarcation is going on.	Number of villages demarcated.	Estimated area demarcated in square miles.	Number of Thakbust maps made over to the Surveyor.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other description of cases disposed of.	Number of duplicate maps prepared.	Number of Registers completed.				Expenditure from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876.	Rate per square mile on area demarcated.	Remarks.
								English.		Vernacular.				
								Village.	Estate.	Village.	Estate.			
												Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Midnapore ...	Midnapore	1,484	1,610*	2,686	158	766	3,030	...	...	...	...	51,882 0 0	32 3 7	Besides the work shown in this statement, marks were renewed in the field for the professional party in 2,969 hulkas, and 890 tri-junction stones erected on village tri-junctions.
Hooghly ...	Hooghly...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,354	.....	...	...	3	4	11,496 13 1	.....	The lists which were formerly received from the Hooghly Collectorate were all incomplete, and revised lists have been prepared for the guidance of the officers preparing survey registers. Very little progress has been made in the preparation of the survey registers. Mouzawar register of three pergunnahs, and mehalwar of four only, have been completed during the year. This small outturn of work is owing to the incomplete state of the towji nikas books of some of the pergunnahs; and as the lands of certain pergunnahs are much interlaced with the Burdwan villages, no registry work could be taken in hand as regards such pergunnahs.
Dearah Survey	Fureedpore and Dacca.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Dhanwar „	Hazaree-bagh.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	
Khoordah „	Pooree ...	116	130·58	.....	30	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	2,161 6 4	1 8 11	The new lists which were received from the Burdwan Collectorate have been compared with the Hooghly Survey paper, and a list has been prepared showing what further inquiry is necessary.

* This contains the area of the jungle mehal pergunnahs, the total area of which is 1,100 square miles.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Statement of Land Revenue Demand, Collections, and Net Balances for* 1875-76.

Divisions.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.	Net Balances.			Payments in advance.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	76,59,084	2,68,582	79,27,666	74,84,090	2,49,106	77,33,196	1,246	1,74,537	15,687	1,93,224	6,01,543
Presidency	50,19,276	6,99,257	57,18,533	46,57,219	4,95,405	51,52,624	20,758	3,62,057	1,83,094	5,45,151	93,676
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	51,53,990	3,97,353	55,51,343	50,21,935	3,65,482	53,87,417	7,757	1,31,986	24,183	1,56,169	36,278
Dacca	39,16,316	4,57,151	43,73,467	38,11,568	3,70,584	41,82,152	36,534	1,04,736	50,045	1,54,781	1,52,692
Chittagong...	11,55,125	2,41,746	13,96,871	10,51,737	2,14,700	12,66,437	2,569	1,03,388	24,527	1,27,865	26,959
Patna	80,45,936	2,50,178	82,96,114	79,10,072	2,30,798	81,40,870	18,061	1,26,730	10,453	1,37,183	3,45,635
Bhagulpore	27,17,617*	5,53,952	32,71,569	25,77,967	5,04,369	30,82,336	18,778	1,39,650	30,805	1,70,455	1,16,468
Orissa	5,26,795	11,25,123	16,51,918	4,91,366	10,82,763	15,74,129	33,646	22,095	22,048	44,143	1,79,029
Chota Nagpore	3,61,713	59,498	421,211	3,27,154	56,867	3,84,021	942	33,759	2,489	36,248	1,690
Total ...	3,45,55,852	40,52,840	3,86,08,692	3,33,33,108	3,57,00,074	3,69,03,182	1,40,291	11,98,883	3,66,331	15,65,219	15,53,970

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1874-75.		Revenue for 1875-76.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year	3,30,30,116	3,45,44,123	3,33,36,802	3,53,46,188	.....	3,53,46,188	10,01,169*a*	.....	.....	
From settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year ...	1,12,899	1,83,751	1,47,706*	1,52,330	.....	1,52,330	14,611*a*	.....	.....	*The increase is attributed to re-settlements of estates at enhanced rates, and to settlements of reclaimed lands, and of freshly-acquired lands, such as alluvial accretions, escheats, and the like.
From settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year ...	35,332	.....	1,59,866†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†The decrease is owing to abatement of revenue allowed on account of diluvion, &c., &c.
Collections from Government estates	13,30,437	14,93,344	12,31,210	14,04,664	37,302	13,67,362	5,49,439*a*	.....	.....	
Income from sale of Government estates ...	.....	1,43,526‡	.....	90,743‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡These items include the sale proceeds of Railway B and C class lands credited to Public Works Department.
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above	.....	1,06,769	.....	1,66,943*b*	.....	.....	27,844	.....	.....	
Total ...	3,44,38,120	3,64,71,513	3,45,55,852	3,71,60,868	37,302	3,68,65,880	15,93,063	644	84,497	

(*a.*) These amounts will not correctly result from subtracting the figures of column 5 from column 4, owing to arrear collections (Rs. 35,70,074) having been included in column 5, while the arrear balances have not been taken into account in column 4, while both arrear balances and arrear collections are taken into account in column 8. There is also a further difference *per contra* of Rs. 1,40,291 on account of remission of revenue.

(*b.*) This item includes forest revenue.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

1.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in* 1875-76, *and sanctioned as required by law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
Act V (B.C.) of 1875.			
An Act to provide for the survey and demarcation of land.	Hon'ble Mr. Dampier	To legalize surveys in the Lower Provinces, and to provide for the erection and maintenance of boundary marks and the apportionment of the cost thereof.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 25th August 1875. Governor-Generals's assent, 23rd September 1875.
Act I (B.C.) of 1876.			
An Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces.	„ Ditto	To afford facilities for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces with the view to obtain evidence thereof in cases affecting such marriages and divorces.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 23rd November 1875. Governor-General's assent, 11th January 1876.
Act II (B.C.) of 1876.			
An Act to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, and Act IV (B.C.) of 1866.	„ Beaufort	To remedy certain defects and introduce certain improvements in the abkaree law of Bengal.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 28th August 1875. Governor-General's assent, 5th February 1876.
Act III (B.C.) of 1876.			
An Act to provide for irrigation in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	„ Dampier	To re-enact in a general form, with amendments and modifications, the provisions of Bengal Acts VIII of 1867 and VI of 1869, relating to the irrigation works in Orissa.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 22nd December 1875. Governor-General's assent, 24th March 1876.
Act IV (B.C.) of 1876.			
An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta.	„ Sir Stuart Hogg ...	To consolidate and amend the municipal law of Calcutta and provide a partly elective corporation therefor.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 25th March 1876. Governor-General's assent, 6th April 1876.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—(*Continued.*)

3.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in* 1875-76.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	If pending—why, and in what state.
A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities. Now Act V (B.C.) of 1876	Hon'ble Mr. Dampier	To provide a general municipal law for municipalities of all classes in Bengal.	2nd January 1875	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 18th April 1876. Governor-General's assent, 10th June 1876.
A Bill to make better provision for the partition of estates. Now Act VIII (B.C.) of 1876.	„ Ditto ...	To amend the law for the partition of estates by providing facilities for effecting such partitions.	9th „ „	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 26th August 1876. Governor-General's assent, 18th September 1876.
A Bill to provide for the registration of revenue-paying and revenue-free lands, and of the proprietors and managers thereof. Now Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.	„ Ditto ...	To provide for a compulsory registration of possessory titles to land with a view to enforce obedience to duties imposed by law on landholders.	2nd „ „	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 22nd July 1876. Governor-General's assent, 9th August 1876.
A Bill to provide for inquiry into disputes regarding rent, and to prevent agrarian disturbances. Now Act VI (B.C.) of 1876.	„ Ditto ...	To provide a speedy and effectual means for the settlement of disputes regarding rent, and thereby to prevent agrarian disturbances.	24th April „	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 21st April 1876. Governor-General's assent, 10th July 1876.

B.—Judicial Statements.

2. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the year* 1875.

	Description of Offences.	Sections of Penal Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks. (The number committed out of those remaining under trial has been noted in this column.)	
2	Offences relating to the army and navy.	131 to 140	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	
3	Offences against public tranquillity ... — Unlawful assembly.	143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158.	1,190	3,373	1,135	2,003	10	225	.....	
4	Offences against public tranquillity ... — Rioting, &c. ...	147, 148, 152 and 153 to 156.	1,264	5,667	1,574	3,712	20	361		25
5	Offences against public tranquillity ... — Affray	160	225	655	89	562	...	4	.....	
6	Offences — By public servants	161 to 169	177	238	137	85	...	16	.....	
7	Offences — Relating to public servants ...	161, 170, and 171.	132	162	72	85	...	5	.....	
8	Contempt of lawful authority... ...	172 to 190	5,186	9,465	2,379	6,956	3	127	.....	
9	False evidence or subornation of the same.	193 to 200	711	995	411	488	1	95		27
	Attempt	.....	1	1	...	...	...	1		1
10	Offences against public justice ...	201 to 229	1,904	2,658	952	1,597	9	100		30
11	„ relating to coin	231 to 254	123	155	65	81	2	7		4
12	„ „ to stamps	255 to 263	15	26	12	10	1	3	.....	
13	„ „ to weights and measures.	264 to 267	158	259	64	193	...	2	.....	
14	„ affecting public health ...	269 to 278	185	294	65	227	...	2	.....	
15	„ „ safety	279 to 289	713	830	133	690	2	5	.....	
16	„ „ convenience ...	290 and 291	656	910	92	818	...	...	.....	
17	„ „ decency or morals	292 to 294	147	276	38	236	...	2	.....	
18	„ relating to religion	295 to 298	28	39	23	12	...	4		4
19	Murder	302 and 303	357	870	407	262	10	191		105
	Attempt	.....	62	90	92	30	...	7		3
20	Culpable homicide	304	324	692	296	314	6	76		35
	Attempt	.....	81	71	18	50	2	1	.....	
21	Abetment of suicide	305 and 306	77	72	25	39	6	2	.....	
	Attempt	.....	217	187	59	117	2	9	.....	
23	Causing miscarriage. — Attended with aggravating circumstances.	312 to 315	62	66	42	16	1	7		3
24	Causing miscarriage. — Other cases ...	312	118	76	57	15	...	4		2
	Attempt	.....	1	2	...	2	...	...	.....	
26	Exposure of infant	317	106	89	29	49	3	8		7
27	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of the body.	318	38	48	16	31	...	1	.....	
28	Hurt ... ... — With aggravating circumstances.	325 to 331 and 333.	805	1,242	409	729	5	99		17
	Hurt ... ... — Attempt	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	.....	
29	Hurt ... ... — Other cases ...	323, 324, 332 and 334 to 338.	6,247	6,781	2,441	4,086	12	242		5
	Attempt	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	.....	
30	Wrongful restraint	341	1,217	1,240	609	607	...	33	.....	
31	„ confinement	342 to 348	2,550	2,469	1,453	864	6	146	.....	
	Attempt	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	.....	
32	Criminal force or assault	352 to 358	39,927	24,805	12,468	11,962	17	354	.....	
33	Kidnapping or forcible abduction — With aggravating circumstances.	364, 366, 367	113	178	119	52	3	4		3
34	Kidnapping or forcible abduction ... — Other cases ...	363, 365, 368, 369.	218	299	173	99	...	27		13
	Attempt	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....	
35	Slavery	370 and 374	1	1	1	...	...	...	.....	
36	Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	372 and 373	32	63	32	18	1	12		9
	Attempt	.....	2	4	...	1	...	3	.....	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—(*Continued.*)

2. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons, tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the year* 1875.

	DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCES.	Sections of Penal Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.	REMARKS. (The number committed out of those remaining under trial has been noted in this column.)
37	Forced labour	347	7	7	4	3	...	...	.....
38	Rape	376	300	273	174	76	1	22	.....
	Attempt	.....	9	9	4	5	...	...	.....
39	Unnatural offence	377	47	40	23	10	...	7	2
40	Theft ... ... With aggravating circumstances.	382	14	18	18	...	...	...	.....
41	Theft ... ... Other cases ...	379 to 381 and 401.	28,043	22,289	8,936	12,237	43	1,073	13
	Attempt	.....	75	43	14	29	...	...	.....
42	Extortion ... With aggravating circumstances.	386 to 389	3	4	2	1	...	1	.....
43	Extortion ... Attempt	.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	.....
	Extortion ... Other cases ...	384 and 385	1,114	864	543	287	1	33	.....
44	Robbery ... With hurt ...	394	14	23	5	17	...	1	1
45	Robbery ... Other cases ...	392	193	227	122	91	...	14	4
	Attempt	.....	1	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
46	Dacoity ... With murder ...	396	8	28	10	18	...	...	.....
47	Dacoity ... With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	397	5	40	34	...	...	6	.....
	Dacoity ... Attempt	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	.....
48	Dacoity ... Other cases ...	395, 399, 400, and 402.	275	1,030	544	361	15	110	51
	Attempt	.....	3	.....	...	...	...	...	.....
49	Criminal misappropriation of property.	403 and 404	749	713	323	374	3	13	.....
	Attempt	.....	2	4	...	4	...	...	.....
50	Criminal breach of trust	406 to 409	2,248	1,608	946	566	13	83	7
51	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property.	411 to 414	2,430	4,145	1,184	2,735	20	156	10
52	Cheating	417 to 420	1,133	798	496	257	4	41	7
	Attempt	.....	2	3	1	2	...	...	.....
53	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	421 to 424	4	6	4	2	...	...	.....
54	Mischief ... With aggravating circumstances.	429 to 433 and 435 to 440.	1,044	1,022	562	391	5	64	.....
	Mischief ... Attempt	.....	3	5	4	1	...	...	.....
55	Mischief ... Other cases ...	426 to 428 and 434.	6,661	4,709	2,736	1,894	9	70	.....
	Attempt	.....	10	12	2	10	...	...	.....
56	Criminal trespass ... ... Resulting in death or other grievous hurt.	459 and 460	33	55	22	27	1	5	5
57	Criminal trespass ... ... For commission of serious offences.	449, 450, 451, 452, 454, 455, 457 and 458.	16,492	3,508	1,197	2,116	16	179	40
	Criminal trespass ... ... Attempt	.....	2,369	40	9	26	...	5	.....
	Criminal trespass ... ... Other cases ...	447, 448, 453, 456, 461 and 462.	8,441	7,809	3,771	3,796	7	235	.....
58	Criminal trespass ... ... Attempt	.....	170	14	3	11	...	...	.....
59	Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers.	465 to 471 and 474.	200	341	220	71	4	46	18
	Attempt	.....	1	3	...	3	...	...	.....
60	Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery.	472 to 476	15	26	18	6	...	2	.....
61	Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document.	477	9	7	6	...	...	1	.....

B.—Judicial Statements.—(*Continued.*)

2. (*Criminal*).—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each offence in the year* 1875.

	Description of Offences.	Sections of Penal Code applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks. (The number committed out of those remaining under trial has been noted in this column.)	
64	Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury.	489	1	3	1	2	...	...	.....	
65	Criminal breach of contract of service.	490 to 492	167	147	76	70	...	1	.....	
	Attempt	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	... ..	
66	Offences relating to marriage... ...	493 to 498	3,082	1,754	1,357	324	5	68		10
67	Defamation	500 to 502	587	346	233	108	1	4	.....	
68	Criminal intimidation, insult, or annoyance. — Resulting in death or other grievous hurt.	506	178	193	83	107	...	3	.....	
	Attempt	.....	3	2	1	1	...	...	.....	
69	Other cases ...	504 to 510	651	449	201	246	...	2	.....	
70	Other offences not included in the foregoing specifications.	.....	30,769	37,815	7,672	29,481	42	620		2
	Attempt	.. ...	8	1	...	1	...	...	.....	
	Total ...	.....	172,930	155,784	57,503	92,919	312	5,050		436

B.—Judicial Statements.—(*Continued.*)

3. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in Lower Bengal in the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year.				Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.										
Unpaid Magistrates	59	971	125	3,370	237	1	5,263	343	1,311	3,529	3	3	74	9	8,049
Bench Magistrates	51	1,860	151	2,464	56	2	4,584	399	1,153	2,953	.....	1	78	5	7,888
(Local and) Subordinate paid Magistrates ...	2,127	32,221	4,726	39,115	2,822	39	81,050	11,582	19,663	45,606	1,525	170	2,504	10	206,349
Full power Magistrates (exercising jurisdiction throughout the district.)	1,338	30,738	3,518	20,891	1,283	15	57,783	8,638	11,643	34,252	1,508	93	1,749	9	128,555
Chief Magistrates of Districts (District Magistrates).	93	3,609	348	2,268	469	11	6,798	870	875	4,587	264	20	182	8	10,805
Total (Magistracy) ...	3,668	69,399	8,868	68,608	4,867	68	155,478	21,732	34,645	90,927	3,300	287	4,587	...	361,646
Sessions Courts	297	9	.....	.....	.....	3,300	3,606	6	1,120	1,992	.....	25	463	43	12,492
High Court... { Ordinary Original Jurisdiction ...	4	181	.....	.....	.....	...	185	6	33	145	.....	...	1	...	701
High Court... { Referred Jurisdiction	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	97	.....	14	71	.....	...	12	...	.....
Grand Total ...	3,971*	69,589	8,868	68,608	4,867	3,463	159,366	21,744	35,812	93,135	3,300	312	5,063	...	374,839

* This number does not correspond with the figures shown at the close of 1874, owing to the exclusion of the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, which appear in the Assam province.

B.—Judicial Statements.—(*Continued.*)

4. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in Lower Bengal in the year* 1875.

B.—JUDICIAL

4. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE				
		Transportation.			*Imprisonment.*				*Fine.*		*Whipping*						
					Rigorous.												
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.
Unpaid Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	192	7	...	23	3,311	3	17	...	7	...	3,226	104
Bench Magistrates	...	...	...	...	1	386	7	...	56	2,459	3	63	12	11	8	2,319	189
(Local and) Subordinate paid Magistrates.	...	...	...	...	12	13,506	580	10	3,296	28,276	154	1,290	546	892	723	25,424	5,739
Full power Magistrates (exercising jurisdiction throughout the district.)	...	...	...	...	26	9,673	366	10	1,678	18,942	149	1,080	866	1,338	1,303	16,247	3,900
Chief Magistrates of Districts (District Magistrates).	...	...	3	...	6	1,036	63	..	226	2,654	26	98	123	101	421	2,437	336
Total (Magistracy) ...	...	...	3	...	45	24,793	1,023	20	5,279	55,642	335	2,548	1,547	2,349	2,455	49,653	10,268
Sessions Courts	92	201	80	...	3	1,584	14	...	144	12	2	6	...	...	...	5	82
High Court, Ordinary Original Jurisdiction.	2	...	8	...	...	133	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	94	201	91	...	48	26,510	1,038	20	5,424	55,654	337	2,554	1,547	2,349	2,455	49,658	10,350

N.B.—This statement does not include the following convic-
501 persons convicted under chapters 39, 40,
1 person sent to Government work-house

STATEMENTS.—(*Continued.*)

by the various criminal tribunals in Lower Bengal in the year 1875.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.

Fine.							*Imprisonment.*										*Whipping.*		
Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days.		6 months.		2 years.		7 years.		Above 7 years.		10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.
							Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.			
4	...	...	...	10,018 0 3	9,564 4 4	806 6 0	75	6	112	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	1
4	3	...	...	10,982 9 6	10,603 13 4	415 10 0	117	6	228	1	42	...	...	...	...	...	43	12	71
270	130	9	...	2,90,918 5 3	2,17,257 9 10	24,468 3 6	3,206	365	8,469	212	1,781	3	62	...	...	...	417	680	343
322	137	9	5	2,32,526 5 2	1,89,702 5 2	20,819 8 9	1,499	180	5,844	182	2,349	4	7	..	...	...	382	587	260
57	38	9	3	42,640 14 2	30,102 14 0	1,159 8 0	131	41	523	22	358	...	30	...	...	...	33	66	25
657	308	27	8	5,87,086 2 4	4,56,630 14 8	47,669 4 3	5,028	598	15,176	418	4,535	7	99	...	...	...	885	1,352	646
33	29	3	4	32,932 0 0	5,611 12 6	825 0 0	18	10	204	2	520	1	711	1	134	...	...	3	5
1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	6	...	55	1	66	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
691	337	30	12	6,20,018 2 4	4,62,242 11 2	48,494 4 3	5,052	608	15,435	421	5,121	8	815	1	135	...	885	1,355	651

tions, there being no appropriate headings to indicate them, viz.
and 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,
as a vagrant under Act XXI of 1869.

B.—Judicial Statements.—(*Continued.*)

5. (*Criminal.*)—*Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases during the year* 1875.

Tribunal.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under section 296, Code of Criminal Procedure.	Number of Persons.							
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chief Magistrates ...	4,273	566	2,089	438	737	51	193	22	192
Sessions Courts	6,419	1,912	2,127	599	958	54	111	213	445
Total ...	10,692	2,472	4,207	1,037	1,695	105	304	235	637
High Court	2,233	207	1,335	135	418	22	.....	.....	116
Grand Total ...	12,925	2,679	5,542	1,172	2,113	127	304	235	753

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—*(Continued.)*

6. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the year* 1875.

B.—JUDICIAL

6. *(Civil.)—Statement showing the number and description*

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	SUITS FOR MONEY, DISTINGUISHING SUITS UP TO RS. 500 COGNIZABLE BY SMALL CAUSE COURTS FROM OTHER CASES.																	
	On written obligation.		On unwritten.		On account stated.		Money had and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of contract not mentioned above.		Rent not falling under the Rent Law.		Moveable property or value thereof.		Damages.	
	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.
Small Cause Courts	25,617	...	5,081	...	1,801	...	645	...	5,398	...	1,333	...	1,840	...	1,601	...	1,759	...
Unpaid Local Tribunals.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (Moonsifs' Courts).	86,210	2,298	6,834	146	8,100	246	2,879	123	2,874	66	2,002	63	1,123	10	6,445	131	3,811	149
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District (Sub-Judges' Courts).	.....	1,009	...	51	23	99	...	195	...	26	2	18	...	5	5	37	7	42
Chief Courts of Districts (District Judges' Courts).	.....	33	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,11,827	3,345	11,915	199	9,924	345	3,524	318	8,272	92	3,337	87	2,963	15	8,051	168	5,577	191
	170,150																	

STATEMENTS.—(*Continued.*)

of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the year 1875.

SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.								OTHER SUITS.											
Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of leases.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other causes.	For pottahs or kabulyuts.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
107,115	2,213	333	457	353	1,748	731	3,027	27,547	910	2,930	1,202	716	42	680	60	407	536	...	106
475	8	...	1	1	5	32	65	855	117	284	145	50	16	50	1	3	33	...	3
14	1	...	.....	1	...	2	3	26	7	.....	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
5,936	61	609	76	131	251	12	50	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
113,540	2,283	942	534	486	2,004	777	3,145	28,428	1,034	3,214	1,348	769	58	730	62	410	569	...	109
123,711								36,731											

B.—Judicial Statements.—(*Continued.*)

7. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the year* 1875.

Value of Suits.	Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total number of suits disposed of in different Courts.	Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsifs', Deputy Collectors', and other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.			
In Civil Courts.								
							Rs.	
Not exceeding ... Rs. 5	.....	2,483	31,340	2	*Vide* Remarks.*	33,825	1,04,291	* This part of column 5 is advisedly blank, because it is not possible to exhibit the values of all suits filed in the High Court on the Original Side; and where it is possible, there is no institution fee requiring the value in every case to be stated. The total number of suits disposed of in 1875 were— General jurisdiction 619 Special ditto 80 Total... 699
Ditto ... 20	.....	13,967	81,377	32		95,376	12,02,163	
Ditto ... 100	.....	23,486	1,21,624	159		145,269	65,34,900	
Ditto ... 500	.....	5,103	33,005	145		38,253	69,71,249	
Ditto ... 1,000	.....	.....	4,459	57		4,516	30,39,287	
Ditto ... 5,000	.....	.....	4	2,992		2,996	60,08,644	
Ditto ... 10,000	.....	.....	.....	408		408	33,65,434	
Ditto ... 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	245		245	58,09,031	
Exceeding ... 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	12		12	35,68,422	
Total in Civil Courts ...	.....	45,039	271,809	4,052		320,900	3,96,03,421	
In Revenue Courts.								
Not exceeding ... 5	.....	.....	1,487	200	Necessarily blank.	1,687	4,823	
Ditto ... 20	.....	.....	2,493	369		2,862	31,617	
Ditto ... 100	.....	.....	1,768	338		2,106	90,642	
Ditto ... 500	.....	.....	329	111		440	81,476	
Ditto ... 1,000	.....	.....	33	14		47	32,980	
Ditto ... 5,000	.....	.....	9	7		16	31,638	
Ditto ... 10,000	.....	.....	.....	2		2	10,522	
Ditto ... 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	
Exceeding ... 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	
Total in Revenue Courts...	.....	.....	6,119	1,041		7,160	2,33,698	
Grand Total ...	.....	45,039	277,928	5,093		328,060	3,98,37,119	

B.—Judicial Statements.—(*Continued.*)

8. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the year* 1875.

B.—JUDICIAL

8. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of*

Class of Courts.	1 Suits remaining from last year.	2 Instituted in 1875.	3 Received by transfer.	4 Total for disposal.	5 Transferred to other Courts	6 Plaint rejected or returned	7 Dismissed for default.	8 Withdrawn with leave.	9 Compromised.
Civil Courts.									
Village Courts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Small Cause Courts	2,261	45,075	329	47,665	3	127	4,082	968	5,081
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals (Moonsifs' Courts)	33,867	274,623	20,882	329,372	18,177	684	16,582	5,471	26,829
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (Sub-Judges' Courts)	1,206	3,663	990	5,859	648	31	72	61	413
Chief Courts of Districts (District Judges' Courts)	112	105	212	429	99	1	8	18	30
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction. — High Court (Original Side)	772	641	1	1,414	.....	1†	50	80	18
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. — Admiralty ...	4	5	.....	9	.....	...	.....	...	3
Testamentary...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Matrimonial ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Insolvent ...	177	78	.....	255	.....	...	12	13	.....
Divorce ...	5	6	.....	11	.....	...	.....	1	.....
Total ...	38,404	324,196	22,414	385,014	18,927	844	21,706	6,612	32,369
Revenue Courts.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	1,303	3,560	2,437	7,300	.....	3	1,160	69	414
Courts of Collectors	156	3,566	2	3,724	2,437	...	220	18	47
Total ...	1,459	7,126	2,439	11,024	2,437	3	1,380	87	461
Grand Total ...	39,863*	331,322	24,853	396,038	21,364	847	23,086	6,699	32,830

* The cases pending at the beginning of 1875 differ from those pending at the close of 1874
† This plaint was admitted and subsequently taken off the file.

STATEMENTS.—(*Continued.*)

civil suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the year 1875.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	CONTESTED. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	CONTESTED. Judgment for defendant.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months.	Over 4 months.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS. Contested.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS. Uncontested.	Referred to arbitration.	REMARKS.
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
12,604	11,316	523	6,660	2,778	45,039	2,623	...	...	...	...	235	
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
39,756	84,785	20,390	54,222	23,091	271,810	39,385	5,287	6,405	...	...	937	
333	993	13	1,327	568	3,787	1,407	287	728	...	...	15	
20	41	...	89	45	252	78	16	47	...	...	1	
86	185	4	148	40	619	795	711	651	...	...	12	
...	...	...	1	2	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	.....	.....	68	187	...	...	...	...	...	Insolvents sworn and discharged 43
...	2	1	2	.....	6	5	...	5	...	...	...	Application for protection orders... 35
												Vesting and other orders ... 555
52,799	97,322	20,931	6,2449	26,524	321,587	44,483	6,301	7,838	...	...	1,200	
...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
607	1,479	109	1,668	611	6,120	1,180	263	150	...	...	1	
161	152	8	352	83	1,041	246	23	5	...	...	...	
768	1,631	117	2,020	694	7,161	1,426	286	155	...	...	1	
53,567	98,953	21,048	64,469	27,218	328,748	4,5909	6,587	7,993	...	...	1,201	

owing to the exclusion of the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, which now appear in Assam.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—(*Continued.*)

9. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the year* 1875.

CLASS OF COURTS.		Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default or under sections 5 and 6 of Act XXIII of 1861.	HEARD EX PARTE. Confirmed.	HEARD EX PARTE. Modified.	HEARD EX PARTE. Reversed.	CONTESTED. Confirmed.	CONTESTED. Modified.	CONTESTED. Reversed.	CONTESTED. Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Objections under section 348, Act VIII of 1859.	Objections allowed.
Civil Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of District. (Subordinate Judges' Courts.)	Civil Appeals ...	1,782	108	9,040	10,930	1,237	248	56	4	51	4,222	503	1,668	454	7,206	2,487	2,002	225	54
	Revenue Appeals	730	.....	5,069	5,799	233	138	74	5	42	2,650	437	1,054	263	4,663	903	460	260	97
Collector's Appellate Courts		48	420	.....	468	.....	18	11	...	1	226	22	65	28	371	97	4	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of District.	Civil Appeals ...	4,450	11,322	1,023	16,795	8,502	228	45	...	13	2,576	198	997	207	4,264	4,029	1,640	148	53
District Judges' Courts.	Revenue Appeals	2,915	8,400	677	11,992	5,433	129	100	12	19	2,719	398	884	283	4,544	2,015	490	206	80
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province, each class of Courts being specified.		9,925	20,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	21,048	9,531	...	...	...
Chief Court of Province. (High Court.)	Regular Appeal from Judge or Bench in Original Jurisdiction.	11	56	1	68	.....	8 {4†	2	....	2	26	2	13	...	57	11	6	3	...
	Ditto from District Courts.	374	319	.....	693	.....	25	...	...	...	135	13	50	32	255	438	...	...	...
	Special Appeals ...	2,561	2,854	.....	5,415	.....	127	...	...	...	1,602	39	145	328	2,241	2,174	...	...	...
	Total ...	12,871*	23,479	15,810	52,160	15,405	925	288	21	128	14,156	1,612	4,876	1,595	23,601	13,154	4,602	842	284

* The cases pending at the beginning of 1875 differ from those pending at the close of 1874 owing to the exclusion of the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, which now appear in Assam.

† Withdrawn.

B.—Judicial Statements.—(*Continued.*)

10. (*Civil.*)—*Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Class of Courts.	Applications to execute decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of 1875.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						Remarks.
									Imprisonment of person.	Movable property.		Immovable property.		Order under section 248, Code of Procedure.	
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.						Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.		
Small Cause Courts	2,613	29,297	192	32,102	4,311	24,743	2,854	.....	476	6,643	2,386	.....	.....	.....	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals (Moonsifs' Courts)	40,282	1,91,405	7,698	2,39,385	57,210	132,432	49,010	5,843	2,456	36,947	13,395	42,143	14,534	141	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District (Subordinate Judges' Courts)	2,317	9,309	511	12,137	2,578	7,020	2,500	337	103	1,533	376	2,989	1,285	100	
Chief Courts of Districts (District Judges' Courts)	566	1,167	694	2,427	503	1,435	486	41	23	245	67	524	211	5	
Revenue Courts	586	3,162	.....	3,748	1,182	1,664	902	70	17	481	140	628	257	7	
Total ...	46,364*	234,340	9,095	289,799	65,784	167,294	55,752	6,291	3,075	45,849	16,364	46,284	16,287	253	

* The cases pending at the beginning of 1875 differ from those pending at the close of 1874 owing to the exclusion of the districts of Sylhet and Cachar, which now appear in Assam.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.—(*Continued.*)

11.—*Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the year* 1875.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.		ASSESSORS' TRIALS.		Notes showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.	REMARKS.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.		
Courts of Session (Criminal).	Number of Jurors, 3, 5, 7, or 9, Number of Assessors, 2 or more. Qualifications as described in sections 404, 405, & 406, Code of Criminal Procedure.	350	1,351*	297	53	1,196	155	All offences, including abetments and attempts, falling under chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the I. P. Code, are tried by Jury; the rest are tried with the aid of Assessors.	*Out of this number 42 cases were disposed of without the opinion of Assessors, the prisoners having pleaded guilty.
High Court (Ordinary Original Jurisdiction, Criminal).	The number of Jurors is 9. For qualifications, see sections 2 & 3 of the Jury Rules.	102 cases were tried by Jury... 6 cases were certified as unsustainable under section 14, Act X of 1875. In 48 cases the prisoners pleaded guilty. 1 remaining. 157 Total cases.	...	...	...	...	...	Juries were employed in criminal trials only.	

B.—Judicial Statements.—(*Continued.*)

12.—*Statement of business disposed of in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the year* 1875.

(Appellate Side.)

	Remaining from 1874.	Filed in 1875.	Disposed of in 1875.	Remaining at close of 1875.	Days of sittings, with number of Judges.			
					Days.	Barrister Judges.	Civilian Judges.	Other Judges.
I.—Regular Appeals	381	329	266	444				
References to the Full Bench	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	1
					22	3	6	1
Appeals to the Court at large under section 15 of the Letters Patent ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	3	5	1
					10	3	4	1
Reviews	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2	6	1
					25	2	5	1
II.—Special Appeals	2,588	2,966	2,326	3,228				
					5	2	4	1
References to the Full Bench	2	5	6	1	2	2	3	1
					2	2	2	1
Appeals to the Court at large under section 15 of the Letters Patent ...	9	121	70	60	2	2	2	.....
					40	1	6	1
Reviews	6	11	14	3	1	1	6	.....
III.—Miscellaneous Appeals { Regular ...	227	265	357	135	15	1	5	1
{ Special ...	78	135	128	85	1	1	5	.....
					†248 { 12	1	4	1
References to the Full Bench	.....	.....	.....	.....				
					1	1	4	.....
Appeals to the Court at large under section 15 of the Letters Patent ...	2	.....	2	.....	2	1	3	1
					1	1	3	.....
Reviews	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	1
					3	1	2	.....
IV.—References under Mofussil Small Cause Court Acts	3	15	15	3	1	1	1	1
					22	1	1	.....
V.—Divorce Cases	.....	5	4	1	2	1	.....	1
					2	1	.....	.....
VI.— { Appeals } from British Burma ... {	3	1	2	2	5	.....	5	1
{ Reference } {	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	4	1
VII.—Criminal Cases	75	1,159	1,154	80	9	.....	2	.....
					4	.....	1	1
VIII.—Miscellaneous orders in Court	260	2,147	2,123	284	1	.....	1	.....
IX.—Miscellaneous orders out of Court ...	.....	*347	347	.....				
Total ...								

* These figures indicate the number of orders passed out of Court on review of periodical returns (civil and criminal) and sessions statements, but do not include the orders passed on letters and references in the Administrative Department, which are extremely numerous and important, occupying much of the time of one of the Judges, and some of them being further considered by a Committee.

† It must not be forgotten that from this calculation the work done on the Original Side is excluded. During 1875 it amounted to 466 days.

B.—JUDICIAL

12A.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration*

Number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING								
		COMPULSORY.								
	DISTRICTS.	Number of registration offices.	Instruments of gift (section 17, clause 1).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgages of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses 2 and 3.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause 4).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause 4.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
										Rs. A.
	Bengal.									
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Burdwan	16	81	2,047	2,262	22	2,106	2,119	8,637	7,319 8
2	Bankoora	4	5	279	721	.....	1,457	78	2,540	1,822 0
3	Beerbhoom	6	41	559	594	1	398	1,132	2,725	2,426 12
4	Midnapore	12	41	1,505	1,343	2	2,576	3,237	8,709	6,209 12
5	Hooghly	6	29	1,093	743	37	1,221	1,600	4,673	3,756 0
	Howrah	5	30	930	568	46	943	3,416	5,933	4,427 8
6	24-Pergunnahs	19	63	2,760	1,827	81	3,541	5,984	14,256	10,898 12
	Calcutta	1	33	1,201	694	217	34	577	2,756	20,690 8
7	Nuddea	11	29	568	897	18	2,492	4,443	8,447	5,512 8
8	Jessore	19	33	714	732	31	34,735	1,549	27,794	14,730 4
9	Moorshedabad	8	23	479	768	11	862	648	2,791	2,681 0
10	Dinagepore	6	20	441	202	45	38	221	967	1,213 0
11	Maldah	3	25	188	479	4	641	551	1,888	1,403 0
12	Rajshahye	5	16	342	201	118	304	620	1,401	1,413 8
13	Rungpore	7	45	894	630	.....	120	1,455	3,144	2,711 0
14	Bogra	1	19	108	157	7	59	1,690	2,040	1,350 8
15	Pubna	3	21	192	262	4	1,560	1,351	3,399	2,062 0
16	Darjeeling	3	1	86	75	2	.....	14	178	313 8
17	Julpigoree	3	6	491	197	1	56	314	1,065	1,062 0
18	Dacca	8	70	1,378	1,516	61	1,504	3,803	8,332	6,783 0
19	Furreedpore...	9	23	518	611	99	9,657	3,180	14,088	7,738 8
20	Backergunge	14	51	1,620	2,271	36	21,060	1,872	26,910	16,206 12
21	Mymensingh	8	62	1,098	609	13	472	5,666	7,911	5,833 4
22	Tipperah	8	26	718	694	34	1,378	9,119	12,469	7,271 8
23	Chittagong	9	32	1,321	874	73	19,567	396	22,263	12,675 0
24	Noakholly	10	33	1,166	1,697	98	9,935	1,329	14,258	8,969 8
	Behar.									
25	Patna	7	32	1,273	1,603	236	193	2,015	5,352	7,346 0
26	Gya	5	20	766	1,034	88	188	1,675	3,771	5,189 8
27	Shahabad	7	15	843	1,696	185	18	1,802	4,559	5,201 0
28	Mozufferpore	7	11	1,094	1,248	13	30	1,821	4,217	5,586 8
29	Durbhunga	7	16	959	978	13	69	1,564	3,599	5,142 0
30	Sarun	5	16	735	1,166	47	48	3,196	5,208	6,433 8
31	Chumparun	2	1	127	135	4	17	5,537	5,871	2,547 0
32	Monghyr	9	38	626	1,357	65	81	2,780	4,947	6,113 8
33	Bhagulpore	5	15	479	773	2	87	3,525	4,881	4,441 8
34	Purneah	7	4	484	396	3	197	1,898	2,982	2,610 8
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	5	...	103	174	.....	13	191	481	491 8
	Orissa.									
36	Cuttack	4	8	366	433	42	33	246	1,128	1,259 8
37	Pooree	2	5	410	369	.....	1	389	1,174	985 0
38	Balasore	3	3	181	192	44	48	464	932	804 8
	Chota Nagpore.									
39	Hazareebagh	4	3	75	410	5	213	1,122	1,828	1,710 0
40	Lohardugga	2	7	143	592	41	242	712	1,737	1,911 8
41	Singbhoom	1	3	10	12	24	10	125	184	123 8
42	Manbhoom	4	7	170	307	.....	686	1,670	2,840	2,051 0
	Office of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	GRAND TOTAL ...	290	1,062	31,290	34,545	1,873	109,399	87,096	265,265	2,17,428 0

STATEMENTS.—(*Continued.*)

Offices of the Province of Bengal in the year 1875-76.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

OPTIONAL.										
Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less (section 18, clause 3), and leases exempted under the provision in section 17.	Awards (section 18, clause 4).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Total value of immovable property transferred.
								Rs.	A.	Rs.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
10,332	3,138	.....	24	.....	110	1	13,605	7,066	0	27,93,054
1,493	1,003	.....	44	.....	99	.....	2,729	1,406	0	4,87,612
2,992	1,113	6	.....	.....	22	.....	4,133	2,129	0	10,33,963
7,436	2,917	.....	48	.....	169	15	10,585	5,577	8	21,45,358
2,271	508	7	10	.....	56	3	2,849	1,589	0	13,38,501
1,920	406	8	51	2	51	2	2,440	1,386	0	10,66,583
8,039	3,218	28	387	.....	142	11	11,825	6,156	0	42,80,968
31	4	1	22	2	212	4	276	460	0	3,06,70,527
1,496	899	1	37	1	68	8	2,510	1,414	8	14,89,179
4,136	1,422	9	105	.....	93	2	5,767	3,070	0	15,47,082
1,923	541	1	24	1	78	4	2,569	1,374	0	12,31,617
1,136	71	.....	3	2	54	1	1,267	716	0	8,10,062
1,016	340	9	27	.....	85	9	1,486	820	0	4,74,400
155	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	101	8	5,64,902
2,472	556	.....	56	.....	44	7	3,135	1,631	8	10,94,618
129	84	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	217	110	8	3,30,617
410	173	1	26	.....	9	.....	619	337	0	5,02,480
13	3	.....	2	1	12	.....	31	50	0	3,01,827
447	87	.....	25	.....	32	.....	591	327	8	5,13,255
1,158	407	9	168	.....	193	2	1,937	1,365	4	24,27,423
1,692	403	26	67	.....	64	1	2,253	1,236	8	8,67,755
4,206	2,865	21	49	1	121	3	7,256	3,903	0	24,80,324
832	161	7	204	2	167	1	1,374	1,097	8	17,12,615
1,707	478	5	366	.....	105	6	2,667	1,699	0	17,05,307
2,339	1,062	44	52	.....	212	21	3,730	2,120	0	14,31,128
2,843	1,148	52	301	.....	72	5	4,421	2,331	8	12,62,999
541	410	8	28	.....	186	.....	1,173	1,119	8	44,19,216
294	204	5	10	.....	115	2	630	841	0	27,57,592
411	235	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	725	749	8	28,23,704
440	256	2	3	.....	208	.....	909	1,073	0	35,98,963
453	217	.....	6	.....	80	.....	756	840	8	32,56,477
419	439	6	65	.....	95	3	1,027	890	0	40,01,575
71	50	.....	5	.....	6	1	133	102	8	7,66,086
338	251	19	19	.....	54	1	682	609	8	33,84,351
425	191	.....	7	.....	51	.....	674	547	0	25,98,874
1,301	393	.....	15	.....	58	67	1,834	1,043	0	12,97,350
410	610	.....	8	.....	17	1	1,046	541	8	3,02,321
1,123	163	.....	1	.....	42	.....	1,329	709	0	728,396
1,100	451	.....	28	.....	34	20	1,633	856	8	3,88,729
674	144	3	17	4	36	.....	878	449	0	3,91,916
104	270	4	31	.....	8	1	418	229	8	6,33,604
121	675	8	293	.....	37	...	1,134	630	0	8,58,970
19	7	3	.....	.....	2	...	31	15	0	45,155
532	573	3	14	.....	20	...	1,142	597	8	6,40,613
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
71,400	28,684	296	2,649	16	3,382	202	106,629	61,358	4	9,75,80,538

f

B.—JUDICIAL

12A.—*General Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration*

Number.	Districts.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
		REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						
		Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property, clause 5, section 18.	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause 7).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause 7.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.
	Bengal.					Rs. A.		
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Burdwan	98	1,379	572	2,044	1,771 8	.....	122
2	Bankoora	21	210	40	271	225 8	.....	21
3	Beerbhoom	31	245	39	315	303 8	.....	29
4	Midnapore	63	2,551	287	2,906	2,218 8	.....	50
5	Hooghly	80	729	201	1,010	941 0	.....	49
	Howrah	32	578	125	735	662 8	.....	49
6	24-Pergunnahs	286	5,805	1,137	7,228	5,465 0	1	81
	Calcutta	64	392	125	581	2,000 8	12	48
7	Nuddea	156	5,432	1,195	6,783	4,371 0	.....	90
8	Jessore	198	31,452	672	32,322	17,944 0	.....	64
9	Moorshedabad	62	647	197	906	898 0	.....	153
10	Dinagepore	3	49	89	141	209 0	.....	18
11	Maldah	14	253	148	415	345 8	.....	30
12	Rajshahye	17	221	265	503	528 0	1	40
13	Rungpore	18	313	268	599	624 8	.....	52
14	Bogra	2	93	35	130	134 8	.....	16
15	Pubna	48	763	282	1,093	852 0	.....	35
16	Darjeeling	2	47	20	69	81 0	.....	.....
17	Julpigoree	5	115	62	182	231 8	.....	5
18	Dacca	144	707	1,384	2,235	2,456 8	1	124
19	Furreedpore	97	1,294	358	1,749	1,329 0	.....	70
20	Backergunge	97	3,158	1,143	4,398	3,235 8	1	69
21	Mymensingh	69	236	376	731	901 8	.....	83
22	Tipperah	79	470	914	1,463	1,659 8	.....	48
23	Chittagong	97	803	545	1,445	1,314 8	1	44
24	Noakholly	115	810	1,834	2,759	2,353 0	.....	23
	Behar.							
25	Patna	94	450	244	788	1,054 8	.....	17
26	Gya	38	411	107	556	654 8	.....	12
27	Shahabad	39	167	189	395	529 8	1	3
28	Mozufferpore	189	508	205	902	1,252 0	.....	3
29	Durbhunga	188	702	235	1,125	1,538 0	.....	.....
30	Sarun	53	638	315	1,006	1,196 8	.....	9
31	Chumparun	99	271	1,137	1,507	1,215 8	.....	.....
32	Monghyr	87	459	76	622	818 8	.....	.....
33	Bhgulpore	79	665	121	865	764 8	1	1
34	Purneah	50	304	144	498	615 8	.....	.....
35	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	35	770	28	833	575 0	.....	4
	Orissa.							
36	Cuttack	12	209	88	309	364 0	.....	22
37	Pooree	6	313	94	313	326 0	.....	41
38	Balasore	19	223	36	278	241 0	.....	26
	Chota Nagpore.							
39	Hazareebagh	25	290	82	397	535 0	.....	.....
40	Lohardugga	14	277	57	348	397 0	.....	.....
41	Singbhoom	.....	1	2	3	4 0	.....	.....
42	Manbhoom	15	250	131	396	377 0	.....	.....
	Office of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,940	65,610	15,604	84,154	65,514 8	19	1,556

STATEMENTS.—(*Concluded.*)

Offices of the Province of Bengal in the year 1875-76.

28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications or copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registrations under columns 27 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees.	Total expenditure.
						Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 7 6	57,092 8 10
1	11	2	89	251	283	16,649 0	10,002 7 0	18,674 11 0
.....	.....	.....	24	20	70	3,537 8	1,123 0 3	3,604 6 3
1	7	.....	106	46	195	4,979 4	3,344 1 6	7,877 8 8
.....	4	1	62	123	410	14,205 12	5,706 11 3	14,214 3 3
.....	4	* 2	32	192	269	6,482 0	4,967 6 0	8,160 9 5
.....	2	4	66	59	245	6,672 0	4,326 3 0	8,075 6 11
1	9	16	139	533	715	22,847 12	13,798 13 6	24,387 13 10
.....	15	8	18	392	574	23,343 0	22,004 4 0	13,351 13 10
1	12	16	51	247	304	11,662 0	5,672 8 0	11,507 4 8
5	5	6	103	324	919	36,020 4	10,960 7 3	33,449 9 8
.....	10	38	86	264	218	5,565 0	4,764 0 6	9,060 13 1
2	4	.....	15	114	78	2,218 0	1,398 8 0	1,946 2 8
1	2	.....	22	113	55	2,692 8	1,247 10 9	2,313 4 5
4	6	13	2	136	135	2,219 0	1,855 10 0	2,522 0 6
4	5	1	41	239	123	5,191 0	3,610 4 3	5,630 13 4
5	.....	.....	2	37	52	1,679 8	671 12 0	1,097 8 6
1	2	.....	53	132	131	3,395 0	2,212 2 8	3,550 13 5
.....	3	.....	22	30	14	444 8	351 5 0	941 3 7
.....	8	.....	5	80	43	1,641 0	959 2 0	1,862 9 7
5	34	28	87	458	594	11,120 12	8,218 2 3	12,193 14 4
2	3	14	94	209	416	10,642 0	3,697 15 3	12,458 12 9
2	5	.....	116	262	993	23,629 4	13,087 3 10	24,055 12 6
7	63	62	92	339	346	8,192 4	6,945 3 0	8,257 11 2
3	25	2	54	237	447	10,834 0	6,179 9 0	14,352 6 7
.....	33	44	491	228	391	16,285 8	5,112 9 6	16,236 10 6
.....	21	39	117	418	450	13,746 0	5,650 0 5	14,748 3 1
.....	1	2	32	279	713	9,588 0	11,987 5 6	9,532 3 3
1	2	.....	7	167	568	6,737 0	5,634 9 0	7,923 8 2
.....	.....	2	8	196	347	6,492 0	3,712 3 0	6,068 4 3
.....	1	.....	25	222	415	7,923 8	4,784 1 0	8,040 7 10
.....	.....	.....	24	181	192	7,520 8	3,621 6 0	8,033 2 2
.....	.....	.....	10	170	632	8,546 0	5,949 1 6	8,020 15 10
.....	.....	.....	24	46	100	3,865 0	1,122 0 0	2,839 3 0
.....	3	.....	17	112	365	7,541 8	5,048 2 3	8,118 5 3
.....	.....	6	87	161	316	5,757 0	3,632 0 3	5,959 3 1
.....	6	12	55	127	198	4,269 0	3,435 1 0	5,452 14 9
.....	.....	.....	17	55	51	1,624 0	390 6 3	2,662 4 5
.....	1	.....	5	59	102	2,420 8	1,253 6 0	2,818 1 3
.....	1	.....	10	41	89	2,331 8	458 6 0	1,829 2 6
.....	.....	.....	2	35	117	1,598 8	674 7 0	1,631 14 1
.....	1	1	13	34	44	2,474 8	875 10 6	2,699 6 9
.....	1	1	4	57	121	2,933 8	819 4 0	2,394 10 7
.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	142 8	72 14 0	421 3 0
1	.....	.....	21	27	62	3,049 8	307 13 0	2,024 15 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,043 8 0	7 1 6
47	310	320	2,351	7,454	12,899	3,50,712 12	2,05,792 1 6	4,17,401 11 5

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *confined in*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1875.			Received during the year 1875.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Burdwan ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	328	14	342	312	29	341	640	43	683
		Under-trial	20	4	24	299	36	335	319	40	359
		Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20
Cutwa	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	242	41	283	249	41	290
		Under-trial	4	...	4	139	34	173	143	34	177
Bood-Bood ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	124	10	134	125	10	135
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	129	16	145	129	16	145
Raneegunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	177	17	194	188	17	205
		Under-trial	2	...	2	181	10	191	183	10	193
Culna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	17	2	19	324	39	363	341	41	382
		Under-trial	.....	1	1	146	15	161	146	16	162
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	...	2
Johanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	187	25	212	201	25	226
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	165	17	182	165	17	182
Bankoora ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	210	7	217	269	27	296	479	34	513
		Under-trial	5	1	6	220	16	236	225	17	242
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	7	1	8	7	1	8
Beerbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	249	13	262	346	27	373	595	40	635
		Under-trial	20	3	23	312	29	341	332	32	364
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	4	...	4	4	...	4
Midnapore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	271	11	282	670	55	725	941	66	1,007
		Under-trial	.....	4	4	8	13	21	8	17	25
		Civil ...	4	...	4	24	...	24	28	...	28
Ditto ...	Magte.'s *hajat*	Under-trial	9	...	9	562	43	605	571	43	614
Ditto ...	Central Jail	Convicts ...	1,037	...	1,037	2	...	2	1,039	...	1,039
		Under-trial	16	...	16	202	...	202	218	...	218
Tumlook ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	9	1	10	200	24	224	209	25	234
		Under-trial	1	...	1	199	19	218	200	19	219
Gurbetta ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	3	10	156	19	175	163	22	185
		Under-trial	10	...	10	210	17	227	220	17	237
Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	438	47	485	443	47	490
		Under-trial	2	1	3	351	14	365	353	15	368
Hooghly ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	523	...	523	254	30	284	777	30	807
		Under-trial	9	3	12	244	44	288	253	47	300
		Civil ...	5	1	6	13	...	13	18	1	19
Serampore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	4	26	30	443	43	186	147	69	216
		Under-trial	2	1	3	332	42	374	334	43	377
		Civil ...	2	...	2	50	2	52	52	2	54
Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	33	2	35	596	33	629	629	35	664
		Under-trial	9	...	9	514	37	551	523	37	560
Moheshreka ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	239	39	278	245	39	284
		Under-trial	1	...	1	192	35	227	193	35	228

* Including

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.*			Remaining at end of the year 1875.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
722	65	787	350	15	365	340·26	17·20	357·46	351·70	17·88	369·58
304	40	344	15	.....	15	9·12	0·68	9·80			
18	.....	18	2	.....	2	2·32	.....	2·32			
247	41	288	2	.....	2	4·15	0·96	5·11	7·26	1·02	8·28
140	34	174	3	.....	3	3·11	0·06	3·17			
124	10	134	1	.....	1	2·66	0·12	2·78	6·06	0·53	6·59
125	16	141	4	.....	4	3·40	0·41	3·81			
187	17	204	2	.....	2	5·79	0·88	6·67	8·93	1·41	10·34
176	9	185	7	1	8	3·14	0·53	3·67			
340	41	381	1	.....	1	4·58	0·48	5·06	7·13	0·95	8·08
134	16	150	12	.....	12	2·49	0·47	2·96			
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·06	.....	0·06			
195	24	219	7	1	8	5·82	0·36	6·18	10·84	0·74	11·58
156	17	173	9	.....	9	5·02	0·38	5·40			
402	36	438	355	26	381	277·02	21·36	298·38	283·90	21·92	305·82
218	17	235	7	.....	7	6·56	0·48	7·04			
6	1	7	1	.....	1	0·32	0·08	0·40			
474	29	503	191	17	208	221·46	10·97	232·43	238·81	12·60	251·41
321	32	353	11	.....	11	17·12	1·63	18·75			
3	.....	3	1	.....	1	0·23	.....	0·23			
1,078	61	1,139	408	30	438	414·74	22·33	437·07	417·58	23·31	440·89
8	15	23	.....	2	2	0·56	0·98	1·54			
26	.....	26	2	.....	2	2·28	.....	2·28			
558	39	597	13	4	17	10·70	0·77	11·47	10·70	0·77	11·47
581	.....	581	833	.....	833	925·69	.....	925·69	945·52	.....	945·52
189	.....	189	29	.....	29	19·83	.....	19·83			
208	24	232	7	1	8	4·90	1·00	5·90	14·66	1·62	16·28
199	19	218	1	.....	1	9·76	0·62	10·38			
159	22	181	6	.....	6	2·84	0·33	3·17	11·03	0·84	11·87
209	17	226	11	.....	11	8·19	0·51	8·70			
446	47	493	4	.....	4	12·32	0·88	13·20	27·48	1·11	28·59
325	14	339	28	1	29	15·16	0·23	15·39			
814	42	856	551	.....	551	505·07	1·53	506·60	518·06	4·51	522·57
244	43	287	9	4	13	10·80	2·93	13·73			
18	1	19	.....	.....	.....	2·19	0·05	2·24			
143	75	218	4	22	26	3·24	24·96	28·20	15·53	26·12	41·65
325	43	368	9	.....	9	7·04	1·06	8·10			
46	2	48	6	.....	6	5·25	0·10	5·35			
1,018	71	1,089	4	.....	4	13·24	0·48	13·72	23·94	1·92	25·86
511	31	542	12	6	18	10·70	1·44	12·14			
247	39	286	2	.....	2	3·60	0·24	3·84	7·04	0·93	7·97
188	35	223	5	.....	5	3·44	0·69	4·13			

transfers.

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *confined in*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1875.			Received during the year 1875.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Calcutta ...	European Jail	Convicts ...	44	2	46	432	12	444	476	14	490
		Under-trial	1	...	1	35	3	38	36	3	39
		Civil ...	1	...	1	64	6	70	65	6	71
Ditto ...	Native Jail...	Convicts ...	1,110	3	1,113	1,011	133	1,144	2,121	136	2,257
		Under-trial	16	...	16	299	12	311	315	12	327
		Civil ...	21	...	21	320	51	371	341	51	392
Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs.	*European* ward in the Central and District Jail	Convicts ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Ditto ...	*Natives*, Central and District Jail	Convicts ...	2,195	...	2,195	987	...	987	3,182	...	3,182
		Under-trial	16	...	16	352	...	352	368	...	368
		Civil ...	4	...	4	45	...	45	49	...	49
Ditto ...	Magte.'s *hajat*	Under-trial	.....	...	.....	229	36	265	229	36	265
Diamond Harbour.	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	220	7	227	226	7	233
		Under-trial	4	1	5	258	11	269	262	12	274
Barripore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	235	12	247	236	12	248
		Under-trial	3	...	3	108	4	112	111	4	115
Satkhira ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	301	3	304	311	3	314
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	250	10	260	250	10	260
Busseerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	95	1	96	95	1	96
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	121	6	127	121	6	127
Dum-Dum ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	89	3	92	90	3	93
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	93	1	94	93	1	94
Barrackpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	148	13	161	149	13	162
		Under-trial	1	...	1	221	19	240	222	19	241
Russa ...	Female prison	Convicts ...	.....	305	305	.....	50	50	.....	335	335
		Under-trial	.....	1	1	.....	40	40	.....	41	41
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Baraset ...	Sub-divisional Jail.	Convicts ...	184	...	184	232	10	242	416	10	426
		Under-trial	14	...	14	208	13	221	222	13	235
		Civil ...	1	...	1	4	...	4	5	...	5
Nuddea ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	290	22	312	195	11	206	485	33	518
		Under-trial	13	...	13	173	10	183	186	10	196
		Civil ...	2	...	2	14	...	14	16	...	16
Meherpore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	146	2	148	147	2	149
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	23	...	23	23	...	23
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	303	11	314	304	11	315
		Under-trial	3	...	3	212	11	223	215	11	226
Chooadangah...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	84	16	100	87	16	103
		Under-trial	6	...	6	126	14	140	132	14	146
Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	219	15	234	222	15	237
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	150	12	162	150	12	162

* Including

PRISONS.—(*Continued.*)

SUMMARY.—(*Continued.*)

the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.*			Remaining at end of the year 1875.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
459	12	471	66	2	68	65·31	1·37	66·68	69·19	2·04	71·23
35	3	38	1	.....	1	1·26	0·31	1·57			
63	6	69	2	.....	2	2·62	0·36	2·98			
2,129	136	2,265	988	.....	988	956·55	0·95	957·50	988·08	2·09	990·17
295	12	307	20	.....	20	14·35	0·35	14·70			
324	51	375	17	.....	17	17·18	0·79	17·97			
1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1·00	.....	1·00	1·08	.....	1·08
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	0·01	.....	0·01			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·07	.....	0·07			
2,996	.....	2,996	2,197	.....	2,197	2,222·17	.....	2,222·17	2,250·60	.....	2,250·60
350	.....	350	18	.....	18	25·11	.....	25·11			
43	.....	43	6	.....	6	3·32	.....	3·32			
211	36	247	18	.....	18	11·45	.....	11·45	11·45	.....	11·45
222	7	229	4	.....	4	4·58	0·12	4·70	13·43	0·43	13·86
254	12	266	8	.....	8	8·85	0·31	9·16			
235	12	247	1	.....	1	2·75	0·04	2·79	6·07	0·43	6·50
106	4	110	5	.....	5	3·32	0 39	3·71			
304	3	307	7	.....	7	4·17	0·04	4·21	10·42	0·53	10·95
250	10	260	.....	.....	.....	6·25	0·49	6·74			
95	1	96	.....	.....	.....	1·61	0·04	1·65	5·06	0·69	5·75
118	6	124	3	.....	3	3·45	0·65	4·10			
100	3	103	.....	.....	.....	2·73	0·01	2·74	4·34	0·01	4·35
92	1	93	1	.....	1	1·61	.....	1·61			
148	13	161	1	.....	1	1·58	0·05	1·63	6·46	0·76	7·22
219	19	238	3	.....	3	4·88	0·71	5·59			
.....	455	455	.....	210	210	.....	257·12	257·12	.....	258·94	258·94
.....	36	36	.....	5	5	.....	1·61	1·61			
.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	0·21	0·21			
365	10	375	221	.....	221	213·68	0·06	213·74	218·76	0·30	219·06
221	13	234	1	.....	1	4·54	0·24	4·78			
5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	0·54	.....	0·54			
1,073	54	1,127	318	18	336	327·91	26·46	354·37	339·69	26·90	366·59
167	8	175	19	2	21	9·03	0·44	9·47			
11	.....	11	5	.....	5	2·75	.....	2·75			
148	2	150	2	.....	2	2·43	0·07	2·50	3·74	0·08	3·82
23	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	1·31	0·01	1·32			
305	11	316	1	.....	1	2·46	0·09	2·55	5·88	0·42	6·30
211	11	222	4	.....	4	3·42	0·33	3·75			
90	16	106	2	.....	2	3·10	0·23	3·33	5·27	0·42	5·69
127	13	140	5	1	6	2·17	0·19	2·36			
220	15	235	3	.....	3	2·21	0·17	2·38	4·62	0·25	4·87
145	12	157	5	.....	5	2·41	0·08	2·49			

transfers.

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *confined in*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1875.			Received during the year 1875.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bongong ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	264	8	272	266	8	274
		Under-trial	2	...	2	175	4	179	177	4	181
Jessore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	373	14	387	574	34	608	947	48	995
		Under-trial	4	2	6	432	36	468	436	38	474
		Civil ...	3	...	3	26	...	26	29	...	29
Khoolna ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	135	2	137	135	2	137
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	162	1	163	162	1	163
Bagirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	204	3	207	210	3	213
		Under-trial	1	...	1	132	8	140	133	8	141
Narail ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	394	1	395	395	1	396
		Under-trial	2	...	2	335	13	348	337	13	350
Jhenida ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	124	4	128	125	4	129
		Under-trial	3	...	3	152	5	157	155	5	160
Magoorah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	276	5	281	279	5	284
		Under-trial	6	...	6	146	8	154	152	8	160
Moorshedabad	District Jail	Convicts ...	529	33	562	188	11	199	717	44	761
		Under-trial	10	1	11	160	8	168	170	9	179
		Civil ...	2	...	2	26	...	26	28	...	28
Lalbagh ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	265	25	290	265	25	290
		Under-trial	2	...	2	314	22	336	316	22	338
Rampore Hât	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	230	34	264	235	34	269
		Under-trial	14	...	14	286	36	322	300	36	336
Jungipore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	127	5	132	130	5	135
		Under-trial	3	...	3	192	7	199	195	7	202
Chaltiah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	417	21	438	420	21	441
		Under-trial	27	...	27	928	59	987	955	59	1,014
Dinagepore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	509	5	514	394	11	405	903	16	919
		Under-trial	15	...	15	500	16	516	515	16	531
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	42	1	43	42	1	43
Maldah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	33	5	38	299	25	324	332	30	362
		Under-trial	12	2	14	257	7	264	269	9	278
		Civil ...	3	...	3	40	3	43	43	3	46
Rajshahye ...	Central Jail	Convicts ...	929	16	945	485	22	507	1,414	38	1,452
		Under-trial	4	...	4	508	21	529	512	21	533
		Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20
Ditto ...	Magte.'s *kajat*	Under-trial	.....	...	.....	123	4	127	123	4	127
Nattore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	209	8	217	212	8	220
		Under-trial	8	...	8	171	3	174	179	3	182
Rungpore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	469	4	473	551	18	569	1,020	22	1,042
		Under-trial	10	1	11	608	33	641	618	34	652
		Civil ...	2	...	2	14	...	14	16	...	16
Ditto ..	Magte.'s *kajat*	Under-trial	.....	...	.....	331	5	336	331	5	336

* Including

PRISONS.—(*Continued.*)

SUMMARY.—(*Continued.*)

the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

7			8			9			1		
Discharged from all causes.*			Remaining at end of the year 1875.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
267	8	275	1	.....	1	1·97	0·02	1·99	7·18	0·08	7·26
173	4	177	4	.....	4	5·21	0·06	5·27			
1,307	44	1,351	425	16	441	439·16	18·92	458·08	465·68	21·07	486·75
404	35	439	32	3	35	23·88	2·15	26·03			
27	.....	27	2	.....	2	2·64	.....	2·64			
135	2	137	.....	.....	.....	2·12	0·05	2·17	8·18	0·07	8·25
161	1	162	1	.....	1	6·06	0·02	6·08			
209	3	212	1	.....	1	3·16	0·06	3·22	6·83	0·44	7·27
133	8	141	.....	.....	.....	3·67	0·83	4·05			
394	1	395	1	.....	1	4·31	.....	4·31	14·33	0·18	14·51
334	13	347	3	.....	3	10·02	0·18	10·20			
126	4	130	1	.....	1	1·85	0·04	1·89	5·72	0·21	5·93
149	4	153	6	1	7	3·87	0·17	4·04			
277	6	283	3	.....	3	5·40	0·02	5·42	8·62	0·04	8·66
150	8	158	2	.....	2	3·22	0·02	3·24			
981	76	1,057	566	48	614	506·39	36·79	543·59	519·22	37·46	556·68
163	9	172	7	.....	7	10·92	0·67	11·59			
27	.....	27	1	.....	1	1·50	.....	1·50			
264	25	289	2	.....	2	0·87	0·05	0·92	8·16	0·52	8·68
307	22	329	9	.....	9	7·29	0·04	7·76			
235	34	269	2	.....	2	3·11	0·32	3·43	11·25	0·95	12·20
298	36	334	2	.....	2	8·14	0·63	8·77			
129	5	134	1	.....	1	4·07	0·22	4·29	13·36	0·41	13·77
138	6	144	57	1	58	9·29	0·19	9·48			
436	21	457	4	.....	4	3·62	0·01	3·63	36·29	1·87	38·16
935	58	993	20	1	21	32·67	1·86	34·53			
458	10	468	485	6	491	488·96	8·49	497·45	516·04	8·96	525·00
472	13	485	43	3	46	22·70	0·36	23·06			
36	1	37	6	.....	6	4·38	0·11	4·49			
260	27	287	74	3	77	47·51	5·00	52·51	61·75	5·43	67·18
268	9	277	1	.....	1	10·64	0·38	11·02			
38	3	41	5	.....	5	3·60	0·05	3·65			
1,005	48	1,053	828	6	834	874·77	12·51	887·28	901·27	12·92	914·19
478	19	497	34	2	36	24·62	0·41	25·03			
19	.....	19	1	.....	1	1·88	.....	1·88			
123	4	127	.....	.....	.....	0·87	0·04	0·91	0·87	0·04	0·91
211	8	219	2	.....	2	4·89	0·18	5·07	9·86	0·26	10·12
177	3	180	2	.....	2	4·97	0·08	5·05			
777	21	798	499	4	503	441·35	5·53	446·88	475·36	7·05	482·41
593	28	621	25	6	31	32·68	1·52	34·20			
16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	1·33	....	1·33			
331	5	336	.....	.....	.....	1·06	0·02	1·08	1·06	0·02	1·08

transfers.

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *confined in*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1875.			Received during the year 1875.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bhowanigunge	Lock-up	Convicts	1	...	1	169	3	172	170	3	173
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	137	5	142	137	5	142
Kurigaon	Ditto	Convicts	.....	...	.....	52	...	52	52	...	52
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	55	2	57	55	2	57
Bagdogra	Ditto	Convicts	.....	...	.....	120	2	122	120	2	122
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	153	1	154	153	1	154
Bogra	District Jail	Convicts	118	5	123	504	21	525	622	26	648
		Under-trial	17	5	22	587	22	609	604	27	631
		Civil	1	...	1	63	1	64	64	1	65
Pubna	Ditto	Convicts	128	7	135	414	34	448	542	41	583
		Under-trial	4	1	5	347	26	373	351	27	378
		Civil	.....	...	.....	16	...	16	16	...	16
Serajgunge	Lock-up	Convicts	2	...	2	297	1	298	299	1	300
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	326	3	329	326	3	329
Darjeeling	District Jail	Convicts	48	1	49	149	14	163	197	15	212
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	73	...	73	73	...	73
		Civil	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12
Julpigoree	Ditto	Convicts	130	4	134	297	13	310	427	17	444
		Under-trial	6	...	6	300	8	308	306	8	314
		Civil	.....	...	.....	11	...	11	11	...	11
Ditto	Magte.'s *hajat*	Under-trial									(Included in the
Buxa	Lock-up	Convicts	.....	...	.....	20	...	20	20	...	20
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	30	3	33	30	3	33
		Civil	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Dacca	District Jail	Convicts	535	11	546	749	23	772	1,284	34	1,318
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	48	18	66	48	18	66
		Civil	5	...	5	60	...	60	65	...	65
Ditto	Magte.'s *hajat*	Convicts	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4
		Under-trial	21	...	21	458	...	458	479	...	479
Maniekgunge	Lock-up	Convicts	2	...	2	297	6	303	299	6	305
		Under-trial	7	..	7	201	15	216	208	15	223
Moonsheegunge	Ditto	Convicts	7	...	7	296	5	301	303	5	308
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	169	8	177	169	8	177
Furreedpore	District Jail	Convicts	250	4	254	502	13	515	752	17	769
		Under-trial	6	2	8	417	10	427	423	12	435
		Civil	.....	...	.....	10	...	10	10	...	10
Goalundo	Lock-up	Convicts	1	...	1	136	3	139	137	3	140
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	102	7	109	102	7	109
Madareepore	Ditto	Convicts	11	...	11	286	2	288	297	2	299
		Under-trial	1	...	1	121	2	123	122	2	124
Backergunge	District Jail	Convicts	283	8	291	487	10	497	770	18	788
		Under-trial	17	...	17	282	4	286	299	4	303
		Civil	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20

* Including

PRISONS.—(*Continued.*)

SUMMARY.—(*Continued.*)

the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.*			Remaining at end of the year 1875.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
170	3	173	.....	.....	.....	5·24	0·06	5·30	9·94	0·19	10·13
137	5	142	.....	.....	.....	4·70	0·13	4·83			
52	.....	52	1	.....	1	0·91	.....	0·91	3·30	0·01	3·31
53	2	55	2	.....	2	2·39	0·01	2·40			
120	2	122	1	.....	1	11·26	0·01	11·27	26·31	0·02	26·33
151	1	152	2	.....	2	15·05	0·01*	15·06			
482	23	505	147	3	150	132·67	3·87	136·54	159·07	5·81	164·88
567	26	593	37	1	38	22·94	1·69	24·63			
55	1	56	9	.....	9	3·46	0·25	3·71			
613	35	648	140	6	146	119·70	5·61	125·31	137·94	6·82	144·76
342	27	369	9	.....	9	16·66	1·21	17·87			
14	.....	14	2	.....	2	1·58	.....	1·58			
288	1	289	14	.....	14	6·34	0·02	6·36	17·16	0·07	17·23
318	3	321	8	.....	8	10·82	0·05	10·87			
130	15	145	67	.....	67	64·98	1·92	66·90	67·84	1·92	69·76
72	.....	72	1	.....	1	1·70	.....	1·70			
11	.....	11	1	.....	1	1·16	.....	1·16			
290	13	303	138	4	142	132·22	2·55	134·77	147·28	2·94	150·22
297	8	305	9	.....	9	14·28	0·39	14·67			
11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	0·78	.....	0·78			
statistics of the jail.)											
20	.....	20	... ..	.....	.....	0·22	.....	0·22	1·74	0·17	1·91
30	3	33	.....	.....	.....	1·52	0·17	1·69			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
1,236	37	1,273	526	9	535	566·15	10·09	576·24	571·79	10·88	582·67
46	17	63	2	1	3	1·24	0·79	2·03			
58	.....	58	7	.....	7	4·40	.....	4·40			
3	.....	3	1	.....	1	1·00	.....	1·00	16·87	.....	16·87
464	.....	464	15	.....	15	15·87	.....	15·87			
301	5	306	3	1	4	6·52	0·02	6·54	10·01	0·28	10·29
198	14	212	10	1	11	3·49	0·26	3·75			
309	5	314	1	.....	1	4·69	0·02	4·71	9·76	0·22	9·98
167	8	175	2	.....	2	5·07	0·20	5·27			
739	17	756	375	4	379	312·78	5·29	318·07	335·29	6·07	341·36
408	12	420	15	.....	15	20·59	0·78	21·37			
9	.....	9	1	.....	1	1·92	.....	1·92			
139	3	142	1	.....	1	1·49	0·01	1·50	3·63	0·29	3·92
101	7	108	1	.....	1	2·14	0·28	2·42			
297	2	299	3	.....	3	7·32	0·01	7·21	10·07	0·08	10·15
120	2	122	2	.....	2	2·84	0·07	2·91			
736	18	754	312	2	314	310·13	4·62	314·75	336·58	4·89	341·47
279	4	283	20	.....	20	24·30	0·27	24·57			
18	.....	18	2	.....	2	2·15	.....	2·15			

transfers.

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *confined in*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1875.			Received during the year 1875.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Perozepore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	180	2	182	192	2	194
		Under-trial	2	...	2	150	1	151	152	1	153
Patoeakhally...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	159	3	162	160	3	163
		Under-trial	6	...	6	82	2	84	88	2	90
Shahazpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts * ...	7	...	7	185	3	188	192	3	195
		Under-trial	...	...	.....	34	...	34	34	...	34
Mymensingh ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	441	6	447	460	9	469	901	15	916
		Under-trial	10	...	10	386	14	400	396	14	410
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	25	...	25	25	...	25
Atia ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	8	1	9	211	3	214	219	4	223
		Under-trial	8	...	8	123	6	129	131	6	137
Jamalpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	124	2	126	128	2	130
		Under-trial	2	...	2	90	3	93	92	3	95
Kissorigunge...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	106	3	109	108	3	111
		Under-trial	1	...	1	80	1	81	81	1	82
Chittagong ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	182	3	185	365	18	383	547	21	568
		Under-trial	15	1	16	545	22	567	560	23	583
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
Cox's Bazar ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	41	1	42	43	1	44
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	25	6	31	25	6	31
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	3	...	3	3	...	3
Noakholly ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	161	4	165	573	11	584	734	15	749
		Under-trial	4	...	4	328	8	336	332	8	340
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	4	...	4	4	...	4
Tipperah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	256	3	259	537	12	549	793	15	808
		Under-trial	10	...	10	314	18	332	324	18	342
		Civil ...	1	...	1	23	...	23	24	...	24
Nasirnugger ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	292	7	299	305	7	312
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	169	5	174	169	5	174
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	8	...	8	8	...	8
Meetapore, Patna.	District Jail	Convicts ...	351	27	378	537	54	591	888	81	969
		Under-trial	10	...	10	587	40	627	597	40	637
		Civil ...	5	...	5	37	...	37	42	...	42
Ditto ...	Magte.'s *hajat*	Under-trial	.....	...	.....	316	21	337	316	21	337
Barrh ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	14	1	15	414	11	425	428	12	440
		Under-trial	5	...	5	429	12	441	434	12	446
Dinapore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	204	47	251	204	47	251
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	228	27	255	228	27	255
Behar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	218	15	233	229	15	244
		Under-trial	2	...	2	324	21	345	326	21	347
Behree and Buxar.	Convict Camp	Convicts ...	756	...	756	.....	...	.....	756	...	756

* Including

PRISONS.—(*Continued.*)

SUMMARY.—(*Continued.*)

the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.*			Remaining at end of the year 1875.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
194	2	196	2	.....	2	3·95	0·10	4·05	8·30	0·17	8·47
152	1	153	.....	.....	.....	4·35	0·07	4·42			
162	3	165	1	.....	1	3·23	0·10	3·33	7·38	0·23	7·61
85	2	87	3	.....	3	4·15	0·13	4·28			
186	2	188	7	1	8	15·70	0·26	15·96	16·95	0·26	17·21
33	.....	33	1	.....	1	1·25	.....	1·25			
773	16	789	387	4	391	435·18	4·29	439·47	454·08	4·74	458·82
371	14	385	25	.....	25	17·11	0·45	17·56			
22	.....	22	3	.....	3	1·79	.....	1·79			
219	4	223	1	.....	1	6·57	0·19	6·76	10·65	0·45	11·10
121	6	127	10	.....	10	4·08	0·26	4·34			
130	2	132	.....	.....	.....	3·64	0·09	3·73	6·17	0·19	6·36
86	3	89	6	.....	6	2·53	0·10	2·63			
95	3	98	14	.....	14	2·63	0·10	2·73	5·53	0·12	5·65
77	1	78	4	.....	4	2·90	0·02	2·92			
356	17	373	234	5	239	214·21	4·75	218·96	233·57	5·76	239·33
550	23	573	10	.....	10	17·56	1·01	18·57			
5	.....	5	3	.....	3	1·80	.....	1·80			
43	1	44	1	.....	1	1·36	0·01	1·37	2·53	0·05	2·58
24	6	30	1	.....	1	1·04	0·04	1·08			
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	0·13	.....	0·13			
677	11	688	148	4	152	181·25	3·28	184·53	196·76	3·86	200·62
322	7	329	10	1	11	15·35	0·58	15·93			
3	.....	3	1	.....	1	0·16	.....	0·16			
753	9	762	227	9	236	228·62	4·32	232·94	245·98	4·78	250·76
317	18	335	7	.....	7	14·18	0·46	14·64			
21	.....	21	3	.....	3	3·18	.....	3·18			
300	7	307	6	.....	6	9·46	0·13	9·59	15·38	0·34	15·72
167	5	172	2	.....	2	5·31	0·21	5·52			
8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	0·61	.....	0·61			
1,189	108	1,297	349	23	372	353·44	25·68	377·12	374·65	25·09	399·74
563	39	602	34	1	35	17·62	1·41	19·03			
38	.....	38	4	.....	4	3·59	.....	3·59			
316	21	337	.....	.....	.....	1·01	0·07	1·08	1·01	0·07	1·08
420	12	432	8	.....	8	5·58	0·38	5·96	13·46	0·75	14·21
420	12	432	14	.....	14	7·88	0·37	8·25			
202	47	249	2	.....	2	0·87	0·44	1·31	3·82	0·63	4·45
226	27	253	2	.....	2	2·95	0·19	3·14			
234	15	249	3	.....	3	7·03	0·13	7·16	16·65	0·32	16·97
310	16	326	16	5	21	9·62	0·19	9·81			
647	.....	647	479	.....	479	598·62	.....	598·62	598·62	.....	598·62

transfers.

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *confined in*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1875.			Received during the year 1875.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Gya ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	364	23	387	394	47	441	758	70	828
		Under-trial	14	...	14	384	32	416	398	32	430
		Civil ...	3	...	3	18	...	18	21	...	21
Ditto ...	Magte.'s *hajat*	Under-trial	2	...	2	420	27	447	422	27	449
Nowadah ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	203	12	215	205	12	217
		Under-trial	10	...	10	195	17	212	205	17	222
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	189	6	195	194	6	200
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	267	14	281	267	14	281
Aurungabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	167	16	183	173	16	189
		Under-trial	6	...	6	356	8	364	362	8	370
Shahabad ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	400	19	419	435	38	473	835	57	892
		Under-trial	8	...	8	498	33	531	506	33	539
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	18	...	18	18	...	18
Sasseeram ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	7	1	8	229	11	240	236	12	248
		Under-trial	1	1	2	393	24	417	394	25	419
Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	211	10	221	219	10	229
		Under-trial	7	...	7	330	17	347	337	17	354
Bhubooah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	146	7	153	149	7	156
		Under-trial	3	...	3	170	5	175	173	5	178
Mozufferpore...	District Jail	Convicts ...	677	21	698	321	34	355	998	55	1,053
		Under-trial	11	1	12	439	27	466	450	28	478
		Civil ...	2	...	2	31	...	31	33	...	33
Ditto * ...	Magte.'s *hajat*	Under-trial	.....	...	.....	8	...	8	8	...	8
Hajeepore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	313	23	336	313	23	336
		Under-trial	4	...	4	170	16	186	174	16	190
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	41	...	41	41	...	41
Seetamurhee ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	372	29	401	378	29	407
		Under-trial	7	1	8	258	15	273	265	16	281
Durbhanga ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	79	9	88	79	9	88
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	107	11	118	107	11	118
Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	349	17	366	352	17	369
		Under-trial	4	...	4	270	11	281	274	11	285
Mudhoobunnee	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	459	24	483	460	24	484
		Under-trial	2	...	2	567	23	590	569	23	592
Tajpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	208	6	214	208	6	214
		Under-trial	3	...	3	173	10	183	176	10	186
Sarun ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	370	16	386	464	38	502	834	54	888
		Under-trial	7	2	9	432	47	479	439	49	488
		Civil ...	2	...	2	6	...	6	8	...	8
Sewan ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	316	31	347	318	31	349
		Under-trial	5	1	6	245	21	266	250	22	272

* Including

PRISONS.—(*Continued.*)

SUMMARY.—(*Continued.*)

the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.*			Remaining at the end of the year 1875.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
846	71	917	324	31	355	293·78	23·41	317·19			
331	29	360	67	3	70	21·18	1·57	22·75	518·80	24·98	343·78
17	.....	17	4	.....	4	3·84	.....	3·84			
413	25	438	9	2	11	7·91	0·24	8·15	7·91	0·24	8·15
209	12	221	2	.....	2	3·47	0·19	3·66			
204	15	219	1	2	3	2·26	0·27	2·53	5·73	0·46	6·19
195	6	201	2	.....	2	2·96	0·03	2·99			
234	14	248	33	.....	33	5·44	0·28	5·72	8·40	0·31	8·71
172	16	188	2	.....	2	4·27	0·03	4·30			
356	8	364	6	.....	6	9·01	0·03	9·04	13·28	0·06	13·34
919	60	979	299	14	313	351·80	15·07	366·87			
488	33	516	23	.....	23	18·16	1·05	19·21	372·11	16·12	388·23
16	.....	16	2	.....	2	2·15	.....	2·15			
231	12	243	6	.....	6	6·31	0·01	6·32			
389	24	413	5	1	6	10·07	0·01	10·08	16·38	0·02	16·40
217	10	227	2	.....	2	2·26	0·08	2·34			
330	17	347	7	.....	7	14·09	0·69	14·78	16·35	0·77	17·12
149	7	156	2	.....	2	5·96	0·42	6·38			
156	5	161	17	.....	17	6·43	0·09	6·52	12·39	0·51	12·90
1,453	90	1,543	588	28	616	631·22	22·54	653·76			
427	26	453	23	2	25	26·14	1·81	27·95	663·29	24·35	687·64
28	.....	28	5	.....	5	5·93	.....	5·93			
8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	0·49	.....	0·49	0·49	.....	0·49
313	23	336	.....	.....	.....	1·43	0·37	1·80			
165	15	180	9	1	10	7·60	0·39	7·99	9·25	0·76	10·01
41	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	0·22	.....	0·22			
377	29	406	2	.....	2	4·61	0·32	4·93			
257	16	273	8	.....	8	9·99	0·32	10·31	14·60	0·64	15·24
140	10	150	190	9	199	150·34	9·69	160·03			
96	11	107	11	.....	11	12·81	1·16	13·97	163·15	10·85	174·00
352	17	369	.....	.....	.....	6·30	1·40	7·70			
274	11	285	.....	.....	.....	3·70	0·20	3·90	10·00	1·60	11·60
460	24	484	.....	.....	.....	2·57	0·42	2·99			
545	22	567	24	1	25	11·50	1·71	13·21	14·07	2·13	16·20
209	6	215	.....	.....	.....	1·25	0·04	1·29			
171	8	179	5	2	7	5·85	0·27	6·12	7·10	0·31	7·41
735	48	783	334	23	357	367·83	23·03	390·86			
435	46	481	4	3	7	20·63	1·70	22·33	389·31	24·73	414·04
7	.....	7	1	.....	1	0·85	.....	0·85			
327	31	358	2	.....	2	5·82	0·47	6·29			
241	21	262	9	1	10	4·74	0·27	5·01	10·56	0·74	11·30

transfers.

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *confined in*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATION.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1875.			Received during the year 1875.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Chumparun ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	209	9	218	353	23	376	562	32	594
		Under-trial	14	1	15	433	15	448	447	16	463
		Civil ...	2	...	2	26	...	26	28	...	28
Bettiah ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	353	12	365	354	12	366
		Under-trial	11	1	12	339	8	347	350	9	359
Monghyr ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	387	14	401	389	27	416	776	41	817
		Under-trial	5	3	8	416	18	434	421	21	442
		Civil ...	1	...	1	55	...	55	56	...	56
Jamooee ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	318	8	326	321	8	329
		Under-trial	7	...	7	5 3	13	546	540	13	553
Begoo Serai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	114	9	123	116	9	125
		Under-trial	2	...	2	152	16	168	154	16	170
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Bhagulpore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	742	...	742	.....	...	.....	742	...	742
Ditto ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	233	6	239	179	10	189	412	16	428
		Under-trial	9	...	9	169	4	173	178	4	182
		Civil ...	9	...	9	71	...	71	80	...	80
Banka ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	107	7	114	108	7	115
		Under-trial	.....	2	2	93	7	100	93	9	102
Soopool ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	73	1	74	73	1	74
		Under-trial	1	...	1	124	1	125	125	1	126
Muddehpoora	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	103	1	104	105	1	106
		Under-trial	.....	...	.....	53	1	54	53	1	54
Purneah ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	359	6	365	434	21	455	793	27	820
		Under-trial	21	...	21	413	13	426	434	13	447
		Civil ...	3	...	3	28	...	28	31	...	31
Kissengunge ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	173	4	177	181	4	185
		Under-trial	7	...	7	309	10	319	316	10	326
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Arrareah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	... ..	...	.....	106	1	107	106	1	107
		Under-trial	8	...	8	91	3	94	99	3	102
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Nya Doomka...	District Jail	Convicts ...	77	2	79	299	17	316	376	19	395
		Under-trial	11	...	11	285	18	303	296	18	314
Rajmehal ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	205	14	219	214	14	228
		Under-trial	5	1	6	198	15	213	203	16	219
Deoghur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	3	10	231	21	302	288	24	312
		Under-trial	5	...	5	138	8	146	143	8	151
Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	103	1	104	110	1	111
		Under-trial	11	1	12	221	4	225	232	5	237
Cuttack ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	205	23	228	287	21	308	492	44	536
		Under-trial	3	...	3	344	28	372	347	28	375
		Civil ...	5	...	5	36	...	36	41	...	41

* Including

PRISONS.—(*Continued.*)

SUMMARY.—(*Continued.*)

the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.*			Remaining at end of the year 1875.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
504	27	531	199	12	211	201·30	11·11	212·41	219·29	12·02	231·31
441	15	456	6	1	7	15·23	0·91	16·14			
26	.....	26	2	.....	2	2·76	.....	2·76			
341	12	353	15	.....	15	7·41	0·19	7·60	11·33	0·24	11·57
344	9	353	6	.....	6	3·92	0·05	3·97			
759	43	802	331	11	342	353·39	13·28	366·67	368·89	14·04	382·93
398	21	419	23	.....	23	11·59	0·76	12·35			
53	.....	53	3	.....	3	3·91	.....	3·91			
319	8	327	2	.....	2	2·00	0·03	2·03	3·72	0·07	3·79
535	13	548	5	.....	5	1·72	0·04	1·76			
116	9	125	2	.....	2	2·43	0·02	2·45	7·38	0·43	7·81
152	16	168	2	.....	2	4·89	0·41	5·30			
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	0·06	.....	0·06			
439	.....	439	730	.....	730	819·53	.....	819·53	819·53	.....	819·53
513	24	537	243	9	252	222·88	8·65	231·53	237·38	8·69	246·07
173	4	177	5	.....	5	7·10	0·04	7·14			
71	.....	71	9	.....	9	7·40	.....	7·40			
109	7	116	1	.....	1	2·15	0·02	2·17	3·36	0·10	3·46
92	9	101	1	.....	1	1·21	0·08	1·29			
73	1	74	.....	.....	.....	0·38	.....	0·38	2·14	.....	2·14
125	1	126	.....	.....	.....	1·76	.....	1·76			
111	2	113	5	.....	5	2·19	.....	2·19	3·16	.....	3·16
53	1	54	.....	.....	.....	0·97	.....	0·97			
717	27	744	299	8	307	365·60	8·59	374·19	387·97	9·03	397·00
416	13	429	18	.....	18	19·29	0·44	19·73			
25	.....	25	6	.....	6	3·08	.....	3·08			
181	4	185	1	.....	1	3·97	0·03	4·00	16·72	0·72	17·44
296	9	305	20	1	21	12·72	0·69	13·41			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·03	.....	0·03			
104	1	105	3	.....	3	1·78	0·04	1·82	3·66	0·11	3·77
96	3	99	3	.....	3	1·87	0·07	1·94			
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·01	.....	0·01			
366	19	385	90	2	92	91·66	2·13	93·79	102·09	2·10	104·89
283	18	301	13	.....	13	10·43	0·67	11·10			
200	14	214	21	.....	21	10·84	0·53	11·37	20·46	1·06	21·52
196	16	212	7	.....	7	9·62	0·53	10·15			
285	24	309	7	.....	7	13·29	0·49	13·78	16·67	0·63	17·30
143	7	150	.....	1	1	3·38	0·14	3·52			
103	1	104	7	.....	7	9·82	0·04	9·86	19·80	0·41	20·21
224	8	227	8	2	10	9·98	0·37	10·35			
415	29	444	249	18	267	247·35	18·42	265·77	266·60	19·62	286·22
333	28	361	14	.....	14	15·64	1·20	16·84			
39	.....	39	2	.....	2	3·61	.....	3·61			

transfers.

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES *confined in*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1875.			Received during the year 1875.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Jajpore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	112	2	114	113	2	115
		Under-trial	5	...	5	117	13	130	122	13	135
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Kendraparah...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	.....	...	.....	45	7	52	45	7	52
		Under-trial	1	..	1	40	2	42	41	2	43
Pooree ...	Distwict Jail	Convicts ...	117	7	124	262	11	273	379	18	397
		Under-trial	1	...	1	341	9	350	342	9	351
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	7	...	7	7	...	7
Khoordah ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	139	11	150	142	11	153
		Under-trial	2	...	2	88	4	92	90	4	94
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	3	...	3	3	...	3
Balasore ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	134	14	148	231	17	248	365	31	396
		Under-trial	3	...	3	341	20	361	344	20	364
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	8	...	8	8	...	8
Bhuddruck ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	157	17	174	159	17	176
		Under-trial	3	...	3	141	21	162	144	21	165
Hazareebagh	European ...	Convicts ...	78	...	78	13	...	13	91	...	91
	Penitentiary	State prisoners.†	.....	...	.....	2	...	2	2	...	2
Ditto ...	District and Central Jail	Convicts ...	998	7	1,005	271	26	297	1,269	33	1,302
		Under-trial	2	...	2	236	17	253	238	17	255
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	10	1	11	10	1	11
Pachumba ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	161	2	163	165	2	167
		Under-trial	16	...	16	149	3	152	165	3	168
Lohardugga ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	199	7	206	429	13	442	628	20	648
		Under-trial	12	1	13	353	12	365	365	13	378
		Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10
Palamow ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	136	6	142	149	6	155
		Under-trial	29	...	29	166	8	174	195	8	203
Singbhoom ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	72	..	72	154	8	162	226	8	234
		Under-trial	5	...	5	136	1	137	141	1	142
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Manbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	174	3	177	605	36	641	779	39	818
		Under-trial	18	...	18	362	37	399	680	37	717
		Civil ...	2	...	2	27	...	27	29	...	29
Gobindpore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	224	5	229	234	5	239
		Under-trial	5	...	5	167	6	173	172	6	178
		Civil ...	.....	...	.....	12	...	12	12	...	12
	Total ...	Convicts ...	19,101	754	19,855	35,565	2,109	37,674	54,666	2,863	57,529
		Under-trial	780	51	‡831	34,123	1,969	36,092	34,903	2,020	36,923
		Civil ...	97	1	98	1,443	68	1,511	1,540	69	1,609
	Grand Total	.....	§19,978	806	20,784	71,131	4,146	75,277	91,109	4,952	96,061

* Including

† Received from Aden

‡ In the report of 1874, 829 are entered as the total
owing to an error of 2 in the return of the

§ The two State

PRISONS.—(*Continued.*)

SUMMARY.—(*Concluded.*)

the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, during the year 1875.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.*			Remaining at end of the year 1875.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
112	2	114	1	.....	1	2·68	.....	2·68			
118	12	130	4	1	5	2·86	.....	2·86	5·58	.....	5·58
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·04	.....	0·04			
51	7	58	1	.....	1	1·00	0·15	1·15			
39	1	40	2	1	3	1·09	0·03	1·12	2·09	0·18	2·27
362	17	379	106	7	113	117·95	6·54	124·49			
324	9	333	18	.....	18	5·66	0·13	5·79	124·20	6·67	130·87
5	.....	5	2	.....	2	0·59	.....	0·59			
142	11	153	1	.....	1	2·32	0·17	2·49			
88	4	92	2	.....	2	2·56	0·07	2·63	4·91	0·24	5·15
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	0·03	.....	0·03			
293	21	314	168	18	186	162·06	16 02	178·08			
326	19	345	18	1	19	17·03	1·47	18·50	179·18	17·49	196·67
8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	0·09	.....	0·09			
158	17	175	1	.....	1	2·11	0·19	2·30	4·25	0·50	4·75
144	21	165	.....	.....	.....	2·14	0·31	2·45			
28	.....	28	74	.....	74	82·34	.....	82·34	82·34	.....	82·34
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1·29	.....	1·29			
838	22	860	1,057	15	1,072	981·01	10·73	991.77			
234	17	251	4	.....	4	5·94	0·44	6·38	988·10	11·23	999·33
9	.....	9	1	1	2	1·12	0·06	1·18			
151	2	153	15	.....	15	7·50	0·03	7·53	11·70	0·04	11·74
154	3	157	11	.....	11	4·20	0·01	4·21			
455	12	467	232	8	240	210·30	5·86	216·16			
353	11	364	12	2	14	23·11	1·26	24·37	234·61	7·12	241·73
10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	1·20	.....	1·20			
140	5	145	10	1	11	12·97	0·86	13·83	24·82	1·10	25·92
189	8	197	6	.....	6	11·85	0·24	12·09			
150	7	157	80	1	81	83·23	1·01	84·24			
129	1	130	12	.....	12	7·04	0·18	7·22	90·31	1·19	91·50
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	0·04	.....	0·04			
700	35	735	224	8	232	182·16	8·97	191 13			
631	37	668	49	.....	49	25·38	1·15	26·53	210·95	10·12	221·07
27	.....	27	2	.....	2	3·41	.....	3·41			
228	5	233	8	.....	8	14·86	0·19	15·05			
171	6	177	1	.....	1	6·28	0·37	6·65	21·78	0·56	22·34
12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	0·64	.....	0·64			
53,018	3,062	56,080	18,972	723	19,695	19,210·84	767·23	19,978·07			
33,548	1,939	35,487	1,355	81	1,436	1,213 53	65·62	1,279·15	20,546·55	834·91	21,381·46
1,407	68	1,475	133	1	134	122·18	2·06	124·24			
87,973	5,069	93,042	20,460	805	21,265	20,546·55	834·91	21,381·46	20,546·55	834·91	21,381·46

transfers.
on the 8th May 1875.
number of under-trial prisoners remaining in lock-ups
Pachumba lock-up for 1874.
prisoners are excluded.

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. I.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Number and Disposal of the CONVICTS *in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower-Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

1	2		3		4		5						6		
	Remained on the 31st December 1874.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1875.						Total population of the jails.		
							BY TRANSFER FROM OTHER JAILS OR LOCK-UPS.								
							To undergo sentence.				In transit and for transportation *en route* for other jails.				
							From jails.		From lock-ups to district jails and other lock-ups for confinement.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	19,101	754	35,565	2,109	54,666	2,863	4,730	258	11,428	558	1,166	106	71,090	3,785	75,775

STATEMENT No. I.—(*Judicial.*)—(Continued.)

	7				8										9	
	TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS AND LOCK-UPS.				RELEASED DURING THE YEAR 1875.										Transportation beyond seas.	
	To undergo sentence.		In transit and for transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.					
											On account of sickness.		For good conduct.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	16,114	812	583	55	1,535	45	28,359	1,018	3,801	88	42	2	347	18	694	60

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. I.—(*Judicial.*)—(Concluded.)

	10		11		12		13		14			15			16		
	Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Total discharged from all causes, as per columns 8-14.			Remained on the 31st December 1875.			Daily average number, or mean population of jails.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	16	1	29	.....	57	2	941	61	53,018	3,062	56,080	18,972	723	19,695	19,210·84	767·23	19,978·07

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. II.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Religion, Age, and previous occupation of the CONVICTS *in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	1														2							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	Christians.						Mahomedans.		Hindoos.		Budhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 and under 40 years.		40 and under 60 years.		60 years and above.	
	a		b		c																	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	548	8	76	8	121	10	18,353	756	28,221	1,563	166	14	1,005	44	516	52	36,180	1,761	8,771	426	3,023	164

STATEMENT No. II.—(*Judicial.*)—(Continued.)

	3										4		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.										Total.		
	Males.						Females.						
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.			
	Of independent property.	Agri-culturists.	Non-agri-culturists.	Domestic servants.	Government servants	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	860	23,063	16,710	3,802	1,724	2,331	862	149	953	439	48,490	2,403	50,893

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. III.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the CONVICTS *in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year* 1875 *according to the nature and length of sentence.*

	1																		2				3		
	Classes according to length of Sentence.																		Nature of Imprisonment.				Total.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.				I.		A.		B.				
	Not exceeding one month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.				
															For life.		For term.										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	7,880	553	16,235	973	8,103	335	8,738	349	2,213	78	3,553	60	461	4	408	45	832	1	67	5	1,560	269	46,930	2,134	48,490	2,403	50,893

STATEMENT No. IV.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the CONVICTS *in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875 *who had been previously convicted.*

	1			2									3			4			
	Total.			A.		B.		C.		D.			Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			Juvenile Prisoners (under 16 years of age, Section 318, C. P. C.)			
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number imprisoned.		Number previously convicted.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	48,490	2,403	50,893	3,694	89	940	27	1,453	17	6,087	133	6,220	12·55	5·53	12·22	367	46	57	6

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. V.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing Escapes and Recaptures of CONVICTS *in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	1	2			3			4			5			
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1874 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			
		A.	B.		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total	Of previous years.	Of the year 1875.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 7 years.	7 and above.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	711	61	25	86	30	57	87	681	29	710	40	37	8	1

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. VI.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Offences committed by the CONVICTS *and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	1		2		3						4												5
					Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.												
											A.		B. By Jail Officers.									C.	
	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking, or having forbidden articles in possession.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By criminal courts.		*a.* Solitary confinement.		*b.* Reduced diet.		*c.* Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		*d.* Corporal punishment.	*e.* Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
Total ...	18,835·12	725·91	399	4	2,635	18	16,154	588	5,186	225	41	1	894	42	188	...	5,631	462	2,973	14,650	330	25,212	128·88

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. VII.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the state of Education of the CONVICTS *imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	1		2						3		4		5		6						7					
	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in Column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year.		Of those in Column 7 there were						Number released during the year after more than six months in Jail.					
			Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ..	20,772	1,689	25,049	1,672	3,144	14	1,579	3	18,835·12	725·91	1,415·97	15·50	33,158	1,895	29,050	1,869	2,729	20	1,379	6	7,609	404	1,205	3	521	6

STATEMENT No. VIII.—(*Judicial.*)

Showing the Employment of CONVICTS *as Prison Officers in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	1		2		3		4		5	
	Average number of prisoners of all classes.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Average number employed.		Ratio of column 5 to column 3.		Number reduced or otherwise punished.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	19,639·84	767·99	1,000	20	721·41	13·82	3·76	1·79	181	3

C.—PRISONS.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. X.—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

	1				2		3		4	
	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.		POLICE GUARD.	
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
					Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	19,978·07	1,279·15	124·24	21,381·46	5,61,832	26 6 10	3,10,739	14 8 6	1,58,147	7 6 4

STATEMENT No. X.—(*Financial.*)—(Continued.)

	5			6		7		8	
	HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.			
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	33,346	1 8 11	39 14 2	73,743	3 7 6	71,227	3 5 2	12,09,034	56 8 9

C.—PRISONS.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. XI.—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS *in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875 (*excluding cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*), *compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

	1				2				3				4				5				6			
	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment and police guard per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	26 1	28 15	31 1	26 0	20 7	19 0	18 14	20 3	1 8	1 4	1 8	1 9	4 2	3 5	3 3	3 9	2 14	2 10	3 3	3 1	55 0	55 2	57 11	54 6

STATEMENT No. XII.—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Employment of the CONVICTS *in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	1		2		3		4						5		
	Average number sentenced to labour.		Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number of effectives.		Employment.						Ratio per cent. on column 5 of those employed.		
							A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Building and rebuilding jails.	On jail gardens.	On manufactures.	Extramural.	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures.
Total ...	18,650·62	702·70	184·50	23·21	17,345·08	645·54	735·23	2,555·89	3,751·11	904·28	9,370·66	543·72	4·08	14·20	52·08

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. XIII.—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Results of the Employment of the CONVICTS *in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	1						2		
	Credits.						Debits.		
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.
	Cash received for labour, or articles sold during the year.	Value of manufactured goods supplied for Government purposes.	Value of manufactured goods remaining in store.	Value of raw materials in store.	Value of plant and machinery.	Total credits.	Value of manufactured goods in store on the 1st January 1875.	Value of raw materials in store on the 1st January 1875.	Value of plant and machinery in store on the 1st January 1875.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	6,80,313	1,47,989	2,09,505	33,153	90,351	11,61,311	3,08,417	19,484	89,701

STATEMENT No. XIII.—(*Financial.*)—(Continued.)

			3			4			5
	Debits.—(*Continued.*)								
	D.	E.							
	Cash expended on raw materials, plant, &c., during the year.	Total debits.	Excess of credits or profits.	Average profit per head of effectives.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 3A over 4D, or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of effectives.	Excess of 4D over 3A, or cash loss.	Amount of outstanding bills due to jails.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	5,52,144	9,69,746	1,91,565	10·4	.....	1,28,169	6·9	.....	55,083

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. XIV.—(*Financial.*)

Showing the Expenditure on Constructing new jails, and on additions, alterations, and repairs, with the gross and net cost of the PRISONERS *in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	On Jail Buildings.									
	A.	B.	On maintaining and guarding the prisoners.	Total expenditure, columns 3 and 4.	Expenditure on manufactures, column 4D of statement XIII.	Gross expenditure, columns 5 and 6.	Cash receipts from manufactures, columns 3A and B of Statement XIII.	Net cost, or column 7 minus 8.	Total expenditure (column 5) per head of average strength.	Net cost per head of average strength.
	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	15,839	2,46,264	12,00,634	15,12,251	5,52,144	20,64,698	8,28,302	13,20,416	70 11	61 12

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. XV.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	1			2			3			4			5		
	Capacity of the jail barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	20,944	1,274	22,218	18,837	726	19,563	20,096	1,025	21,121	24,101	1,192	25,293	741·54	37·27	778·81

STATEMENT No. XV.—(*Vital.*)—(Continued.)

	6			7														
				A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
				RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	927	59	986	127·94	164·18	129·28	3·93	5·13	3·98	0·45	0·41	0·45	4·47	7·71	4·59	4·92	8·12	5·04

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. XVI.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the chief diseases among the CONVICTS *in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	1													
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.	
	Small-pox.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.		Anæmia and general debility.		Respiratory diseases.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	7	.....	7,460	39	1,119	43	185	88	160	64	691	63	817	80

STATEMENT No. XVI.—(*Vital.*)—(Continued.)

	2													
	H.		I.		J.		RATIO OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM							
	Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and boils.		Intermittent fever.		Remittent and continued fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	7,150	458	161	6	802	2	38·13	0·19	5·72	0·21	0·94	0·45	36·54	2·34

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. XVII.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among UNDER-TRIAL, CONVICTED, *and* CIVIL PRISONERS *severally, and the mortality from fevers, bowel complaints, and cholera in each class of prisoners in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	1						2					
	Average Population.						Daily Average Sick.					
	Under-trial.		Convicted.		Civil.		Under-trial.		Convicted.		Civil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	740·27	41·26	18,837·12	725·91	115·10	1·96	18·93	3·66	741·54	37·27	0·83	0·10

STATEMENT No. XVII.—(*Vital.*)—(Continued.)

	3						4						5						6					
	Total Deaths in and out of Hospital.						Deaths from Fevers.						Deaths from Bowel Complaints.						Deaths from Cholera.					
	Under-trial.		Convicted.		Civil.		Under-trial.		Convicted.		Civil.		Under-trial.		Convicted.		Civil.		Under-trial.		Convicted.		Civil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	26	1	927	59	2	...	2	...	79	3	1	...	13	...	417	42	...	...	2	1	85	3	...	...

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Mortality according to Age among the CONVICTS *in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	1						2					
	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	351·31	16·51	2	1	0·57	6·05	13,194·31	484·94	534	40	4·42	8·24

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—(*Vital.*)—(Continued.)

	3						4						5					
	40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	4,549·49	190·98	277	13	6·11	6·80	564·16	20·68	61	5	10·81	24·17	18,810·11	722·80	925	59	4·91	8·16

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. XIX.—(*Vital.*)

Showing the Mortality among the CONVICTS *in the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875 *according to Length of Imprisonment.*

	1			2			3			4			5			6		
	Under 6 months in Jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.
Total ...	5,750·59	169	3·28	3,858·86	176	4·56	3,247·60	250	7·69	1,994·04	103	5·16	2,875·93	188	6·54	1,641·21	77	4·69

C.—PRISONS.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. XX.

Showing particulars regarding CIVIL PRISONERS *in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1875.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	97	1	1,443	68	1,540	69	122·18	2·06	1,375	68	.....	.....	30	.....	2	.....	133	1

STATEMENT No. XX.—(*Continued.*)

	10		11		12		13								14	
							HOSPITAL.								COST.	
	Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.		Average number of prisoners above capacity.		Average number of prisoners below capacity.		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.
							Admissions.		Daily average sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Total charges.	Average cost per prisoner.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	431	23	.....	.....	315·90	21·04	30	2	1·43	0·10	2	.....	1·63	.....	185 0 0	1 9 8

STATEMENT No. XXI.

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL *in the Jails and Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	1		2		3			4			5			6			7		
	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	780	51	34,123	1,969	34,903	2,020	36,923	1,213·53	65·62	1,279·15	13,493	750	14,243	17,314	972	18,286	2,692	214	2,906

STATEMENT No. XXI.—(*Continued.*)

	8			9			10			11					12			
										Cost.*					Hospital.			
										A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Escaped.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December 1875.			Rations.	Guard and establishment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.	Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.				
Total ...	9	...	9	40	3	43	1,355	81	1,436	19,507	15,866	4,416	39,789	51 0 0	1,297	38·00	43	3·36

* The expenditure on account of under-trial prisoners in lock-ups is not included here, as the annual return prescribed by Government for lock-ups does not show separately the expenditure for each class. The gross expenditure for lock-ups is returned in Statement No. XXII.

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. XXII.

Showing the expenditure on guarding and maintenance and hospital statistics of the CONVICTED *and* UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS *in the Lock-ups of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	Daily average number of prisoners, civil, under-trial, and convicted.	Expenditure.									
		Rations.	Clothing.	Hospital charges and medicines.	Paid servants, including native doctor and warders.	Petty repairs.	Contingencies.	Total.	Police guards.	Grand total	Average cost per prisoner.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	921·13	31,805 6 8	335 6 1	289 5 10	30,540 2 1	3,124 14 8	8,631 15 8	74,736 3 0	24,734 10 6	99,520 13 6	108 0 11

STATEMENT No. XXII.—(*Continued.*)

	Hospital Statistics.													
	Number of admissions into hospital.				Daily average number of sick.				Number of deaths.			Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		
	Civil.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.	Civil.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.	Under-trial.	Convicted.	Total.
Total ...	7	752	960	1,719	0·30	15·41	18·28	33·99	16	16	32	3·20	3·85	3·47

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. XXIII.

Showing the Crimes of the CONVICTED PRISONERS *admitted into the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Class V.		Class VI.		Class VII.		Class VIII.		Class IX.	
	Offences against the State and relating to the Army or Navy—sections 121 to 140, Penal Code.		Offences against the public tranquillity—sections 141 to 160.		Offences by, or relating to, public servants, contempt of lawful authority, false evidence, and offences against public justice—sections 161 to 229.		Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, and relating to weights and measures—sections 230 to 267.		Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, and relating to religion—sections 268 to 298.		Offences affecting the human body (murder only)—sections 302 and 303.		Offences affecting the human body (attempt at, or abetment of, murder, culpable homicide or suicide, thuggee, causing miscarriage or death of unborn child, abandonment of child, or concealment of birth)—sections 304 to 318.		Offences relating to the human body (hurt, criminal force, assault, kidnapping, abduction, slavery, and forced labour)—sections 319 to 374.		Rape, unnatural offences—sections 375 to 377.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	24	1	3,098	7	2,079	79	129	9	214	16	257	19	383	190	4,450	124	127	6

STATEMENT No. XXIII.—(*Continued.*)

	Class X.		Class XI.		Class XII.		Class XIII.		Class XIV.		Class XV.		Class XVI.		Class XVII.		Total.	
	Theft, extortion, receiving stolen property—sections 378 to 389, 410 to 414.		Robbery and dacoity—sections 390 to 402.		Criminal misappropriation of property, criminal breach of trust, cheating, fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property, criminal breach of contract in service—sections 403 to 409, 415 to 424, 490 to 492.		Mischief, criminal trespass—sections 425 to 462.		Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, forgery, &c.—sections 463 to 489.		Offences relating to marriage—sections 493 to 498.		Defamation, criminal intimidation, insult, annoyance—sections 499 to 510.		Offences against laws other than the Penal Code.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	9,062	840	698	3	1,379	63	3,381	95	161	1	310	34	975	12	3,105	190	29,772	1,689

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. XXIV.

Showing the Sentences passed upon CONVICTED PRISONERS *admitted into the Jails of the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year* 1875.

	1											2		
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class IX.		Class X.	Nature of Imprisonment.		
	Not exceeding 1 month.	Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	To be transported beyond seas.		Executed.	Simple imprisonment.	Rigorous imprisonment.	Total.
									For term.	For life.				
Total ...	7,659	7,201	5,852	4,936	4,075	695	616	58	205	98	66	1,668	29,793	31,461

C.—Prisons.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT No. XXV.

Statistics of Mortality in Jails grouped geographically during 1875.

JAILS.	Number of Deaths from					Average number of population.	Average number of sick.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate.	Death-rate of 1874.	Average mortality per cent. for last five years, including 1874.	Average mortality per cent. for last 18 years, including 1874.
	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Fever.	Pulmonary diseases.							
North Behar ... ... Mozufferpore	3	9	8	4	1	688	14·17	37	5·37	10·00	11·57	9·82
Durbhunga	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	174	2·19	1	0·57	.....	.....	.....
Sarun	.....	12	1	.....	1	414	11·15	17	4·10	4·77	3·78	9·66
Chumparun	1	4	6	.....	1	231	7·60	16	6·92	15·20	11·17	8·69
Total ...	4	25	16	4	3	1,507	35·11	71	4·71	9·22	8·96	9·50
South Behar ... ... Shahabad	2	16	1	.....	2	388	15·58	25	6·44	3·34	3·99	7·51
Gya	6	21	8	1	1	352	18·70	40	11·36	17·13	9·99	13·73
Patna	2	7	7	.....	1	401	8·53	25*	6·23	5·02	4·84	8·10
Monghyr	14	6	.....	.....	1	383	11·55	22	5·74	3·00	2·81	11·16
Bhagulpore { *District Jail*	2	1	.....	3	1	246	8·40	10	4·06	5·11	6·44	10·99
Bhagulpore { *Central Jail*	5	6	3	1	2	829	55·38	27	3·29	5·41	6·79	6·75
Total ...	31	57	19	5	8	2,590	118·14	149	5·75	7·06	6·02	9·62
Convict Camp ... ... Dehree Convict Camp	2	26	.....	.....	5	599	23·25	34	5·67	3·54	4·72	7·11
Sonthalistan ... ... Nya Doomka	.....	.....	.....	1	1	105	0·99	2	1·90	1·28	1·50	2·69
Bankoora	2	.....	.....	1	.....	306	4·07	3	0·98	5·08	1·67	4·42
Beerbhoom	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	251	13·48	3	1·19	5·92	5·06	5·08
Total ...	2	.....	.....	2	3	662	18·54	8	1·21	5·01	3·15	4·62
Chota Nagpore ... Hazareebagh—*District and Central Jails.*	.....	8	4	4	2	999	22·55	29	2·90	2·51	2·43	5·40
Lohardugga	.....	1	.....	.....	1	242	3·58	5	2·06	4·08	3·65	8·93
Manbhoom	.....	4	1	2	1	221	5·02	10	4·52	4·20	3·29	6·89
Singbhoom	.....	2	1	2	.....	92	9·52	6	6·52	3·70	4·40	13·73
Total ...	.....	15	6	8	4	1,554	40·67	50	3·21	3·02	2·83	7·16

* Including one under-trial prisoner who died of sunstroke on his way from Magistrate's *hajat* to the Patna jail hospital.

C.—Prisons.—(*Concluded.*)

Statement No. XXV.—(*Continued.*)

Statistics of Mortality in Jails grouped geographically during 1875.

Jails.		Number of Deaths from					Average number of population.	Average number of sick.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate.	Death-rate of 1874.	Average mortality per cent. for last five years, including 1874.	Average mortality per cent. for last 18 years, including 1874.
		Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Fever.	Pulmonary diseases.							
Orissa and Midnapore	Midnapore ... (*District Jail*)	.....	29	4	3	4	453	19·77	45	9·93	7·92	5·11	7·88
	Midnapore ... (*Central Jail*)	.....	38	2	2	22	945	43·79	77	8·14	5·40	5·43	5·48
	Cuttack	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	286	4·98	3	1·04	1·86	3·96	10·67
	Pooree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	2·40	1	0·76	.....	2·77	9·91
	Balasore	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	197	6·80	2	1·01	3·40	2·30	7·35
	Total ...	.....	67	8	5	26	2,012	77·72	128	6·36	4·89	4·63	8·44
Northern Bengal	Purneah	.....	1	4	.....	.....	397	10·25	15	3·77	6·06	4·75	11·02
	Maldah	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	67	2·59	2	2·98	1·42	4·63	5·13
	Dinagepore	.....	2	4	3	4	525	10·23	17	3·23	5·38	4·86	10·74
	Rungpore	1	13	6	5	7	483	24·56	60	12·42	17·68	10·65	12·78
	Bogra	3	3	.....	2	1	165	6·13	12	7·27	6·62	6·45	6·56
	Julpigoree	11	10	11	1	1	150	9·57	37	24·66	27·02	19·65	18·30
	Total ...	15	29	25	12	13	1,787	63·33	143	8·00	10·54	7·42	10·83
Hill Station ...	Darjeeling	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	70	2·83	2	2·85	3·38	2·74	7·24
East Gangetic ...	Rajshahye	.....	4	2	3	4	915	11·52	21	2·29	2·94	4·33	7·46
	Pubna	.....	.....	1	2	.....	145	6·16	4	2·75	3·77	2·75	5·30
	Dacca	5	1	.....	.....	8	599	14·62	16	2·66	2·38	2·68	4·06
	Furreedpore	.....	.....	.....	2	2	341	10·70	6	1·75	2·34	1·35	3·07
	Mymensingh	2	13	1	6	5	439	13·69	36	7·84	12·86	5·70	7·98
	Tipperah	.....	1	.....	1	1	251	6·98	6	2·39	3·58	2·65	3·10
	Total ...	7	19	4	14	20	2,710	65·67	89	3·28	4·50	3·48	5·31
West Gangetic ...	Nuddea	.....	2	3	1	3	867	13·86	11	2·99	3·61	1·99	3·04
	Moorshedabad	5	5	3	.....	4	557	25·07	24	4·30	4·15	5·05	6·57
	Burdwan	5	2	1	1	4	370	9·99	20	5·40	5·07	6·70	7·35
	Hooghly	3	9	.....	4	6	523	33·25	27	5·16	11·43	8·19	10·75
	Total ...	13	18	7	6	17	1,817	82·17	82	4·51	6·36	5·77	7·52

Bengal Seaboard ...	Noakholly	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	201	6·03	2	0·99	3·10	1·64	3·12
	Backergunge	6	18	11	4	1	341	18·79	41	12·02	9·15	10·18	11·72
	Jessore	2	2	1	5	1	487	17·84	13	2·66	3·05	3·40	3·42
	Chittagong	.....	.....	1	2	1	239	6·41	7	2·92	4·36	2·99	4·31
	Total ...	8	20	13	12	3	1,268	49·07	63	4·97	5·32	5·30	5·86
Metropolitan	Presidency—*Native*	2	3	2	1	4	990	34·10	16	1·61	2·74	2·56	3·91
	Alipore—*Native*	7	48	4	7	35	2,262	142·90	115*	5·08	3·25	3·90	8·16
	Russa—*Female Prison*	.....	28	4	1	2	259	21·19	36	13·89	6·49	5·55	5·71
	Barasat	.....	3	6	8	3	219	22·41	27	13·32	8·16	9·72	7·47
	Total ...	9	82	16	17	44	3,730	220·60	194	5·20	3·62	4·11	7·06
European Prisoners at the Presidency and Hazareebagh	Presidency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	5·43	1	1·40	.....	3·09	2·94
	Alipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hazareebagh—*European Penly.* ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	1·80	1*	1·21	.....	1·57	1·67
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	7·23	2	1·29	.....	2·38	2·68
	Total of Jails	91	360	114	85	146	20,460	802·33	1,015	4·96	5·59	4·94	7·54
	Total of Sub-Divisions	5	3	3	3	14	921	33·99	32	3·47	2·16	2·35	.....
	Grand Total	96	363	117	88	160	21,381	836·32	1,047	4·89	5·41	4·81	7·54

* One death by suicide in each jail.

D.—

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during*

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	Name of District.	SANCTIONED			
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Canton Police, paid for wholly or		
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Western Districts.				
	Burdwan	Burdwan	.....	2	8	106
		Bankoora	.....	1	2	36
		Beerbhoom	.....	1	3	47
		Midnapore	.....	2	6	145
		Hooghly	.....	2	4	72
		Howrah	.....	1	7	86
		Central Districts.				
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	.....	3	12	139
		Nuddea	.....	2	7	91
		Jessore	.....	2	8	107
		Moorshedabad	.....	2	8	130
		Eastern Districts.				
	Dacca	Dacca	.....	2	5	63
		Furreedpore...	.....	1	5	65
		Backergunge	.....	2	5	88
		Mymensingh	.....	2	7	70
		Tipperah	.....	1	3	47
		Western Districts.				
BENGAL	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	.....	1	5	54
		Maldah	.....	1	3	40
		Rajshahye	.....	2	6	57
		Rungpore	.....	2	6	61
		Bogra	.....	1	3	38
		Pubna...	.....	1	4	60
		Darjeeling	.....	.....	3	31
		Julpigoree	.....	1	4	46
		Eastern Districts.				
	Chittagong	Chittagong	.....	1	6	66
		Noakholly	.....	1	3	43
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	2	4	45
		Total ...	.....	39	137	1,833

Police.

1875, *including the Railway Police.*

Strength of Police Force.								
ment, Town, or Municipal and Water in part from Imperial revenues.			Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.		Total Police.		Total cost of Government police.	Total cost of other police.
Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							Rs.	Rs.
.....	490	.....	20	315	136	805	1,17,010	31,452
3	154	.....	3	64	42	221	41,203	4,200
.....	200	.....	1	23	52	223	48,626	1,602
.....	726	6	9	171	162	903	1,45,887	19,059
.....	313	19	19	344	97	676	82,041	30,996
.....	575	.....	.....	.....	94	575	76,088	33,507
.....	689	.....	43	656	197	1,345	1,83,016	60,178
.....	491	.....	13	265	113	756	1,05,085	22,479
.....	491	49	.....	76	117	616	1,13,502	3,556
.....	549	.....	11	267	151	816	1,19,677	23,300
.....	328	.....	2	32	62	360	72,816	2,059
.....	230	.....	2	36	46	266	53,184	2,818
.....	321	.....	5	71	70	392	81,604	6,177
.....	370	.....	3	40	72	410	80,881	3,540
.....	203	.....	2	30	44	233	48,478	2,413
.....	299	.....	6	89	71	388	70,977	6,583
.....	149	.....	2	24	36	173	34,000	3,789
12	244	.....	.....	.....	51	256	62,582	.....
.....	356	14	11	273	81	643	86,044	20,578
.....	304	28	3	67	74	399	80,964	4,486
.....	410	.....	5	114	100	524	1,11,444	7,081
.....	398	9	7	100	86	507	94,423	6,960
.....	305	.....	3	46	54	351	70,786	3,942
.....	363	.....	7	60	80	423	79,285	6,853
.....	238	2	.....	14	48	254	54,925	1,282
.....	604	.....	.....	.....	51	604	1,90,418	.....
15	9,800	127	178	3,177	2,187	13,119	23,05,532	3,06,890

D.—

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Sanctioned: Inspectors-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Sanctioned: Strength of District, Cantonment and Town Police paid for wholly or: Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards. (1)	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100. (1)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Behar	Patna	Patna	.....	2	8	115
		Gya	.....	2	5	99
		Shahabad	.....	2	6	85
		Mozufferpore	.....	2	4	58
		Durbhunga	.....	1	4	49
		Sarun	.....	2	5	70
		Chumparun	.....	1	4	53
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	.....	1	5	53
		Bhagulpore	.....	2	6	70
		Purneah	.....	2	6	80
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.....	1	1	37
		Total ...	.....	18	54	769
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	.....	2	7	93
		Pooree	.....	1	4	77
		Balasore	.....	1	6	101
		Gurjhats	.....	1	2	28
		Total ...	.....	5	19	299
		South-West Frontier Agency.				
Chota Nagpore...	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebagh	.....	2	4	86
		Lohardugga	.....	2	5	90
		Singbhoom	.....	1	2	30
		Manbhoom	.....	1	3	60
		Total ...	.....	6	14	266
		Total of Districts ...	.....	68	224	3,167
		Government Railway Police.	1	.....	7	80
		Office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.	4	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	5	.....	7	80
		Grand Total ...	5	68	231	3,247

POLICE.—(*Continued.*)

1875, *including the Railway Police.*—(Continued.)

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.								
ment, Town, or Municipal and Water in part from Imperial revenues.			Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.		Total Police.		Total cost of Government police.	Total cost of other police.
Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
							Rs.	Rs.
.....	976	.....	20	362	145	1,338	1,28,043	54,483
10	499	.....	15	298	121	807	1,22,712	21,243
4	388	.....	8	253	101	645	90,372	16,736
.....	326	.....	10	159	74	485	73,881	13,264
.....	284	.....	8	137	62	424	59,226	11,435
.....	338	.....	11	162	88	500	72,263	13,088
4	274	.....	2	37	60	315	60,515	2,484
.....	326	.....	7	120	66	546	68,643	9,320
.....	386	.....	6	128	84	514	86,503	9,602
.....	398	.....	6	120	94	518	94,392	9,936
.....	260	.....	1	10	40	270	45,821	774
18	4,455	.....	94	1,786	935	6,259	9,02,371	1,62,365
.....	473	3	8	92	110	568	98,686	8,040
.....	341	.....	4	60	86	401	68 402	4,611
.....	434	26	2	28	110	488	95,631	2,222
.....	180	.....	.....	.....	31	180	32,220	615
.....	1,428	29	14	180	337	1,637	2,94,939	15,488
16	423	.....	3	73	95	512	93,086	5,100
.....	412	.....	1	64	98	476	94,341	3,500
.....	152	.....	.....	10	33	162	34,973	600
10	262	.....	1	46	65	318	60,683	2,577
26	1,249	.....	5	193	291	1,468	2,83,083	11,777
59	16,932	156	291	5,336	3,750	22,483	37,85,925	4,98,520
.....	457	.....	.....	.....	88	457	30,864	78,888
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1,19,688	.....
.....	457	.....	.....	.....	92	457	1,50,552	78,888
59	17,389	156	291	5,336	3,842	22,940	39,36,477	5,77,408

D.—

2.—*Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Distribution in District.			
			Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners & treasure.	
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Western Districts.				
	Burdwan	Burdwan	1	11	8	38
		Bankoora	2	24	1	8
		Beerbhoom	2	26	2	10
		Midnapore	4	62	10	73
		Hooghly	2	12	33	236
		Howrah	.....	.....	2	19
		Central Districts.				
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	1	4	26	167
		Nuddea	3	38	8	66
		Jessore	2	32	11	92
		Moorshedabad	2	24	8	52
		Eastern Districts.				
	Rajshahye	Dinagepore	2	32	2	33
		Maldah	2	20	11	67
		Rajshahye	2	36	24	203
Bengal		Rungpore	2	32	6	36
		Bogra	2	32	3	26
		Pubna...	2	20	5	36
		Darjeeling	1	12	7	30
		Julpigoree	1	24	7	44
		Eastern Districts.				
	Dacca	Dacca	2	40	6	46
		Furreedpore...	1	9	6	36
		Backergunge	3	40	7	43
		Mymensingh	2	36	8	35
		Tipperah	2	•35	4	43
	Chittagong	Chittagong	2	28	2	24
		Noakholly	2	29	5	50
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	.....	1	5
		Total ...	47	658	213	1,518

POLICE.—(*Continued.*)

Police Force, inclusive of the Railway Police, during 1875.

OF FORCE.						PROPORTIONS OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).					
						To area (6).			To population (7).		
On other duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).
Officers.	Men.										
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16		17
107	441	335	...	3,523	2,034,745	1 to 5·7	1 to 5·7	6 to 1	1 to 2,171	1 to 3,093	1 to 496
36	125	67	...	1,346	526,772	1 to 5·1	1 to 6·8	3 to 1	1 to 2,002	1 to 2,495	1 to 561
46	165	24	...	1,344	695,921	1 to 5·4	1 to 5·3	4 to 1	1 to 2,893	1 to 2,770	1 to 370
139	597	180	...	5,082	2,580,963	1 to 4·7	1 to 5·7	10 to 1	1 to 2,331	1 to 2,761	1 to 508
43	84	363	...	929	892,691	1 to 1·1	1 to 2·1	7 to 1	1 to 1,156	1 to 1,879	1 to 346
59	226	363	...	639	731,057	1 to ·95	1 to 2	30 to 1	1 to 1,092	1 to 2,068	1 to 269
127	518	656	43	6,235	1,952,252	1 to 4·0	1 to 7·2	6 to 1	1 to 1,266	1 to 2,005	1 to 380
89	387	278	...	3,421	1,812,795	1 to 3·9	1 to 5·7	6 to 1	1 to 2,081	1 to 2,879	1 to 397
104	416	76	...	3,651	2,072,553	1 to 5·8	1 to 5·8	24 to 1	1 to 3,084	1 to 3,059	1 to 226
130	473	270	8	2,578	1,353,626	1 to 2·6	1 to 3·7	8 to 1	1 to 1,389	1 to 1,823	1 to 350
55	264	34	...	4,126	1,301,924	1 to 9·7	1 to 10·6	24 to 1	1 to 3,567	1 to 3,838	1 to 300
31	143	38	...	1,813	676,426	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·6	8 to 1	1 to 2,108	1 to 2,402	1 to 477
39	82	76	...	2,284	1,310,729	1 to 4·7	1 to 4·7	10 to 1	1 to 2,794	1 to 2,795	1 to 380
61	302	43	...	3,436	2,149,972	1 to 7·1	1 to 7·9	7 to 1	1 to 4,464	1 to 4,863	1 to 346
37	145	32	...	1,501	689,467	1 to 5·4	1 to 6·07	3 to 1	1 to 2,489	1 to 2,769	1 to 342
58	243	95	...	1,966	1,211,594	1 to 4·2	1 to 5·3	23 to 1	1 to 2,633	1 to 3,224	1 to 364
26	107	26	...	1,234	94,712	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·7	3 to 1	1 to 453	1 to 492	1 to 175
43	188	...	...	2,906	418,665	1 to 9·4	1 to 9·4	.....	1 to 1,363	1 to 1,363	.....
62	284	284	...	2,897	1,852,993	1 to 4·0	1 to 6·5	14 to 1	1 to 2,559	1 to 4,003	1 to 323
64	287	70	...	2,365	1,515,821	1 to 5·3	1 to 6·3	6 to 1	1 to 3,414	1 to 3,991	1 to 326
35	327	119	...	4,187	1,889,139	1 to 6·7	1 to 8·2	3 to 1	1 to 3,627	1 to 3,685	1 to 321
69	336	107	...	6,293	2,340,917	1 to 10·6	1 to 12·0	3 to 1	1 to 3,962	1 to 4,692	1 to 647
45	227	49	...	2,655	1,533,931	1 to 6·5	1 to 7·4	5 to 1	1 to 3,787	1 to 4,237	1 to 516
69	311	67	...	2,498	1,127,402	1 to 5	1 to 5·7	6 to 1	1 to 2,263	1 to 2,527	1 to 407
40	161	15	...	1,557	713,934	1 to 5·1	1 to 5·4	15 to 1	1 to 2,364	1 to 2,471	1 to 317
50	599	...	...	6,882	69,607	1 to 10	1 to 10	.....	1 to 106	1 to 106	.....
1,714	7,438	3,667	51	77,299	33,719,606	1 to 5·05	1 to 6·6	7 to 1	1 to 2,203	1 to 2,787	1 to 380

D.—

2.—*Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the*

Province.	Commissioner's Division	Name of District.	Distribution			
			In District.			
			Guards at District, Central, or subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.	
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Behar	Patna	Patna	3	42	20	76
		Gya	3	36	13	103
		Shahabad	1	12	8	62
		Mozufferpore	3	40	3	24
		Durbhunga	3	40	3	28
		Sarun	2	30	17	159
		Chumparun	2	36	6	37
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	2	28	4	27
		Bhagulpore	4	63	6	34
		Purneah	1	9	19	110
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1	13	6	78
		Total ...	25	349	105	738
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	2	40	6	56
		Pooree	2	20	6	40
		Balasore	2	16	5	28
		Gurjhats	.....	.....	4	24
		Total ...	6	76	21	148
		South-West Frontier Agency.				
Chota Nagpore...	Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebagh	7	87	3·8	26·2
		Lohardugga	2	40	8	69
		Singbhoom	2	20	2	8
		Manbhoom	2	32	7	32
		Total ...	13	179	20·8	135·2
		Total of District ...	91	1,262	359·8	2539·2
		Government Railway Police	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Office of Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grand Total ...	91	1,262	359·8	2539·2

POLICE.—(*Continued.*)

Police Force, inclusive of the Railway Police, during 1875.—(Continued.)

OF FORCE.						PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS AND MEN).					
						To area (6).			To population (7).		
Of other duties.		On town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonment.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).
Officers.	Men.										
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16		17
71	358	860	53	2,101	1,559,638	1 to 1·4	1 to 3·6	23 to 1	1 to 1,052	1 to 2,205	1 to 334
84	376	313	...	4,718	1,949,750	1 to 5·08	1 to 7·2	11 to 1	1 to 2,101	1 to 2,804	1 to 448
84	318	261	...	4,385	1,723,974	1 to 8·5	1 to 8·5	16 to 1	1 to 2,221	1 to 3,127	1 to 493
58	262	169	...	2,969	2,188,382	1 to 5·3	1 to 7·6	17 to 1	1 to 3,911	1 to 5,410	1 to 526
48	216	145	...	3,374	2,196,324	1 to 7	1 to 9·9	13 to 1	1 to 4,764	1 to 6,303	1 to 497
58	149	173	...	2,612	2,063,860	1 to 4·4	1 to 6·3	29 to 1	1 to 3,522	1 to 4,843	1 to 314
60	205	39	...	3,578	1,440,815	1 to 9·5	1 to 10·6	7 to 1	1 to 3,842	1 to 4,227	1 to 759
53	271	127	...	3,913	1,812,986	1 to 7·6	1 to 10·1	15 to 1	1 to 3,547	1 to 4,538	1 to 552
68	289	134	...	4,327	1,826,290	1 to 7·2	1 to 9·3	5 to 1	1 to 3,064	1 to 3,793	1 to 559
68	279	126	...	4,957	1,714,795	1 to 8·09	1 to 10·1	3 to 1	1 to 2,802	1 to 3,472	1 to 215
32	169	11	...	5,488	1,259,287	1 to 17·7	1 to 18·3	3 to 1	1 to 4,062	1 to 4,199	1 to 345
674	2,892	2,358	53	42,422	19,736,101	1 to 5·9	1 to 8·8	12 to 1	1 to 2,743	1 to 3,919	1 to 409
94	380	93	7	3,178	1,494,784	1 to 4·7	1 to 5·4	3 to 1	1 to 2,211	1 to 2,469	1 to 312
74	281	64	...	2,473	769,674	1 to 5·2	1 to 5·8	32 to 1	1 to 1,583	1 to 1,770	1 to 354
101	416	30	...	2,066	770,232	1 to 3·4	1 to 3·6	5 to 1	1 to 1,290	1 to 1,326	1 to 609
27	156	.....	...	1,740	179,610	1 to 8·2	1 to 8·2	.....	1 to 851	1 to 851	.....
296	1,233	187	7	9,457	3,214,300	1 to 4·8	1 to 5·2	5 to 1	1 to 1,628	1 to 1,742	1 to 582
79	328	71	5	7,021	771,875	1 to 11·5	1 to 13·2	12 to 1	1 to 1,275	1 to 1,404	1 to 379
87	303	61	4	12,044	1,237,123	1 to 21	No records.		1 to 2,163	1 to 2,392	1 to 378
29	124	10	...	3,897	304,847	1 to 20	1 to 21	10 to 1	1 to 1,571	1 to 1,631	1 to 482
55	208	47	...	4,925	995,570	1 to 12·8	1 to 14·6	6 to 1	1 to 2,599	1 to 2,921	1 to 357
250	963	189	9	27,887	3,309,415	1 to 15·8	1 to 17·8	10 to 1	1 to 1,881	1 to 2,071	1 to 379
2,934	12,526	6,401	120	157,064	59,979,424	1 to 5·8	1 to 7·71	8 to 1	1 to 2,239	1 to 2,832	1 to 397
88	457	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	457	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,026	12,983	6,401	120	157,064	59,979,424	1 to 5·8	1 to 7·71	8 to 1	1 to 2,239	1 to 2,832	1 to 397

D.—POLICE.—(*Continued.*)

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1875.

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	Name of District.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
		Western Districts.					Rs. A. P.
BENGAL.	Burdwan Division.	Burdwan ...	15,758	32	18·	By chackran lands and ryots...	2,83,644 0 0
		Bankoora ...	4,699	24·7	27·8	From jagheer lands and by ryots	1,30,824 0 0
		Beerbhoom ...	6,917	26·7	14	By chackran lands and zemindars	97,102 8 8
		Midnapore ...	10,516	40·8	16·4	By Government, by service lands, by ryots, and by zemindars	1,73,002 0 0
		Hooghly ...	3,242	57	32	By chackran land income and by dwarmashra	1,03,686 0 0
		Howrah ...	1,613	63·1	35·4	By chackran lands and villagers	64,596 0 0
		Central Districts.					
	Presidency Division.	24-Pergunnahs	4,182	76·1	48	By the villagers	2,00,736 0 0
		Nuddea ...	4,559	50	36	„ ryots	1,65,204 0 0
		Jessore ...	4,786	50	26·8	„ village men in cash and kind	1,27,427 0 0
		Moorshedabad	5,601	52	35·4	„ zemindars and villagers ...	1,98,485 7 0
	Rajshahye Division.	Dinagepore ...	5,356	36	16·2	By villagers	86,975 0 0
		Maldah ...	1,854	65·6	32·1	„ ryots	59,556 0 0
		Rajshahye ...	3,294	70·2	37	„ punchayets and villagers..	1,21,878 0 0
		Rungpore ...	5,274	47	21·7	„ villagers	1,14,636 0 0
		Bogra	2,390	49·6	31·8	„ ditto	76,176 2 0
		Pubna	2,608	58·8	32·7	„ ditto	85,440 0 0
		Darjeeling ...	5	51	48	„ ditto	240 0 0
		Julpigoree ...	1,129	50·	24	„ ditto	27,096 0 0
		Eastern Districts.					
	Dacca Division.	Dacca	3,025	59	24·0	By villagers	72,600 0 0
		Furreedpore...	3,121	54·7	32·8	The village chowkeedars by the villagers, and those of the Goalundo bazar from the Collectorate out of khas mehal proceeds	1,02,613 0 0
		Backergunge...	4,105	52·3	36	By zemindars and villagers ...	1,47,780 0 0
		Mymensingh...	6,218	51	36	„ yillagers	2,23,848 0 0
		Tipperah ...	3,107	98	31·4	„ zemindars and villagers...	97,586 0 0
	Chittagong Division.	Chittagong ...	2,739	69	34	„ villagers	93,126 0 0
		Noakholly ...	2,247	51·7	38·9	„ landholders and inhabitants	87,414 4 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	108,480	50·0	27·1		29,41,631 5 8

D.—Police.—(*Continued.*)

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during* 1875.—(Continued.)

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
		Eastern Districts—(Contd.)					Rs. A. P.
Behar.	Patna Division.	Patna	3,725	36	19·9	By zemindars and ryots ...	74,460 0 0
		Gya	7,087	55·3	19·7	,, ditto ditto ...	1,39,899 0 0
		Shahabad ...	6,065	37	12	,, ditto ditto ...	72,641 10 6
		Mozufferpore	4,999	63	19	,, zemindars	95,198 0 0
		Durbhunga ...	4,557	60	24·3	,, ditto	1,11,086 0 0
		Sarun	6,265	41·5	9·2	,, ditto	58,297 4 3
		Chumparun ...	3,532	40	14·7	,, ditto	52,189 6 0
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	3,267	50	25·2	,, ditto and ryots	82,585 0 0
		Bhaxulpore ...	3,816	86	15·3	,, ryots	58,472 0 0
		Purneah ...	6,798	46·4	36	,, residents of district ...	2,44,729 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs.	2,694	25·1	5·9 & land	,, zemindars and landholders	16,081 0 0 & land.
		Total ...	52,805	49·0	19·0		10,05,536 0 0
Orissa.	Orissa Division.	Cuttack ...	4,960	54	20·6	The greater part of their income is derived from jaghees land exempt from revenue assessment, the remainder by periodical contributions from villagers	1,02,597 2 7
		Pooree ...	2,394	46	15·4	Partly by Government and villagers, also hold jagheer ...	36,972 5 9
		Balasore ...	2,230	63	12·6	By grant of service lands and subscription from villagers...	28,244 0 0
		Gurjhats ...	462	71·7	16 in land	By Government giving the land	Cannot be given.
		Total ...	10,046	58·5	16·6		1,67,113 8 4
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore Division.	*South-West Frontier Agency.*					
		Hazarebagh ..	4,102	48	13·5	By ryots, ticcadars, and zemindars, partly in cash and partly in land chackran ...	55,750 5 9
		Lohardugga ...	3,611	61	19	,, zemindars, illakadars, and ryots	68,743 14 2
		Singbhoom ...	1,671	46·5	5·4	,, villagers	9,070 8 0
		Manbhoom ...	6,777	31·5	34	,, service land, and partly by village contribution and local fund	2,02,116 0 0
		Total ...	16,161	46·7	14·5		2,35,680 11 11
		Grand Total	187,492	52·2	23·2		43,49,961 9 11

D.—Police.—(*Continued.*)

4.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force during* 1875, *exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Regular.	Municipal.	Grand total.
Total sanctioned strength—			
Inspectors	230	7	237
Sub-Inspectors	721	15	736
Head Constables	2,463	331	2,794
Men	16,741	6,152	22,893
Armament of the force—			
Number provided with fire-arms	6,384	.....	6,384
Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons	1,584	14	1,598
Number provided with batons only	13,074	5,662	18,736
Punishments.			
Dismissed—			
Inspectors	2	.....	2
Sub-Inspectors	12	1	13
Head Constables	61	14	75
Men	597	486	1,083
Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers—			
Inspectors	16	.....	16
Sub-Inspectors	307	10	317
Head Constables	802	103	905
Men	2,464	1,531	3,995
Punished judicially by a Magistrate.			
Under Police Act—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	4	1	5
Head Constables	23	3	26
Men	241	101	342
Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code—			
Inspectors	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Inspectors	1	.....	1
Head Constables	1	.....	1
Men	1	.....	1
Under Chapter IX of Penal Code—			
Head Constables	8	1	9
Men	17	14	31
Other offences—			
Inspectors	2	.....	2
Sub-Inspectors	14	.....	14
Head Constables	27	10	37
Men	261	84	345
Rewards.			
Number of police rewarded during the year—			
By promotion	343	145	488
By money rewards	484	69	553
Education.			
Number of police who can read and write—			
Inspectors	225	4	229
Sub-Inspectors	680	14	694
Head Constables	2,145	212	2,357
Men	5,867	653	6,520
Number of police under instruction during the year—			
Sub-Inspectors	3	.....	3
Head Constables	99	10	109
Men	2,877	1,123	4,000
Number enlisted during the year	2,346	1,573	3,919
Number of men of one year's service and under 10 years	11,152	4,029	15,181
Number of men of 10 years' service and upwards	6,982	1,380	8,362
Number who have left the force during the year—			
On pension	17	3	10
On gratuity	66	14	80
By resignation without pension or gratuity	869	518	1,387
By dismissal	672	498	1,170
By discharge otherwise than stated above	156	219	375
By desertion	151	102	253
By death	391	106	497
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	Regular and Municipal together.		5·3
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	1·9	1·6	.....

D.—Police.—(*Continued.*)

5.—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during* 1875, *exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.*

	Regular Police.	Municipal Police.	Total.
RACE.			
Europeans.			
District or Assistant District Superintendents—			
Military, or Covenanted Civil	11	.....	11
Uncovenanted	56	.....	56
Subordinate Officers—			
On Rs. 100 and upwards	19	.....	19
Below Rs. 100...	1	.....	1
Constables	6	.....	6
Eurasians.			
Subordinate Officers—			
On Rs. 100 and upwards	13	.....	13
Below Rs. 100	13	.....	13
Constables	4	.....	4
Natives.			
[illegible] or Assistant District Superintendents	3	.....	3
[illegible]ordinate Officers—			
On Rs. 100 and upwards	186	.....	168
Below Rs. 100	3,131	333	3,464
Constables	16,567	6,072	22,639
RELIGION OR CASTE.			
Officers.			
Christians	145	16	161
Mahomedans	856	106	962
Hindoos.			
Brahmins	674	72	746
Rajpoots or Khettrees	232	51	283
Goorkhas	57	2	59
Seikhs	62	9	71
High-caste Soodras	923	60	983
Low-caste Soodras	62	11	73
Hillmen	19	1	20
Hindoos of all other castes	372	15	387
Other religions	41	1	42
Men.			
Christians	100	14	114
Mahomedans	5,030	2,040	7,070
Hindoos.			
Brahmins	2,409	792	3,201
Rajpoots or Khettrees	3,097	1,149	4,246
Goorkhas	469	24	493
Seikhs	87	.....	87
High-caste Soodras	1,546	399	1,945
Low-caste Soodras	850	525	1,375
Hillmen	332	.....	332
Hindoos of all other castes	2,180	1,113	3,293
Other religions	467	16	483
Grand total of officers and men	20,910	6,416	26,426

D.—Police.—(*Continued.*)

6.—*Return showing the number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year* 1875 *in the several districts of Bengal.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Name of District.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	2,034,745	4,304	1,868	1,659	3,527
		Bankoora	526,772	913	339	169	508
		Beerbhoom	695,921	1,504	506	464	970
		Midnapore	2,540,963	5,108	2,309	1,353	3,662
		Hooghly	757,490	3,154	1,712	1,440	3,152
		Howrah	731,057	3,276	3,855	5,999	9,854
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	1,951,137	5,698	3,324	2,	5,872
		Nuddea	1,812,795	4,428	1,740	1,2.	2,986
		Jessore	2,075,021	4,217	2,049	1,670	3,719
		Moorshedabad	1,353,626	4,618	1,997	1	
	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division	Dinagepore	1,501,924	3,100	1,035	760	
		Maldah	676,426	1,501	543	25	
		Rajshahye	1,310,729	3,240	981	542	1,
		Rungpore	2,149,972	2,922	959	724	1,68
		Bogra	689,467	1,518	674	308	982
		Pubna	1,211,594	1,952	823	785	1,608
		Darjeeling	94,712	747	543	113	656
		Julpigoree	418,665	817	554	234	788
	Dacca	Dacca	1,852,993	4,949	1,986	2,079	4,065
		Furreedpore	1,012,589	3,303	1,156	1,229	2,385
		Backergunge	2,377,433	4,818	1,261	1,265	2,526
		Mymensingh	2,349,917	3,965	1,236	1,395	2,631
		Tipperah	1,533,931	2,464	1,644	1,336	2,980
	Chittagong	Chittagong	1,127,402	1,658	930	642	1,572
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	69,667	54	46	144	190
		Noakholly	713,934	1,449	921	816	1,737
Behar	Patna	Patna	1,559,638	5,041	2,618	1,172	2,790
		Gya	1,949,750	4,402	1,173	1,235	2,408
		Shahabad	1,723,974	3,514	1,420	733	2,153
		Mozufferpore	4,384,706	2,971	1,490	462	1,952
		Durbhunga		2,786	1,034	1,035	2,069
		Sarun	2,063,860	2,444	981	1,261	2,242
		Chumparun	1,440,815	1,542	847	347	1,194
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1,812,986	2,717	1,504	915	2,419
		Bhagulpore	1,826,290	1,636	524	746	1,270
		Purneah	1,714,795	2,296	764	896	1,660
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	8,259,287	3,092	1,385	1,524	2,909
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	1,494,784	2,139	799	644	1,443
		Pooree	769,674	3,577	1,123	642	1,765
		Balasore	770,232	1,359	637	537	1,174
		Gurjhats	179,010	511	252	61	313
Chota Nagpore.	Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	771,875	2,091	1,220	337	1,557
		Lohardugga	1,237,123	938	702	451	1,153
		Singbhoom	304,847	345	212	201	413
		Manbhoom	995,570	1,771	852	693	1,545

D.—Police Statements.

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police during* 1875, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police. By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	0·4	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	1·4	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1·8	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*											
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	2·2	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	129·2	153	1	...	135	6	...	63	18	18	...
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	29·5	26	...	...	20	1	...	12	2	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	563·7	520	1	8	392	30	...	320	29	37	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	2,895·3	2,776	7	39	1,711	492	1	896	732	562	4
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	54·0	63	...	...	54	4	...	42	2	1	...
		Total ...	3,673·9	3,538	9	47	2,312	533	1	1,333	783	618	5
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs ...	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder by dacoits ...	8·0	3	...	4	7	.....	...	2	1	5	...
10		Murder by robbers ...	13·3	19	...	1	20	.....	...	9	1	7	...
11		Murder by poison ...	21·6	18	...	1	16	1	...	4	6	4	...
12		Other murders	358·3	339	...	9	331	12	...	106	69	79	1
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	58·7	78	...	...	74	2	...	20	17	8	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide ...	283·6	316	...	5	300	13	...	108	100	51	...
15	376	Rape	393·3	461	4	6	338	63	2	48	230	10	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	41·4	54	...	...	51	2	...	9	13	1	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	163·6	155	...	1	142	8	...	69	17	14	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	365·6	439	1	3	429	2	2	223	71	12	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3·0	6	...	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1,021·7	976	18	15	843	53	2	378	310	95	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	29·8	40	...	2	39	2	...	7	11	1	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	40·4	40	...	3	21	9	...	6	6	9	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	823·2	1,009	20	19	821	42	...	267	245	54	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	345·7	394	5	9	219	100	...	71	178	14	4

POLICE.—(*Continued.*)

Police during 1875, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
											Before being put on trial.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
155	28	201	1	14	186	67	18	76	12	3	...	...	6	4	...	...	.....	.....
26	10	36	...	...	36	24	...	11	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
554	156	748	4	7	737	155	8	559	.....	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	.....	.....
6,959	1,918	9,443	17	316	9,045	2,730	204	5,396	83	48	...	65	555	29	1	...	1	.....
68	6	75	...	1	74	16	...	56	.....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
7,762	2,118	10,503	22	338	10,078	2,992	230	6,098	95	52	...	65	578	33	1	...	1	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
39	...	44	...	11	33	8	12	.....	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
29	1	37	...	1	36	6	7	.....	16	1	...	...	6	...	4	2	408	46
24	6	34	...	3	30	9	10	.....	7	...	...	1	...	4	13	8	1,178	524
673	102	855	5	74	767	162	186	.....	208	18	3	6	104	88	...	...	.....	.....
65	4	77	...	1	76	28	14	1	29	...	...	...	1	3	5	1	804	400
462	83	596	1	31	562	153	95	26	203	6	1	1	40	38	...	...	.....	.....
204	92	306	...	21	279	150	36	2	71	2	...	6	10	8	...	...	.....	.....
35	7	43	1	6	36	15	7	1	9	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	.....	.....
126	14	154	2	3	148	44	10	31	47	2	1	...	6	8	...	...	.....	.....
336	14	362	7	15	340	95	...	224	1	8	...	...	12	...	...	...	.....	.....
5	3	8	...	2	6	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
921	209	1,225	...	24	1,199	328	67	607	99	5	...	2	80	14	...	...	.....	.....
31	2	34	...	7	27	8	3	.....	8	2	...	...	2	4	10	6	353	35
21	58	88	...	1	87	34	23	26	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....
708	137	890	...	41	854	331	2	437	8	10	...	4	66	...	...	...	.....	.....
300	121	439	4	9	426	196	75	61	62	2	...	...	15	15	2	2	998	974

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.				
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	400·6	361	2	9	179	98	...	18	181	18	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	37·0	38	...	1	27	6	...	8	13	8	1
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	1·2	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	801·4	1,110	10	10	771	133	1	306	278	46	9
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	39·3	80	...	2	76	5	...	59	5	3	...
		Total ...	5,250·7	5,936	60	100	4,707	553	7	1,720	1,752	439	15
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*											
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	480·9	335	...	18	327	14	...	71	99	108	17
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	9·9	5	...	...	5	.....	...	1	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt — by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	1·8	1	...	...	1	.....	...	1	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt — by other means.	24·9	20	...	1	19	.....	...	9	3	3	...
33	392, 398	Robbery ... — in dwelling-house.	63·6	41	1	1	38	.....	...	6	18	...	...
		Robbery ... — on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	59·6	34	...	...	33	.....	...	6	13	3	...
		Robbery ... — other robberies.	422·4	255	4	3	195	34	...	38	146	5	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	1,054·4	1,707	13	23	1,280	185	3	300	614	24	...
34A	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning and maiming animals.	144·9	345	4	5	205	61	...	56	99	3	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking-house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	22,260·8	24,026	6,919	274	16,786	94	150	1,294	2,127	69	1
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	401·3	403	19	7	325	33	...	130	117	19	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	28·8	21	1	...	18	.....	...	13	...	8	1
		Total ...	24,953·3	27,193	6,961	332	19,232	421	153	1,925	3,236	242	19

POLICE.—(*Continued.*)

during 1875, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*—(Continued.)

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.			Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.				
											In custody of police.	On bail.						
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
148	107	273	...	8	264	175	16	53*	3	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	.....	.....
47	9	65	1	7	57	18	11	14	2	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	.....	.....
...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,058	320	1,433	1	58	1,374	635	9	651	6	2	...	...	71	...	8	2	415	114
95	9	107	...	2	105	22	6	59	16	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	.....	.....
5,327	1,298	7,079	22	325	6,706	2,420	589	2,194	810	59	5	21	437	197	42	21	4,156	2,093
972	85	1,182	10	113	1,057	338	236	3	344	16	...	2	69	49	215	117	67,661	12,447
13	...	13	...	1	12	4	4	.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	78	25
22	2	27	...	...	27	5	2	13	6	...	...	...	...	1	11	4	413	50
34	3	37	...	8	29	15	1	13	.....	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	1,295	145
38	3	44	...	12	32	12	1	8	5	...	...	...	2	4	17	13	391	119
170	41	216	...	43	173	92	9	56	4	...	...	...	12	...	85	35	2,107	638
980	358	1,362	2	145	1,207	611	23	478	20	13	1	7	57	5	10	...	139	.....
152	106	261	1	34	223	126	...	84	.....	3	...	3	10	...	5	2	78	28
3,725	217	4,012	9	699	3,269	1,099	47	1,833	109	7	10	25	137	37	11,102	1,760	3,82,377	53,582
347	45	411	1	21	383	125	12	214	8	6	...	6	18	...	65	38	684	227
78	14	101	...	1	100	33	12	2	34	6	...	...	10	5	8	7	363	304
6,534	874	7,669	23	1,077	6,515	2,460	349	2,704	533	51	11	43	317	101	11,539	1,984	4,55,586	67,565

D.—

7.—*Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.										
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not inquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
							By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to inquire.				
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	98·6	71	...	...	50	5	...	44	1	...	...
38A	323	Hurt	4216·1	8,038	2,784	51	2,639	670	53	1,637	1,177	88	...
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	4952·1	5,157	60	67	2,166	925	8	495	2,265	85	1
40	336, 337... ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	41·6	40	...	...	35	1	1	19	5	...	...
41	374	Compulsory labour ...	11·6	7	...	1	4	1	...	2	3	...	...
		Total ...	9320·0	13,313	2,844	119	4,894	1,602	62	2,197	3,451	173	1
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
42	453, 456... ...	Lurking-house trespass or house-breaking.	2835·2	1,778	1,101	9	578	50	12	241	215	7	...
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... / ordinary ...	2694·2 / 30429·7	2,704 / 35,980	39 / 2,255	38 / 707	2,297 / 24,543	248 / 3,662	1 / 126	950 / 7,348	705 / 11,530	47 / 783	1 / 4
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ..	2366·5	2,536	21	33	798	574	4	298	910	54	4
45	411, 414... ...	Receiving stolen property	2470·4	2,463	8	25	2,336	49	1	1,733	186	108	3
46	447, 448... ...	Criminal or house-trespass	6810·5	9,140	122	69	2,253	1,512	13	1,302	2,971	270	...
47	461, 462... ...	Breaking closed receptacle	11·3	15	...	...	14	.....	...	1	6	...	...
		Total ...	47617·8	54,616	3,546	881	32,819	6,095	157	11,873	16,523	1,269	12
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	8·7	3	...	...	3	.....	...	1	...	...	...
49	Chap. XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character.	2230·2	3,533	4	24	2,069	1,239	1	2,275	146	51	...
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	26·9	26	2	...	13	5	...	4	4	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	109·7	119	1	1	112	2	...	92	2	...	...
52		——— Excise Laws ...	1516·7	1,727	1	7	1,374	125	...	1,193	76	18	...
53		——— Railway Laws ...	564·9	472	...	...	425	15	...	404	4	1	...
54		——— Salt and Customs Laws.	1115·7	1,405	...	9	1,345	43	...	1,221	21	5	...
55		——— Stage Carriage Act	26·7	105	...	...	104	1	...	99	...	...	...
56		——— Stamp Act ...	7·8	3	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	6087·9	8,122	3	1	7,543	278	8	7,293	56	59	...
		Total ...	11695·2	15,515	11	42	12,988	1,708	9	12,582	309	134	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	....	552·7	727	8	2	660	49	...	640	1	3	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	103065·4	120,838	13,439	1,523	77,612	10,961	389	32,270	26,655	2,878	52

POLICE.—(*Continued.*)

during 1875, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*—(Concluded.)

PERSONS.															PROPERTY.			
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.						Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).			Number pending at end of year.							
											Before being put on trial.							
By police.	By order of Magistrate.	Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
11	12	12*a*	13	14	15	16	17	*a* 18	*b*	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
60	28	88	...	1	86	7	.....	78	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
2,995	2,647	5,730	2	152	5,551	1,926	19	3,388	31	20	2	23	164	3	...	...	.....	.....
1,943	1,649	3,678	3	168	3,474	1,896	22	1,393	1	9	3	30	153	...	1	...	1	.....
48	4	52	...	2	49	28	1	20	.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	2	5	...	...	5	2	.....	3	.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	.....
5,049	4,330	9,553	5	323	9,165	3,859	42	4,882	33	29	5	55	317	3	1	...	1	.....
429	66	502	...	42	459	140	13	297	3	1	...	1	5	...	16	9	571	107
2,084	299	2,431	3	158	2,266	711	5	1,429	6	4	...	4	109	2	1,800	1,296	38,142	28,851
16,118	5,403	22,308	35	2,102	20,033	7,988	64	10,933	56	57	61	77	931	4	17,536	8,406	3,22,535	1,40,487
638	774	1,470	31	61	1,374	796	17	463	12	11	4	...	68	7	553	193	43,443	14,987
3,873	301	4,285	9	121	4,147	1,103	102	2,727	62	11	6	2	134	8	2,062	1,969	60,451	44,179
3,101	4,967	8,338	9	233	8,077	3,974	28	3,772	.....	70	3	16	233	...	20	18	112	84
6	...	6	...	1	5	3	.....	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	60	.....
26,249	11,810	39,340	87	2,718	36,361	14,715	229	19,623	139	154	74	100	1,480	21	21,989	11,891	4,65,314	2,28,695
8	4	12	...	...	12	2	.....	.....	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	.....	.....
2,420	1,051	3,522	24	8	3,490	829	2	2,455	25	12	...	...	166	1	...	...	.....	.....
35	8	43	...	...	43	25	.....	14	.....	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
469	17	486	...	2	484	114	.....	367	.....	...	..	...	3	...	..	...	.....	.....
1,746	489	2,253	...	61	2,192	397	1	1,763	1	1	...	...	29	...	...	...	.....	.....
525	52	578	4	6	568	59	2	502	.....	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
1,395	129	1,529	1	2	1,525	140	.....	1,359	.....	...	1	...	25	1	...	...	.....	.....
141	1	142	...	...	142	7	.....	135	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
.....	9	9	...	...	9	.....	.....	9	.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	.....
10,010	645	10,714	2	34	10,663	750	1	9,867	.....	8	...	15	37	...	7	6	69	50
16,749	2,405	19,288	31	113	19,128	2,323	6	16,471	30	23	1	15	267	8	7	6	69	50
940	86	1,029	...	3	1,026	105	3	912	4	...	...	...	2	...	22	22	554	504
68,610	22,921	94,461	190	4,897	88,979	28,874	1,448	52,884	1,644	368	96	299	3,398	363	33,601	13,924	9,25,681	2,98,967

D.—

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	·4	1	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c..	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	.....	.....	1
		Total ...	·4	1	1
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*			
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	3·9	1	6
3	187	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	2	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice	4626·1	4,269	1,846
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	517·4	367	52
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1513·9	1,156	320
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	179·2	206	10
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring...	213·0	169	19
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	4·8	.....	1
10	140, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	372·1	216	19
		Total ...	7432·4	6,384	2,273
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	234·1	200	4
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	12·6	1	.....
		Total ...	246·7	201	4
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389	Extortion	1617·5	1,330	5
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	323	Hurt	533·0	70	.....
15	345	Wrongful confinement	139·4	15	.....
16	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	41853·4	44,250	18
		Total ...	42525·8	44,335	18
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
17	417 to 420	Cheating	1342·2	1,356	12
18	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	866·9	913	15
19	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	206·6	129	18
20	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	5995·7	7,644	14
		Total ...	8,410·5	10,042	59

POLICE.—(*Continued.*)

Police during 1875, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*

Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted. By Magistrate.	Acquitted. By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted. By Magistrate.	Convicted. By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	.....	1	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	2	5	5	5	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
7	1	7	17	17	.....	1	.....	16	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,115	410	5,574	10,496	10,388	304	2,276	42	7,589	32	146
419	58	361	488	541	38	206	11	267	2	17
1,476	71	1,269	1,779	1,888	217	584	126	711	86	160
216	21	181	340	363	78	105	33	23	75	48
188	76	160	257	282	12	54	.....	214	.....	2
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
235	76	185	611	737	17	93	1	623	.....	3
8,657	713	7,738	13,989	14,217	666	3,319	213	9,444	195	376
204	130	64	102	153	33	50	23	5	31	11
1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
205	131	64	102	157	33	54	23	5	31	11
1,335	144	847	1,211	962	170	428	21	298	1	43
70	8	61	94	95	25	20	.....	49	.....	1
15	4	11	19	21	2	9	10	.....	.....	.....
44,268	1,236	31,389	40,093	23,272	2,877	8,630	58	11,398	11	292
44,353	1,248	31,461	40,206	23,388	2,904	8,659	68	11,447	11	293
1,368	89	768	980	815	126	371	11	255	5	45
928	263	533	735	760	91	240	3	406	.....	19
147	27	120	158	175	9	72	9			
7,658	521	5,055	7,235	4,659	513	2,211	16	65 1,843	10	9 77
10,101	900	6,476	9,108	6,409	739	2,894	39	2,569	15	150

D.—

8.—*Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.		
			Average institutions of preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specied above.*			
21	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	3157	3,865	1
22	298	Offences against religion	12·1	2	.....
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	194·1	230	.....
24	500 to 502	Defamation	785·4	767	1
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	906·2	1,031	6
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	465·2	532	40
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	1·6	5	.....
28	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	4520·2	5,952	348
		Total ...	10041·8	12,384	396
		Special Laws not Cognizable by Police, in Detail.			
29	Act XVIII of 1854	Railway Act	205·2	298	17
30	Act V of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	108·8	49	2
31	Act V of 1861	Police Act	592·4	441	41
32	Act XXI of 1856	Abkarry Act	133·3	260	16
33	Act VII of 1864	Salt Act...	167·8	103	1
34	Act XVI of 1870	Income Tax Act	919	.....	.....
35	Act XI of 1871	Census Act	5	.....	.....
36	Act VIII of 1871	Registry Act	20·5	40	2
37	Acts III of 1857 and I of 1871	Pound Act	5236·2	6,152	15
38	Act IX of 1872	Breach of contract	233·4	219	1
39	Act III of 1864	Municipal Act	4653·2	9,742	19
40	.....	Mutiny Act	9	14	.....
41	Act XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	21·4	77	11
42	Act IV of 1865	Vaccination Act	3·9	12	.....
43	Act XIV of 1866	Post-office Act	20·6	38	1
44	Act I of 1859	Merchant Seaman's Act	15·2	22	.....
45	Act II of 1864	Jail Act...	15	18	1
46	Act VI of 1819	Ferry Act	14·8	18	4
47	Act XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	38·5	32	30
48	Acts X of 1862 and XVIII of 1869.	Stamp Act	17·4	19	.....
49	Act II of 1870	Emigration Act	5·3	10	.....
50	Act XX of 1856	Chowkidari Act	8·6	11	.....
51	Act XXV of 1861, sections 219 and 220, and Act X of 1872, section 209.	Contempt of Court	89	34	72
52	Act XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	17·2	3	2
53	Act IV of 1873	Act of Registering Births and Deaths	5·8	24	.....
		Other special laws	374·3	361	101
		Total ...	12930·8	17,997	336
		Grand Total ...	83205·9	92,674	3,092

POLICE.—(*Concluded.*)

Police during 1875, *exclusive of cases in Calcutta.*—(Continued.)

Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make inquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS.							Waiting trial at close of year.
			Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		
						By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
3,866	232	1,910	2,403	1,781	445	886	55	276	46	70
2	.....	2	3	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
230	1	190	381	268	33	86	.....	146	.....	3
768	20	479	688	442	95	183	2	151	2	9
1,037	39	684	909	775	72	270	.....	428	.....	5
572	280	425	604	774	9	86	.....	674	.....	.....
5	.....	5	6	7	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....
6,300	1,305	4,050	9,313	6,970	342	1,813	4	4,624	1	180
12,780	1,877	7,745	14,307	11,020	996	3,328	61	6,305	49	267
315	90	208	274	379	8	25	.....	346	.....	.....
51	7	66	80	84	.....	14	.....	70	.....	.....
482	96	405	475	546	7	90	28	416	.....	5
276	49	214	262	318	1	62	.....	252	.....	3
104	19	100	215	219	.....	42	.....	175	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	.....	39	81	103	9	25	3	50	12	4
6,167	106	4,669	6,791	3,651	305	1,479	1	1,775	.....	91
220	2	197	290	196	12	29	.....	155	.....	.....
9,761	63	9,624	11,235	10,485	243	2,096	.....	8,052	.....	92
14	.....	14	17	17	.....	3	.....	14	.....	.....
88	61	77	174	109	9	41	.....	56	.....	3
12	6	8	16	17	.....	6	.....	11	.....	.....
39	1	39	49	51	3	9	3	31	2	3
22	.....	15	26	35	.....	5	.....	30	.....	.....
19	.....	16	23	26	.....	6	.....	20	.....	.....
22	3	17	20	25	.....	8	.....	16	.....	1
62	23	31	42	86	3	23	.....	60	.....	.....
19	.....	19	35	39	.....	11	.....	27	.....	.....
10	4	8	13	14	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
11	1	7	16	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
106	.....	80	154	157	9	20	.....	122	.....	6
5	.....	4	4	5	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....
24	.....	24	44	43	.....	1	.....	42	.....	.....
462	25	423	695	692	33	84	.....	571	.....	4
18,333	556	16,304	21,031	17,313	642	4,080	35	12,324	14	214
95,766	5,569	70,637	99,959	73,471	6,155	22,762	460	42,392	316	1,354

F.—Marine 1.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed in Bengal in the year 1875-76.

Detail of Vessels.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Cost.	Earnings.	Remarks.
Sea-going Vessels.			Rs. A. P.		
"Czarewitch," Ship	5	72	28,163 1 0	.....	Perak expedition.
"Tenasserim," Steamer ...	11	105	38,098 0 0	.....	Carried out annual relief of troops for the Madras presidency.
"Enterprize," " ...	8	68	56,275 3 0	.....	Port Blair station-vessel.
"Irrawaddy," " ...	.....	.....	1,25,303 12 0	.....	Stationed in Burmah.
"Nemesis," " ...	6	61	2,610 0 0	.....	Rangoon station-vessel.
"Undaunted," " ...	1	8	23,831 11 0	.....	Out of commission.
"Celerity," " ...	5	49	59,180 14 3	.....	River service.
River-going Vessels.					
"Sir William Peel," Steamer...	5	49	53,584 9 6	.....	Harbour duty.
"Prince Albert," " ...	5	55	48,969 9 0	.....	Left for Dacca, 4th March 1876.
"Jaboona," " ...	5	55	44,346 15 0	.....	Employed under the orders of the Magistrate of Barrh.
"Koel," " ...	5	42	31,840 1 0	.....	False Point station-vessel.
"Teesta," " ...	4	36	53,132 13 0	.....	
"Koladyne," " ...	5	42	35,953 3 4	.....	Under orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
"Flame," Steamer and Barges	.....	.....	2,948 15 0	.....	Chittagong station-vessel.
"Gemini," Steamer ...	2	11	9,186 14 0	.....	Viceroy's State Yacht establishment.
"Sir Arthur Cotton," " ...	.....	.....	4,170 10 8	.....	
"Ganges," Flat ...	1	25	10,066 10 0	.....	Under orders of the Magistrate of Barrh.
"Gogra," Troop boat ...	1	22	14,805 14 0	.....	Under orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
"Konai," " ...	1	22	7,172 12 0	.....	
"Isla," " ...	1	22	15,205 10 0	.....	Harbour duty.
All other Craft, Boats, &c.					
"Ghazeepore," Hulk ...	... ..	.....	2,085 0 0	.....	False Point.
"Coleroon," Pilot Vessel ...	3	35	28,701 10 8	.....	Sandheads.
"Cassandra," " ...	3	35	27,096 2 4	.....	Ditto.
"Chinsurah," " ...	3	35	36,326 13 0	.....	Ditto.
"Guide," Reserve Vessel ...	.....	.....	1,277 4 0	.....	Condemned.
"Mermaid," Floating Light Vessel.	3	26	20,311 13 0	.....	Mutlah Light-station.
"Meteor," " ...	3	26	31,372 3 2	.....	Eastern Channel ditto.
"Planet," " ...	3	26	37,988 12 10	.....	Lower Gasper ditto.
"Comet," (new) " ...	3	26	87,723 4 8	.....	Ridge ditto.
"Star," " ...	3	27	11,503 0 0	.....	Upper Gasper ditto.
"Foam," " ...	.....	.....	18,631 1 1	.....	

F.—Marine 1.—(*Continued.*)

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed in Bengal in the year 1875-76.—(Continued.)

Detail of Vessels.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Cost.	Earnings.	Remarks.
All other Craft, Boats, &c.—(Contd.)			Rs. A. P.		
"Kedgeree," River Surveying Vessel.	5	32	30,355 12 3	.....	Hooghly river survey duty.
"Megna," Brig	.....	.....	358 0 0	.....	Sold on 19th January 1876.
"Marie," Assistant River Surveying Vessel.	2	21	13,333 0 0	.....	Assistant river surveying vessel.
No. 10 Steamer ...	.....	14	5,371 0 0	.....	
"Dolphin," Buoy Vessel ...	3	31	22,017 11 9	.....	Buoy duty.
"Vulcan," Anchor Vessel ...	1	24	22,066 1 8	.....	Recovering lost anchors and chains.
State Yachts and Boats ...	1	108	36,773 9 3	.....	
Boats, &c.	.....	183	10,746 7 0	.....	Harbour duty.

F.—Marine 2.

Statement showing number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Cost.	Earnings.
Superintending Establishment—			Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Master Attendant and Establishments	4	51	1,07,287 4 7	
Dock-yard Establishment	9	116	1,29,645 4 0	
Pilot Establishment—				
Government, salaried	6	.....	34,369 0 0	
Ditto free	43	.....	3,67,156 0 0	7,32,246
Licensed	21	.....	1,09,244 0 0	
Ditto leadsmen	6	.....	16,037 0 0	9,994
Any other Establishment—				
False Point Light-house	2	31	9,706 6 6	
Saugor ditto	2	5	4,112 2 8	
Cowcolly ditto	1	4	1,855 0 0	
Tidal Semaphores	.....	11	1,435 0 0	
Seventh Crew	.....	29	6,563 2 0	
Medical Officer at the Sandheads	1	.....	4,320 0 0	

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of the gross and net revenues of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1875-76.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			Net receipts.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of manufacturing reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	3,77,50,825	74,241	28,13,583	.....	.....	.....
Forest	1,98,274	.....	1,39,086	.....	.....	.....
Excise on spirits and drugs ...	60,38,175	3,120	2,90,380	.....	.....	.....
Assessed taxes	295	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tributes and contributions from Native States	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total territorial ...	4,40,37,479	78,411	32,43,049	24,54,595	56,97,644	3,82,61,424
Customs	1,07,63,641	69,929	6,68,772	.....	6,68,772	1,00,24,940
Salt ... Duty on imported salt,	2,44,38,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... Excise duty	9,82,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... Transit duty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... Government sales ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... Miscellaneous	1,94,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt ... Total ...	2,56,15,527	2,71,479	1,13,631	.....	1,13,631	2,52,30,417
Opium Export duty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium Cost of Abkari-opium	17,33,434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium Government sales, &c.	5,74,85,754	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium Total ...	5,92,19,188	8,313	2,21,60,115	.....	2,21,60,115	3,70,50,760
Stamps	93,50,187	1,16,125	2,39,655	.....	2,39,655	89,94,407
Post-office	15,94,796	.....	23,25,295	.....	23,25,295	−7,30,499
Law and Justice... Fees, fines, &c. ...	6,83,352	1,20,284	.....	.....	.....	5,63,068
Marine ... Pilotage, dockyard, and other receipts	12,07,894	141	.....	.....	.....	12,07,753
Interest	7,59,908	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,59,908
Receipts in aid of Superannuation and Compassionate Allowances	50,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,675
Gain by exchange on transactions with London	25,906	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,906
Miscellaneous	8,62,529	3,63,691	.....	.....	.....	4,98,838
Total Imperial Services ...	15,41,71,082	10,28,373	2,87,50,517	24,54,595	3,12,05,112	12,19,37,597

A.—Finance.—(*Continued.*)

1.—*Account of the gross and net revenues of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1875-76.—(Continued.)

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against Income.			Net receipts.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of manufacturing reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nizamut Stipend Fund	24,19,341	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,19,341
Municipalities under Act III of 1864	6,04,829	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,04,829
Provincial Services and Local Funds.						
Provincial Services.						
Allotments from Imperial Revenue	1,10,60,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jails	7,91,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Registration	5,80,467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police	38,356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Education	4,95,287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical	1,30,912	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing	57,851	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marine	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,00,82,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Works	1,36,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	2,33,73,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Local Funds.						
Local Funds, including Provincial Reserve Fund	1,03,62,091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trust Funds	2,00,602	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,39,36,168	67,031	.....	.....	.....	3,38,69,137
Gross Receipts ...	19,11,31,420	10,95,404	2,87,50,517	24,54,595	3,12,05,112	15,88,30,904

A.—FINANCE.—(*Continued.*)

2.—*Account of the Expenditure from the net income of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1875-76.

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT. Past year, 1874-75.	AMOUNT. Present year, 1875-76.	Cause of increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Interest on service funds and other accounts ...	1,83,707	1,18,074	No payments made for interest on account of district savings bank deposits, local loans, land revenue collections, and lands taken for public purposes.
Civil and political salaries and establishments ...	20,78,903	20,06,835	
Details. 1874-75. Rs. / 1875-76. Rs.			
Administration ... ... 13,78,473 / 13,30,344			Decrease under Board of Revenue.
Minor Department ... ... 1,33,600 / 1,27,748			Decrease is owing to the transfer of Botanical and other gardens to Provincial Services.
Ecclesiastical ... ... 2,06,454 / 2,03,410			Smaller payments under establishments.
Political Agencies ... ... 6,706 / 5,224			
Medical ... ... 3,53,670 / 3,40,109			Appointments in lower grades of medical officers.
Total ... 20,78,903 / 20,06,835			
Civil and political contingencies	4,25,654	4,23,647	
Details. 1874-75. Rs. / 1875-76. Rs.			
Administration ... ... 3,16,110 / 2,95,435			Less expenditure under "Purchase of stationery in the country."
Minor Department ... ... 59,852 / 53,399			Owing to the transfer of Botanical and other gardens to Provincial Services.
Ecclesiastical ... ... 32,313 / 32,676			
Political Agencies ... ... 17,379 / 52,137			Increase is owing to the purchase of articles presented to Rajah, covered, however, by an increase on the receipts from the sale of nuzzurs under Miscellaneous.
Medical ... ... /			
Total ... 4,25,654 / 4,23,647			
Judicial charges ... } Courts	66,21,350	65,22,577	Decrease under High Court Judges, Law Officers, Justices of the Peace, Civil and Sessions Courts, Courts of Small Causes and Criminal Courts, amounting to nearly a lakh and a half of rupees, against increases under Law Reporting Staff and High Court Appellate Branch to a considerable extent.
Marine charges	21,31,935	21,86,778	Larger expenditure under Master Attendant and Marine Establishments, Dockyard Establishments, Marine Pay and Allowances.
Superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances...	7,79,578	7,44,874	Decrease is owing to larger payments of gratuities in 1874-75, owing to reduction of the Pilot Service, and building and repairs of ships and miscellaneous, amounting to over a lakh and a half of rupees, against decrease under "Coals purchased in the country."
Loss by exchange	86	135	
Miscellaneous	66,390	2,28,420	Chiefly owing to charges incurred on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to India, amounting to Rs. 1,65,492.
Allotment for Provincial Services	1,16,41,600	1,10,60,337	Increase chiefly owing to transfer of Botanical Gardens to Provincial Services.
Famine relief	2,09,07,634	.....	
Total Imperial Services ...	4,42,36,887	2,32,58,184	

A.—Finance.—(*Continued.*)

2.—*Account of the Expenditure from the net income of the Province of Bengal for the year* 1875-76.—(Continued.)

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. Past year, 1874-75.	Amount. Present year, 1875-76.	Cause of increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Municipalities under Act III of 1864	4,42,543	4,84,710	Transferred from Local Funds to the Imperial accounts in 1875-76, with reference to Controller-General's Circular No. 233, dated 25th February 1876. (The charges for 1874-75 are entered here instead of under "Local Funds" for comparison.)
Nizamut Stipend Fund	17,62,574	25,97,680	Due to expenses in connection with the Nawab Nazim's Debt Account of 1873.
Provincial Services and Local Funds.			
Provincial Services.			
Jails	17,90,683	17,83,414	Smaller payments on account of inspection and general superintendence, district jails and Dehree camp.
Registration	3,85,989	4,31,286	Increase under Sub-Registrars' commission and transfer of charges of Revenue record-room contingencies from "Miscellaneous."
Police	39,77,917	41,64,767	Rs. 1,47,014 transferred to Police Clothing Fund by debit to Police, also larger payments for Presidency police.
Education	25,11,659	26,32,444	Chiefly owing to increased payments for aided colleges and schools.
Medical	13,14,289	14,86,053	Larger adjustments of the cost of medical stores in 1875-76.
Printing	2,73,929	2,97,586	Increase under "Miscellaneous Printing charges."
Marine	485	897	
Minor Establishment	.....	3,97,279	Transfer of Botanical and other gardens from Imperial Services, larger payments for model farms, and charges for the new heads of Provisional and Inter-Provincial Traffic.
Office rent, rates, and taxes	1,70,942	1,87,398	Larger payments for Municipal rates and taxes.
Miscellaneous	4,34,011	6,51,395	Repayments to Wards' estates on account of famine relief charges. Expenditure for special commission of inquiry into famine in North Behar, adjustment of a portion of charges for famine relief works borne by Government against transfer of revenue record from contingent to registration.
Contributions	29,36,665	97,36,646	Chiefly owing to the adjustment of famine relief charges.
Public Works	48,89,762	34,77,467	Details of Public Works expenditure are not furnished by the Public Works Department from the middle of the past year. The cause of reduction in the expenditure cannot be explained by this office.
Total ...	1,86,85,731	2,52,46,632	
Local Funds.			
Local Funds, including Provincial Reserve Fund, but exclusive of Municipalities under Act III of 1864 shown above.	1,03,49,380	92,67,471	Payments in 1874-75 from District Road Funds were larger.
Trust Funds	97,240	1,98,447	Due to the opening of the Hooghly Emambara Fund and Midnapore Cyclone Relief Funds.
Total ...	2,91,32,351	3,47,12,550	
Grand Total ...	7,55,74,355	6,10,53,124	
Surplus ...	7,31,52,852	9,77,77,780	

B.—Public Works.

Statement of Expenditure in the Public Works Department in the Province of Bengal during the year 1875-76.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure, including Establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works both remunerative and non-remunerative.	Maintenance of works both remunerative and non-remunerative.	Total.	
Imperial—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military and other Services.						
Military	.....	.....	12,556	24,922	37,478	7,495
Civil Buildings	.....	.....	5,19,645	2,15,408	7,35,053	1,51,979
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	.....	.....	—981	6,141	5,160	1,453
Total ...	.....	.....	5,31,220	2,46,471	7,77,691	1,60,927
Irrigation—						
Agricultural, Ordinary	2,35,898	5,29,490	3,37,919	9,56,312	12,94,231	5,14,550
Ditto, Extraordinary ...	39,78,305	.....	39,61,544	.....	39,61,544	8,41,394
Total ...	42,14,203	5,29,490	42,99,463	9,56,312	52,55,775	13,55,944
Total Imperial ...	42,14,203	5,29,490	48,30,683	12,02,783	60,33,466	15,16,871
Provincial Proper—						
Civil Buildings	.....	.....	8,37,056	4,54,394	12,91,450	4,15,814
Communications	.....	.....	9,08,483	11,92,569	21,01,052	6,76,509
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	.....	.....	15,326	281	15,607	5,021
Total ...	.....	.....	17,60,865	16,47,244	34,08,109	10,97,344
Provincial Reserve—						
Civil Buildings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications	2,47,431	3,01,428	2,55,771	3,90,860	6,46,631	1,57,863
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	.....	.....	25,000	.....	25,000	.....
Total ...	2,47,431	3,01,428	2,80,771	3,90,860	6,71,631	1,57,863
Total Provincial ...	2,47,431	3,01,428	20,41,636	20,38,104	40,79,740	12,55,207
Local Funds—						
Civil Buildings	.....	.....	7,658	14,293	21,951	4,323
Agricultural	.....	.....	.....	3,567	3,567	620
Communications	.....	.....	.....	5,310	5,310	1,045
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	.....	.....	29,895	2,639	32,534	1,151
Total Local Funds ...	.....	.....	37,553	25,809	63,362	7,139
District Road Funds ...	.....	.....	20,13,866	13,10,151	33,24,017	2,68,235
Total Public Works ...	44,61,634	8,30,918	89,23,738	45,76,847	1,35,90,585	30,47,452
Railways—						
Guaranteed	.....	.....	31,827	.....	31,827	31,827
Total Railways ...	.....	.....	31,827	.....	31,827	31,827
Grand Total ...	44,61,634	8,30,918	89,55,565	45,76,847	1,35,32,412	30,79,279

B.—Public Works.—(*Continued.*)

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of reproductive works in the Public Works Department in the Province of Bengal during the year 1875-76.

Names of large works or class of Minor Works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government in previous years.	Receipts and Expenditure of the year.				
			Gross income received in cash.	Outlay on account of capital.	Cost of repairs and maintenance.	Interest on capital at 4½ per cent.	Net surplus or deficit.
Irrigation—		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canal and Irrigation Project.							
Mahanuddy Series	By British Government wholly.	1,33,00,323	45,490	5,87,227	2,07,618	6,12,993	−7,75,121
Brahminee and Byturnee Series	By British Government wholly.	22,19,185	.....	4,68,929	.....	1,11,725	−1,11,725
Total ...	.....	1,55,19,508	45,490	10,56,156	2,07,618	7,24,718	−8,86,846
Midnapore Canal and Irrigation Project.							
Midnapore Series	By British Government wholly.	61,30,403	1,11,109	3,15,906	1,67,399	2,82,532	−3,38,822
Tidal Canal	By British Government wholly.	17,98,183	22,935	241	39,038	80,917	−97,020
Total ...	.....	79,28,586	1,34,044	3,16,147	2,06,437	3,63,449	−4,35,842
Damoodur Canal and Irrigation Project.	By British Government wholly.	1,58,059	.....	−425	.....	7,098	−7,098
Tirhoot ditto ditto ...	By British Government wholly.	2,09,873	—	1,82,803	.....	13,802	−13,802
Hooghly ditto ditto ...	By British Government wholly.	75,454	—	67,604	.....	4,640	−4,640
Sone Canal and Irrigation Project.							
Eastern Main Canal Series	By British Government wholly.	48,83,053	13,949	8,83,866	47,250	2,40,253	−2,73,554
Western Main Canal Series	By British Government wholly.	77,41,575	36,951	17,08,052	68,185	3,86,158	−4,17,392
Total ...	.....	1,26,24,628	50,900	25,91,918	1,15,435	6,26,411	−6,90,946
Total Irrigation ...	.....	3,65,16,108	2,30,434	42,14,203	5,29,490	17,40,118	−20,39,174
Provincial—							
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	Natural formation improved by British Government.	32,81,996	4,45,343	2,47,431	2,23,061	1,47,689	74,593
Nuddea Rivers	Natural formation improved by British Government.	2,16,022	2,18,624	.....	78,367	9,721	1,30,536
Total Provincial ...	.....	34,98,018	6,63,967	2,47,431	3,01,428	1,57,410	2,05,129
Grand Total ...	.....	4,00,14,126	8,94,401	44,61,634	8,30,918	18,97,528	−18,34,045

C.—Railways.—1875.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles open.	Passengers during the year 1875. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate.	3rd Class.	Total.	Receipt from passengers.	Receipt from merchandise.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expended.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	No.	
East Indian Railway, Main Line	...	1,279½	45,031	116,661	440,692	5,813,706	6,416,090	87,41,579	1,77,01,992	2,73,78,170	1,05,06,056	1,68,72,114	1,357	32,323	28,59,61,728
East Indian Railway, Jubbulpore Line	...	223½	4,485	16,512	5,956	237,142	264,095	8,43,280	10,05,802	20,18,724	11,70,839	8,47,885			3,68,33,623
Eastern Bengal Railway	...	158*	36,506 (Upper Class.)	54,713 (Upper Class.)	463,505 (Lower Class.)	1,256,833 (Lower Class.)	1,811,557	12,03,258	15,97,881	32,27,126	20,73,614	11,53,512	273	6,300	3,26,95,691
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway	...	28	3,157		486,107		489,264	63,544	28,545	1,03,658	83,428	20,230	4	240	69,07,090
Nulhattee State Railway	...	27¼	577	2,254	22,405	55,830	81,066	53,239	25,666	80,098	61,143	18,955		177	2,71,690

* Average.

D.—Marine 1.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of India and Bengal in the year 1875-76.

Detail of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel, and horse-power of engines, if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of vessels.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.		
Sea-going Vessels—						
"Czarowitch," Ship	885 tons	.....	.....	28,163 1 0		Perak Expedition.
"Tenasserim," Steamer	1,300 „ 250 H.P. ...	11	105	38,098 0 0		Carried out annual relief of troops for the Madras Presidency.
"Enterprize," „	609 „ 150 H.P. ...	8	68	56,275 3 0		Port Blair station vessel.
"Irrawaddy," „	330 „ 120 H.P. ...	.....	.....	1,25,303 12 0		Stationed in Burmah.
"Nemesis," „	405 „ 120 H.P. ...	6	61	2,610 0 0		Rangoon station vessel.
"Undaunted," „	470 „ 200 H.P. ...	1	8	23,831 11 0		Out of commission.
"Celerity," „	459 „ 150 H.P. ...	5	49	59,180 14 3		River service.
River-going Vessels—						
"Sir William Peel," Steamer ...	391 tons 120 H.P. ...	5	49	58,584 9 6		Harbour duty.
"Prince Albert," „	357 „ 170 H.P. ...	5	55	48,969 9 0		Left for Dacca, 4th March 1876.
"Jaboona," „	271 „ 200 H.P. ...	5	55	44,346 15 0		Employed under orders of the Magistrate of Barrh.
"Kool," „	299 „ 90 H.P. ...	5	42	31,840 1 0		False Point station vessel.
"Teesta," „	208 „ 60 H.P. ...	4	36	53,132 13 0		
"Koladyne," „	295 „ 90 H.P. ...	5	42	35,953 3 4		Under orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
"Flame," Steamer and Barges ...	20 „ 12 H.P. ...	.....	.....	2,948 15 0		Chittagong station vessel.
"Gemini," Steamer ...	60 „ 45 H.P. ...	2	11	9,186 14 0		Viceroy's State Yacht establishment.
"Sir Arthur Cotton," „	.....	.....	.....	4,170 10 8		
"Ganges," Flat	400 tons	1	25	10,066 10 0		Under orders of the Magistrate of Barrh.
"Gogra," Troop-boat	304 „	1	22	14,805 14 0		Under orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
"Konai," „	200 „	1	22	7,172 12 0		
"Isia," „	400 „	1	22	15,205 10 0		Harbour duty.
All other Craft, Boats, &c.—						
"Ghazeepore," Hulk...	400 tons	.....	.....	2,085 0 0		False Point.
"Coleroon," Pilot Vessel	361 $\frac{55}{100}$ „	3	35	28,701 10 8		Sandheads.
"Cassandra," „	299 $\frac{77}{100}$ „	3	35	27,096 2 4		Ditto.
"Chinsurah," „	282 $\frac{51}{100}$ „	3	35	36,326 13 0		Ditto.
"Guide," Reserve Vessel	315 $\frac{53}{100}$ „	.....	.....	1,277 4 0		Condemned.
"Mermaid," Floating Light Vessel	200 „	3	26	20,311 13 0		Mutlah Light Station.
"Meteor," „ „ ...	260 „	3	26	31,372 3 2		Eastern Channel Light Station.
"Planet," „ „ ...	241 „	3	26	37,988 12 10		Lower Gasper Light Station.
"Comet," (new) „ „ ...	252 $\frac{52}{100}$ „	3	26	37,723 4 8		Ridge Light Station.
"Star," „ „ ...	200 „	3	27	11,503 0 0		Upper Gasper Light Station.
"Foam," „ „ ...	282 $\frac{44}{100}$ „	.....	.....	18,631 1 1		
"Kedgeree," River Surveying Vessel	282 $\frac{44}{100}$ „	5	32	30,355 12 3		Hooghly River survey duty.
"Megna," Brig	200 „	.....	.....	358 0 0		Sold on the 19th January 1876.
"Marie," Assistant River Surveying Vessel.	167 „	2	21	13,333 0 0		Assistant River Surveying vessel.
No. 10, Steamer	85 „ 100 H.P. ...	.....	14	5,371 0 0		
"Dolphin," Buoy-vessel	154 „	3	31	22,017 11 9		Buoy duty.
"Vulcan," Anchor-vessel	130 „	1	24	22,066 1 8		Recovering lost anchors and chains.
State Yachts and Boats	.....	1	108	36,773 9 3		
Boats, &c.	.....	.....	183	10,746 7 0		Harbour duty.

D.—Marine 2.

Statement showing number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal in the year 1875-76.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.
Superintending Establishment—			Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Master Attendant and Establishments ...	4	51	1,07,287 4 7	
Dockyard Establishment	9	146	1,29,645 4 0	
Pilot Establishment—				
Government, salaried	6	.....	34,360 0 0	7,82,246
Ditto free	43	.....	3,67,156 0 0	
Licensed	21	.....	1,09,244 0 0	
Ditto leadsmen	6	.....	16,037 0 0	9,994
Any other Establishment—				
False Point Light-house	2	31	9,706 6 6	
Saugor ditto	2	5	4,112 2 8	
Cowcolly ditto	1	4	1,855 0 0	
Tidal Semaphores	.....	11	1,435 0 0	
Seven-crow	.....	29	6,563 2 0	
Medical Officer, Sandheads	1	.....	8,320 0 0	

H.—TRADE.

1.—*Total Quantities of the principal articles imported from Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *into the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTTA.				
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Agricultural Implements	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Animals, living—											
Horses	No.	1,305	1,145	1,714	1,472	1,878	1,305	1,145	1,714	1,472	1,878
Other kinds	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,416
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—											
Gunpowder, common	lb	.....	95,020	4,500	12,504	1,450	.....	95,020	4,500	12,495	1,450
Ditto, sporting	"			138,242	111,548	97,645			138,242	111,548	97,645
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750
Building and engineering materials—											
Asphalt	Cwt.	6,650	12,760	14,920	61,460	11,972	6,650	12,760	14,920	61,460	11,972
Bricks and tiles	No.	221,470	125,407	308,321	163,974	254,941	221,470	123,407	308,321	163,974	254,941
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	117,929	51,460	.....	.....	.....	117,929	51,460
Chalk and lime	"	.....	.....	.....	15,807	27,532	.....	.....	.....	15,807	23,970
Clay	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,491
Earthenware piping	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,005,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,005,097
Candles of all sorts	lb	529,200	1,300,320	647,024	632,464	989,052	529,200	1,300,320	646,800	632,464	989,052
Canes and rattans	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,688
Clocks and Watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,333
Coal—											
Coal	Tons.	89,775	48,687	81,919	62,961	60,341	89,555	48,674	81,834	62,758	60,341
Coke	"	861	517	2,971	3,495	2,652	861	517	2,971	3,495	2,652
Coffee	Cwt.	110	153	258	79	204½	110	148	258	78	203½
Coir—											
Unmanufactured	Cwt.	6,636	4,562	4,794	4,585	27	4,973	3,378	3,747	3,422	18
Manufactures of (excluding ropes)	"					6,495					6,151
Corals, real	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,752	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,752
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute)	Cwt.	961	1,479	831	1,188	1,676	961	1,479	831	1,178	1,021
Corks	Gross.	47,077	68,426	44,362	47,364	65,444	47,077	68,426	44,262	47,364	65,444
	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,518	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,518
Cotton—											
Raw	Cwt.	10	17	306	143	4	10	17	306	143	4
Twist and yarn	lb	11,563,828	12,698,697	10,417,473	14,448,370	12,103,884	11,563,828	12,698,697	10,417,473	14,448,370	12,103,884

H.—Trade.—(*Continued.*)

1.—*Total Quantities of the principal articles imported from Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *into the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Ports.*—(Continued.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		Bengal Presidency.					Chief Port, Calcutta.				
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Cotton.—(*Continued.*)											
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods—											
Grey (unbleached)	Pcs.	578	.....	169	4,928	.....	533	.....	50	.....	.....
	Yds.	488,420,702	397,487,501	363,553,150	489,970,705	430,262,318	488,420,582	397,487,501	363,553,080	489,970,705	430,264,384
	Prs.	6,395,529	10,355,465	12,108,219	13,965,395	18,537,703	6,395,529	10,355,451	12,108,219	13,965,395	18,537,703
	Dozs.	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....
White (bleached)	Pcs.	952	173	1,337	637	.....	700	5	1,206	24	.....
	Yds.	83,180,770	92,083,520	105,994,943	109,340,677	93,902,035	83,180,770	92,083,520	105,994,943	109,340,677	93,899,761
	Prs.	955,337	1,123,874	1,388,460	1,184,486	2,552,643	955,337	1,123,874	1,388,460	1,184,486	2,552,643
	Dozs.	151,613	230,947	186,473	232,450	.....	151,613	230,947	186,472	232,450	.....
Coloured, printed, or dyed ...	Pcs.	1,551	20,153	2,868	1,441	.....	.....	19,377	1,648	.....	.....
	Yds.	65,647,745	76,565,004	55,607,185	71,776,975	83,461,954	65,647,745	76,565,004	55,607,185	71,776,975	83,456,807
	Prs.	332,205	229,713	123,322	136,361	194,551	332,205	229,713	123,322	136,361	194,551
	Dozs.	132,173	159,582	38,170	47,770	.....	132,133	159,519	38,164	47,770	.....
Handkerchiefs and shawls in pieces	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,433,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,433,936
Other sorts	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,149	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,149
Lace and patent net	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,656	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,656
Thread, sewing	lb	265,465	219,804	98,538	245,425	308,309	265,465	219,804	98,498	245,425	308,309
	Gross.	33,956	37,918	42,347	23,735	37,959	33,956	37,918	42,352	23,735	37,959
Canvas	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,511	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,511
	Bolts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	108
Other sorts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,735	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,735
Drugs and Medicines (excluding chemicals)—											
Brimstone	Cwt.	11,365	14,383	1,484	6,296	10,659	11,365	14,383	1,484	6,296	10,659
Camphor	,,	.....	.....	5,290	3,643	3,147	.....	.....	5,290	3,643	3,147
Quinine	,,	.....	.....	23½	39	24	.....	.....	23½	39	24
Dyeing and Colouring materials—											
Cochineal	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Safflower	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,221	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,144
Flax—											
Raw	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,115
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yds.	256,368	348,928	639,749	575,311	279,801	256,368	348,929	639,749	575,311	279,801
	Dozs.	24	8	.....	1,159	.....	24	8	.....	1,159	.....
Thread, sewing	lb	560	.....	622	.....	8,004	560	.....	622	.....	8,004
Canvas	Yds.	253,800	533,160	413,520	945,800	499,885	253,000	533,160	413,360	945,800	499,885
	Bolts.	6,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,325	.....	.....	.....	.....

Other sorts, including bags and sacks	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,532	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,532
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fruits—											
Bidmiskh and buzarbutto nuts	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoanuts	No.	12,078,733	8,090,146	5,462,557	7,669,491	7,760,900	11,894,599	7,938,254	5,245,133	6,860,985	7,690,074
Glass—											
Sheet and plate	Supl. ft.	992,247	1,069,857	2,022,823	1,702,433	1,927,812	992,247	1,069,857	2,022,823	1,702,433	1,927,812
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,367	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,367
Bottles, common	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,704
	Gross.	8,832	7,255	4,611	7,219	6,869	8,832	7,255	4,609	7,217	6,868
Other ware	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,696	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,662
Grain and Pulse—											
Gram	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, not in the husk	,,	34	18	963	75	25	32	18	963	75	25
Wheat	,,	.....	.....	39	16	4	.....	.....	39	16	4
Pulse	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	627	.....	.....	.....	.....	618
Gums and Resins—											
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	11,174	12,315	10,980	10,069	8,872	11,182	12,315	10,980	10,069	8,872
Rosin	,,	5,409	10,453	34,469	27,415	767	5,409	10,453	34,469	27,415	767
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,349	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,348
Hemp—											
Raw	Cwt.	3,021	5,338	3,295	4,290	5,490	3,021	5,338	3,295	4,290	5,490
Hides and Skins—											
Hides, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	316	.....	.....	.....	.....	256
	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,421
Ditto, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	461	.....	.....	.....	.....	445
	No.	.....	596	.....	3,316	2,103	.....	596	.....	260	1,874
Skins, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
	No.	33,068	.....	.....	.....	1,045	33,068	.....	.....	.....	1,045
Ditto, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	419	.....	.....	.....	.....	419
	No.	.....	34,675	41,547	38,974	53,086	.....	34,675	41,547	38,974	53,086
Hops	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	950
Ice	,,	152,760	106,840	145,000	92,400	146,400	152,760	106,840	145,000	92,400	146,400
Jute—											
Raw	Cwt.	72	13	.....	948	4	72	.....	13	948	4
Manufactures of—											
Gunny bags ... power-loom	No.	.....	.....	.....	258,853	15,240	.....	.....	.....	258,853	11,840
Gunny bags ... hand-loom	,,	64,792	32,375	58,730	.....	1,758	64,792	32,375	50,450	.....	1,758
Rope and twine	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Lac—											
Stick	Cwt.	1,000	.....	297	3,420	4,426	1,000	.....	297	3,420	4,426
Leather—											
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	564	.....	.....	.....	.....	564
Manufactures of—											
Boots and shoes	Prs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,781	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,766
Liquors—											
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	658,745	681,075	666,790	695,201	544,910	658,745	681,057	666,790	695,201	544,910
Spirits—											
Brandy	Gals.	256,221	220,409	194,915	235,690	168,818	255,934	220,385	194,803	235,684	168,817
Rum	,,		10,027	6,368	9,501	5,708		10,027	6,368	9,501	5,708
Other sorts	,,		61,848	49,434	68,958	57,841		61,842	49,434	68,958	57,839

H.—Trade.—(*Continued.*)

1.—*Total Quantities of the principal articles imported from Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *into the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*—(Continued.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	Bengal Presidency.					Chief Port, Calcutta.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Liquors—(*Continued.*)										
Wines and Liqueurs—										
Champagne ... ... Gals.		86,887	42,843	33,772	46,999		36,881	42,801	33,760	46,991
Claret ... ... „		63,703	33,523	112,131	102,184		63,439	33,023	112,088	101,882
Port ... ... „	253,166	51,803	27,365	25,286	24,094	252,878	51,803	27,365	25,286	24,088
Sherry ... ... „		57,434	48,142	54,812	55,014		57,427	48,141	54,808	55,002
Other sorts ... ... „		48,742	38,500	46,847	47,872		48,345	38,500	46,821	47,856
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,771
Manures—										
Guano ... ... Tons	180	.....	.....	117	75	180	.....	.....	117	75
Other kinds ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Mats—										
Floor-matting (China) ... ... Sq. yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,007	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,007
Other sorts ... ... „	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,251	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,239
Metals—										
Brass—										
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,384
Copper—										
Old, for re-manufacture ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,106
Unwrought (ingots, cakes, &c.) ... „	69,299	24,404	19,853	45,322	65,751	69,268	24,404	19,853	45,322	65,751
Wrought—										
Coin ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,452
Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing ... ... „	45,337	30,248	26,000	26,427	28,725	45,337	30,248	26,000	26,427	28,725
Sheets and other manufactures... „	31,417	14,577	20,955	34,930	20,505	31,417	14,577	20,952	34,930	20,505
Iron—										
Old, for re-manufacture ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	190
Cast (pig) ... ... „	24,000	7,500	23,730	34,676	56,470	24,000	7,500	23,730	34,676	56,470
Wrought—										
Bar ... ... Cwt.					215,442					215,442
Angle, bolt and rod ... ... „					119,482					119,482
Sheets and plates, including tinned plates ... ... „	379,895	268,599	279,907	491,662	157,395	379,883	268,599	279,907	491,662	157,395
Galvanized (other than wire) ... „					18,737					18,714
Hoops ... ... „					26,799					26,799
Anchors, cables and kentledge ... „	4,403	2,504	2,584	1,689	1,653	4,403	2,492	2,584	1,689	1,653
Nails, screws, and rivets... ... „	11,288	11,306	24,280	23,198	14,988	11,283	11,306	24,280	23,198	14,978
Wire ... ... „					649					649

Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,969	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,955
Lead—											
Ore	Cwt.	601	811	200	248	330	601	811	200	248	330
Pig	"	14,105	9,342	2,121	4,214	4,778	14,079	9,284	2,117	4,214	4,778
Wrought—											
Sheets, pipes, and tubes	Cwt.	2,577	3,224	2,107	3,003	4,241	2,577	3,224	2,107	3,003	4,241
Sheets for tea-canisters	"	12,111	16,353	13,387	17,212	18,268	12,111	16,231	13,387	17,212	18,251
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	825	.....	.....	.....	.....	825
Quicksilver	lb	264,084	79,725	113,252	106,608	228,910	264,084	79,725	113,252	106,608	228,910
Steel—											
Cast	Cwt.	390	2,048	5,960	4,860	2,032	383	2,048	5,960	4,860	2,032
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,793	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,793
Tin—											
Unwrought	Cwt.	15,961	9,133	20,570	21,483	19,751	15,961	9,133	20,570	21,483	19,751
Wrought—											
Plates or sheets (not tinned iron)	Cwt.	1	434	19	11	.....	1	434	19	11	.....
	Boxes	14,220	3,869	13,604	14,694	.....	14,220	3,869	13,604	14,694	.....
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter—											
Unwrought	Boxes	80,578	76,421	2,121	18,212	33,500	80,196	76,421	2,117	18,158	33,500
Wrought or manufacture	"	3,519	4,346	3,188	5,354	3,212	3,519	4,346	3,188	5,354	3,212
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
Metals, unenumerated	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,209
Oils—											
Animal	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,454	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,454
Essential	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,391	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,289
	Oz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Mineral	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....	227,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	227,255
Vegetables not essential	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,459	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,806
Oil and floor cloth	Sq. yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,751	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,751
Opium	Oz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paints and colours	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,413
Paper and Pasteboard—											
Printing paper	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,965
Other kinds of paper	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200
Pasteboard, millboard	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pitch, Tar, and Dammer	Cwt.	2,132	4,429	2,076	2,475	18,644	2,084	3,581	2,039	2,475	16,816
	Barrels	7,015	2,400	4,745	5,646	3,869	6,935	2,385	4,745	5,646	3,869
Provisions—											
Butter	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,852	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,792
Salted fish	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,081
Fruits and vegetables, dried or preserved	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
Other sorts of provisions	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,992	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,905
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock—											
Locomotive engines and tenders ...	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,489
Carriages and trucks	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	580	.....	.....	.....	.....	580
Materials for construction	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	251,521	... ..	.....	.....	.....	251,521
Salt	Tons.	288,259	247,786	255,356	248,043	330,860	280,391	239,254	247,179	239,831	323,118
Seeds—											
Rape	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡

H.—TRADE.—(*Continued.*)

1.—*Total Quantities of the principal articles imported from Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *into the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*—(Continued.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTTA.				
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Seeds—(*Continued.*)											
Seeds imported by any public society for gratuitous distribution	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Other sorts	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	637
Shells and Cowries—											
Shells (chanks and large ornamental shells)	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,991,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,358
Cowries	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,656
Silk—											
Raw	lb	13,503	41,855	64,026	78,817	137,409	13,503	41,855	64,026	78,817	137,409
Manufactured—											
Thread for sewing, &c.	lb	104	112	74	63	121	104	112	74	63	121
Piece-goods	Yds.	722,717	1,036,415	1,013,770	929,746	1,325,044	722,717	1,036,445	1,013,770	929,746	1,324,972
	No.	66	137	11	27	.....	66	137	11	27	.....
	Doz.	891	798	333	294	359	891	798	333	294	359
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials	Yds.	93,799	136,628	106,761	88,447	53,762	93,799	136,628	106,761	88,447	53,762
Other sorts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	297
Soap (of all kinds)	Cwt.	3,038	2,902	1,463	2,901	4,262	3,038	2,902	1,463	2,901	4,262
Spices—											
Betelnuts	lb		3,554,880	1,385,328	6,521,648	4,931,205		3,554,544	1,385,328	6,521,648	4,931,205
Cassia	"	72,136	124,432	159,152	.....	.....	72,136	124,432	159,152	.....	.....
Pepper	"		4,993,744	2,234,288	5,401,872	5,131,230		4,988,116	2,234,288	5,401,872	5,125,996
Other sorts	"		1,125,936	231,616	252,172	219,314		1,125,936	231,616	252,172	219,324
Stone and Marble	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,514
Sugar and Sugarcandy	"	176	93	173	261	150	175	74	158	153	121
Other saccharine produce	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Tallow	"	.....	.....	112	101	68	.....	.....	112	101	68
Tea	lb	525,594	662,895	537,480	393,377	538,823	525,594	662,895	537,480	393,377	538,803
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb	13,055	3,314	6,582	8,327	14,222	13,055	3,314	6,582	8,327	14,138
Manufactured—											
Cigars	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,581
	No.	6,892,576	4,352,163	6,581,581	5,933,937	.....	6,886,576	4,352,163	6,581,581	5,933,937	.....
Other sorts	lb	560,946	484,094	351,364	285,900	.....	560,946	484,094	351,252	285,900	.....
	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	347,056	.....	.....	.....	.....	346,996
Umbrellas	"	1,060,133	1,045,323	663,609	837,941	1,491,609	1,060,114	1,045,272	663,582	837,926	1,491,552
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	70½	.....	.....	.....	.....	70½
Wood—											
Other timber	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,819	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,817
Firewood	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

Wool—												
Raw	lb	.....	.....	200	.....	319	.....	.....	200	.....	319
Manufactures of—												
Piece-goods	Yds.	2,159,955	4,160,965	3,004,268	2,066,665	3,548,520	2,159,948	4,160,965	3,002,987	2,066,665	3,548,252
	Pcs.	676	165	2,088	200	.....	676	165	2,088	200	.....
	Prs.	21,511	23,755	29,060	16,378	12,349	21,511	23,755	29,054	16,378	12,349
Shawls	No.	390	166	430	315	319,237	390	166	429	315	319,237
Braids	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,342	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,342
	Gross.	465,635	637,155	402,167	822,004	.....	465,635	637,155	402,167	822,004	.....
Other sorts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	297,494	.....	.....	.....	.....	297,494
GOVERNMENT STORES.												
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—												
Gunpowder, common	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,00,000
Building and Engineering materials—												
Bricks	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,170
Chalk and lime	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Clay	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,548
Coal—												
Coal	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	750
Coke	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	728	.....	.....	.....	.....	728
Cordage and Rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton—												
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods: Grey (unbleached) ...	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,060
Piece-goods: White (bleached) ...	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,909
Piece-goods: Colored, printed, or dyed	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,408
Thread, sewing ...	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	443
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Flax—												
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,399
Thread, sewing	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,553	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,553
Other sorts, including bags and sacks	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,933	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,933
Grain and Pulse—												
Rice, not in the husk	Cwt.	.....	.....	467,929	632,242	.....	.....	.....	467,929	632,242	.....
Hides, and Skins—												
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,434	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,434
Leather—												
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Manufactures of—												
Boots and shoes	Prs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,974
Liquors—												
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	1,885,208	2,645,500	1,654,588	1,617,564	.....	1,885,208	1,845,500	1,654,588	1,617,564	.....
Spirits—												
Brandy	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Wines and Liqueurs—												
Champagne	Gals.	.....	.....	.....	.....	448	.....	.....	.....	.....	448
Sherry	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	174
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	40

H.—TRADE.—(*Continued.*)

1.—*Total Quantities of the principal articles imported from Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *into the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Ports.*—(Concluded.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTTA.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
GOVERNMENT STORES.—(*Continued.*)										
Metals—										
Iron—										
Cast (pig) ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,021
Wrought—										
Bar ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,080
Angle, bolt, and rod ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	.....	.....	.....	.....	291
Sheets and plates (including tinned plates) ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,398	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,398
Galvanized (other than wire)—										
Nails, screws, and rivets ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,440
Lead—										
Pig ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,856	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,856
Wrought—										
Sheets, pipes, and tubes ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Quicksilver ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,247	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,247
Steel—										
Cast ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tin—										
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Metals, unenumerated ... ... ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Paper and Pasteboard—										
Other kinds of paper ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,066
Pitch, Tar and Dammer ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	112
Pitch, Tar and Dammer ... ... Barrel	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Seeds—										
Other sorts ... ... Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Silk—										
Manufactures—										
Thread for sewing, &c. ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Wool—										
Manufactures of—										
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	356,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	356,930

H.—TRADE.—(*Continued.*)

1A.—*Value of principal and other articles imported from Foreign Countries in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *into the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*

ARTICLES.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTTA.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural Implements	1,14,455	1,63,847	2,21,266	4,94,994	2,14,168	1,14,455	1,63,836	2,21,266	4,94,994	2,13,632
Animals, living—										
Horses	6,25,350	3,39,400	4,54,000	3,49,220	4,58,750	62,5,350	3,39,400	4,54,000	3,49,220	4,58,750
Other kinds	2,216	7,690	6,530	1,603	6,577	2,216	7,690	6,530	1,603	6,577
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	18,40,490	23,67,617	23,42,918	24,88,046	21,14,773	18,40,008	23,67,225	23,42,379	24,87,512	21,13,131
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding military accoutrements)—										
Fire-arms and parts thereof		2,12,910	1,72,857	1,42,156	1,72,847		2,12,910	1,72,857	1,42,119	1,71,993
Gunpowder, common	4,84,908	92,098	1,406	3,919	364	4,84,908	92,098	1,406	3,905	364
Ditto, sporting			1,38,242	1,11,549	88,994			1,38,242	1,11,549	88,994
Other sorts		1,60,946	90,110	1,09,986	94,464		1,60,946	90,110	1,09,856	94,434
Art, works of	55,505	65,679	65,098	62,659	3,17,801	55,505	65,679	65,073	62,659	3,17,801
Books and Printed matter (including maps and charts)	4,88,230	4,81,319	4,17,971	4,85,366	4,75,664	4,88,230	4,81,319	4,17,971	4,85,321	4,75,633
Building and Engineering materials—										
Asphalt	6,649	12,942	16,154	62,224	17,874	6,649	12,942	16,154	62,224	17,874
Bricks and tiles	9,999	8,049	25,524	11,373	16,637	9,999	8,049	25,524	11,373	16,673
Cement	76,747	1,50,348	1,00,524	2,51,115	98,666	76,747	1,50,348	1,00,524	2,51,115	98,666
Chalk and lime	21,445	26,295	46,125	6,914	13,514	15,695	24,840	45,498	5,933	9,758
Clay	2,931	2,365	13,116	7,625	8,693	2,931	2,365	13,116	7,625	8,693
Earthenware piping	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,158
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,45,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,45,299
Cabinet-ware and Furniture	82,497	92,571	88,779	1,08,473	1,77,237	81,760	91,598	88,366	1,08,058	1,76,867
Candles of all sorts	1,71,744	4,48,353	2,23,885	2,07 610	4,03,322	1,71,744	4,48,353	2,23,823	2,07,610	4,03,322
Canes and Rattans	32,266	20,163	46,764	49,656	58,629	32,153	20,163	46,714	49,656	58,629
Caoutchouc—										
Manufactures	5,186	44,847	42,099	63,358	57,122	5,186	44,847	42,099	63,358	57,122
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding railway carriages), and parts thereof	37,402	39,648	26,589	17,637	59,837	37,402	39,348	26,589	17,612	59,822
Chemical Products and Preparations	.....	11,075	1,536	4,366	1,17,244	.....	11,075	1,536	4,366	1,17,244
Chinese and Japanese-ware (including lacquered-ware, but exclusive of earthenware and porcelain)	5,636	33,676	20,389	16,951	37,138	5,636	33,676	20,389	16,951	37,138
Clocks and watches	1,05,757	1,47,536	1,19,647	1,31,540	1,38,639	1,05,757	1,47,436	1,19,397	1,31,117	1,88,608
Coal—										
Coal	12,03,262	7,60,307	16,34,100	14,14,274	11,14,818	11,99,699	7,60,099	16,31,225	14,08,073	11,14,818
Coke	14,176	10,789	1,34,990	1,21,355	62,686	14,176	10,789	1,34,990	1,21,355	62,686
Coffee	3,000	3,300	6,174	1,925	11,660	3,000	3,212	6,174	1,907	11,604

H.—Trade.—(*Continued.*)

1A.—*Value of principal and other articles imported from Foreign Countries in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *into the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	Bengal Presidency.					Chief Port, Calcutta.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coir—										
Unmanufactured	60,616	41,521	43,253	41,383	252	45,557	30,621	33,835	30,810	171
Manufactures of (excluding ropes)	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,158	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,058
Corals, real	3,00,187	2,19,572	4,65,582	4,51,501	6,49,479	3,00,187	2,19,572	4,65,582	4,51,501	6,49,479
Cordage and Rope of vegetable fibre (exclusing jute)	28,636	57,879	44,456	46,461	25,675	28,636	57,879	44,456	46,267	19,491
Corks	70,757	1,02,716	67,379	71,577	1,09,206	70,757	1,02,716	67,229	71,577	1,09,206
Cotton—										
Raw	280	465	18,847	5,256	80	280	465	18,847	5,256	80
Twist and yarn	95,10,677	1,01,56,143	87,48,558	1,19,30,702	1,04,43,692	95,10,677	1,01,56,143	87,48,558	1,19,30,702	1,04,43,692
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods—										
Grey (unbleached)	6,82,23,768	6,01,07,382	5,89,08,813	7,57,65,605	7,05,92,510	6,82,23,601	6,01,07,355	5,89,08,267	7,57,51,474	7,05,92,359
White (bleached)	1,34,38,980	1,62,70,770	1,77,43,700	1,71,02,538	1,64,10,907	1,34,38,378	1,62,70,240	1,77,43,329	1,71,00,964	1,64,10,252
Colored, printed or dyed	1,15,96,324	1,29,61,350	94,71,413	1,07,25,900	1,49,69,937	1,15,94,245	1,29,60,091	94,69,857	1,07,23,892	1,49,66,908
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,06,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,06,825
Other sorts	.....	13	.....	.....	1,655	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,655
Lace and patent net	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,18,938	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,18,938
Hosiery, pure and mixed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,97,976	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,97,976
Thread, sewing	2,66,989	2,41,163	1,76,490	2,17,398	4,59,379	2,66,989	2,41,163	1,76,429	2,17,398	4,59,379
Canvas	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,020
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,229
Drugs and Medicines (excluding chemicals)—										
Brimstone	76,196	84,794	6,869	34,188	70,459	76,196	84,794	6,869	34,188	70,459
Camphor			2,90,190	2,00,470	1,40,679			2,90,190	2,00,470	1,40,679
Peruvian bark	10,05,861	11,39,688	.....	.....	.....	10,05,556	11,39,688	.....	.....	.....
Quinine			1,86,418	2,98,374	1,43,045			1,86,418	2,98,374	1,43,045
Other sorts			6,03,195	7,85,318	5,61,989			6,03,173	7,85,281	5,60,061
Dyeing and Coloring materials—										
Aniline dyes					84,550					84,550
Cochineal	1,44,882	3,00,474	1,57,783	1,92,918	9,055	1,44,882	3,00,442	1,57,783	1,92,848	9,055
Safflower					112					112
Other sorts					92,132					91,863
Earthenware and porcelain	2,11,405	2,88,128	3,05,120	2,42,086	3,48,344	2,10,336	2,87,700	3,03,781	2,41,849	3,48,438
Exhibitions, articles for	.....	150	300	50	.....	.....	150	300	50	.....
Feathers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fireworks	26,134	12,628	40,516	39,890	28,097	26,121	12,096	39,189	39,890	25,864

Flax—										
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,827	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,827
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	94,393	1,39,718	2,10,743	2,42,613	1,09,299	94,393	1,39,718	2,10,743	2,42,613	1,09,299
Thread, sewing	9,318	10,455	15,631	6,753	6,072	9,318	10,455	15,631	6,753	6,072
Canvas	99,971	2,03,437	1,57,820	3,62,316	1,91,562	99,671	2,03,437	1,57,760	3,62,316	1,91,562
Other sorts, including bags and sacks	1,157	1,499	2,489	5,026	28,325	1,157	1,499	2,489	5,026	28,325
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Fruits—										
Bidmiskh and buzarbutto nuts	.....	4,400	1,545	1,268	.....	.....	4,400	1,545	1,120	.....
Cocoanuts	3,62,685	2,43,014	1,63,873	2,30,084	2,18,426	3,57,162	2,38,458	1,57,351	2,05,829	2,16,302
Other sorts	2,72,388	1,66,963	1,98,576	1,73,333	2,29,912	2,55,099	1,57,513	1,90,627	1,58,716	2,28,697
Vegetables, fresh	.....	.....	.....	.....	547	.....	.....	.....	.....	547
Glass—										
Sheet and plate	75,739	91,398	1,63,476	88,505	1,76,739	75,739	91,398	1,63,476	88,505	1,76,739
Beads and false pearls	4,08,338	5,78,916	6,85,987	4,68,731	4,45,664	4,08,334	5,78,916	6,85,977	4,68,731	4,45,664
Bottles, common	58,224	65,679	48,052	85,610	58,191	58,224	65,679	48,046	85,595	58,181
Other ware	6,37,896	6,23,300	6,79,580	7,20,725	9,18,175	6,37,801	6,23,293	6,79,520	7,20,725	9,18,030
Grain and Pulse—										
Gram	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk (paddy)	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ not in the husk	95	48	4,557	267	92	85	48	4,557	267	92
Wheat	.....	.....	280	18	18	.....	.....	280	18	18
Pulse	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Other sorts	.....	39	485	395	1,036	.....	39	485	395	966
Gums and Resins—										
Cutch and gambier	89,403	98,511	87,854	81,358	1,41,820	89,065	98,511	87,854	81,358	1,41,820
Rosin	65,127	1,25,087	4,13,637	3,28,987	3,451	65,127	1,25,087	4,13,637	3,28,987	3,451
Other sorts	14,478	7,321	16,944	18,013	50,537	14,478	7,321	16,944	18,013	50,521
Hardware and Cutlery (including plated-ware)	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,11,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,11,100
Hemp—										
Raw	73,622	1,22,413	69,690	81,421	99,174	73,622	1,22,413	69,690	81,421	99,174
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,303
Ditto, dressed or tanned	14,698	33,935	68,947	66,383	47,193	14,576	33,935	64,995	61,117	46,506
Skins, raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,018
Ditto, dressed or tanned	86,533	74,701	1,05,059	80,392	1,41,212	86,533	74,701	1,05,059	80,392	1,41,212
Hops	49,512	42,717	72,110	63,478	74,551	49,512	42,717	72,110	63,478	74,551
Horns	13,115	32,085	5,844	17,574	.....	13,115	32,085	5,844	17,538	.....
Ice	85,928	58,290	80,097	51,975	9,10,542	85,928	58,290	80,097	51,975	9,10,542
Instruments and Apparatus—										
Musical	1,53,575	1,34,240	1,55,931	1,58,630	1,80,530	1,53,575	1,34,155	1,55,931	1,58,630	1,80,500
Photographic	36,701	30,248	25,594	24,774	22,490	36,701	30,248	25,594	24,774	22,490
Scientific, philosophical, &c.	71,959	77,595	1,03,898	82,777	82,463	71,959	77,595	1,03,898	82,777	82,437
Ivory—										
Unmanufactured	7,284	7,808	3,145	3,542	.....	7,284	7,808	3,145	3,542	.....
Manufactured					576					576
Jewellery, &c.—										
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,22,950	1,18,454	61,368	57,747	78,019	1,22,950	1,18,454	61,368	57,747	78,019
Jewellery	1,92,875	2,05,332	1,55,231	1,27,106	1,27,066	1,92,825	2,05,232	1,55,194	1,26,750	1,27,066
Plate					54,737					54,637
Jute—										
Raw	536	115	.....	4,740	16	536	115	.....	4,740	16

H.—TRADE.—(*Continued.*)

1A.—*Value of principal and other articles imported from Foreign Countries in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *into the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	Bengal Presidency.					Chief Port, Calcutta.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jute—(*Continued.*)										
Manufactures of—										
Gunny bags ... power-loom	.....	.....	.....	78,777	1,597	.....	.....	.....	78,777	950
Gunny bags ... hand-loom	6,508	5,564	5,716	.....	141	6,508	5,564	4,996	.....	141
Rope and twine	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....
Lac—										
Stick	35,785	10,823	8,883	1,63,957	2,03,859	35,785	10,823	8,883	1,63,957	2,03,859
Leather—										
Unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,448
Manufactures of—										
Boots and shoes					1,04,499					1,04,484
Saddlery and harness	3,50,405	4,02,217	3,34,384	3,32,425	1,87,351	3,50,321	4,02,077	3,34,019	3,32,353	1,87,291
Other sorts					82,435					82,435
Liquors—										
Ale, Beer, and Porter	14,82,436	15,81,638	15,47,688	15,92,848	12,57,721	14,82,436	15,81,638	15,47,688	15,92,848	12,57,721
Spirits—										
Brandy		19,84,902	17,14,457	21,95,730	16,30,072		19,34,682	17,12,777	21,95,712	16,30,063
Rum	22,10,738	77,730	38,694	60,604	36,761	22,09,140	77,730	38,694	60,604	36,760
Other sorts		3,82,093	2,99,849	4,66,061	4,14,009		3,80,620	2,99,849	4,66,061	4,14,002
Wines and Liqueurs—										
Champagne		5,55,108	6,68,744	5,41,190	7,90,185		5,55,039	6,67,734	5,41,032	7,90,101
Claret		4,34,620	5,41,470	7,45,973	5,98,659		4,33,946	5,40,020	7,45,901	5,98,206
Port	22,90,386	4,42,266	2,16,502	2,25,447	2,21,346	22,89,066	4,42,266	2,16,502	2,25,447	2,21,280
Sherry		5,07,482	4,35,389	4,98,938	5,09,080		5,07,419	4,35,389	4,98,903	5,08,962
Other sorts		4,12,204	3,29,550	3,94,519	4,31,615		4,10,254	3,29,550	3,94,261	4,31,431
Other sorts	2,243	7,370	6,122	11,845	19,862	2,243	7,370	4,757	11,845	19,862
Machinery and Millwork—										
Steam-engines and parts—										
Locomotives (excluding those for railways)					26,450					26,450
Other sorts	14,48,155	15,23,351	48,79,239	47,77,946	26,34,909	14,48,110	15,23,111	48,79,139	47,71,975	26,34,909
Agricultural (not being steam)					11,461					11,461
Others sorts					25,35,747					25,34,774
Manures—										
Guano	3,550	2,064	1,832	26,086	13,134	3,550	2,064	1,832	26,086	13,134
Other kinds	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,366	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,366
Matches, Lucifer and other	1,21,765	90,888	1,25,094	1,31,055	1,80,683	1,21,765	90,888	1,25,094	1,31,055	1,80,683
Mats—										
Floor-matting (China)	1,487	1,908	939	1,010	1,183	1,287	1,858	939	1,010	1,183
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	566	.....	.....	.....	.....	100

Metals—										
Brass—										
Wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,85,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,85,393
Copper—										
Ore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old, for re-manufacture	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,909	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,909
Unwrought (ingots, cakes, &c.)	28,18,423	9,96,955	8,11,330	18,45,007	34,12,597	28,17,193	9,96,955	8,11,330	18,45,007	34,12,597
Wrought—										
Coin	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,465	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,465
Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing	16,17,559	11,24,975	9,26,019	9,61,507	12,98,877	16,17,559	11,24,975	9,26,019	9,61,507	12,98,877
Sheets and other manufactures	13,67,595	6,59,923	8,95,978	14,77,689	11,76,718	13,67,595	6,59,913	8,95,845	14,77,689	11,76,718
Iron—										
Ore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old, for re-manufacture	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,082	.....	.....	.....	.....	437
Cast (pig)	48,000	19,134	49,870	74,637	1,71,159	48,000	19,134	49,870	74,637	1,71,159
Wrought—										
Bar					13,59,878					13,59,878
Angle, bolt, and rod					7,57,228					7,57,228
Sheets and plates (including tinned plates)	19,68,881	14,87,270	16,26,075	27,41,915	13,44,723	19,68,821	14,87,220	16,26,075	27,41,915	13,44,723
Galvanized (other than wire)					2,20,810					2,20,548
Hoops					1,84,911					1,84,911
Anchors, cables, and kentledge	24,236	27,021	27,622	25,392	17,992	24,236	26,890	27,622	25,392	17,992
Nails, screws, and rivets	1,33,385	1,42,430	2,09,688	2,13,662	2,11,277	1,33,335	1,42,430	2,09,688	2,13,662	2,11,177
Wire					11,511					11,511
Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel	15,32,600	19,95,918	17,48,208	24,91,880	8,64,803	15,32,032	19,95,829	17,47,744	24,91,192	8,64,534
Lead—										
Ore	7,814	10,540	2,600	3,233	4,605	7,814	10,540	2,600	3,233	4,605
Pig	1,41,057	93,436	21,212	42,142	65,719	1,40,791	92,856	21,172	42,142	65,719
Wrought—										
Sheets, pipes, and tubes	37,648	43,196	27,954	38,496	65,320	37,648	43,196	27,954	38,496	65,320
Sheets for tea-canisters	2,48,437	3,28,032	2,66,635	3,44,513	3,67,920	2,48,437	3,26,868	2,68,635	3,44,513	3,67,713
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,086	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,086
Other sorts	2,232	1,950	404	949	.....	2,232	1,950	404	949	.....
Quicksilver	2,64,084	79,725	1,13,252	1,06,608	4,94,678	2,64,084	79,725	1,13,252	1,06,608	4,94,678
Steel—										
Cast	8,643	30,916	69,284	84,632	46,965	8,580	30,916	69,284	84,632	46,965
Other sorts	2,70,924	2,97,558	1,82,530	3,14,705	1,83,623	2,70,924	2,97,558	1,82,530	3,14,705	1,83,623
Tin—										
Unwrought	7,18,280	4,10,918	9,24,844	9,67,785	9,93,217	7,18,280	4,10,918	9,24,844	9,67,785	9,93,217
Wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plates or sheets (not tinned iron)	1,77,530	55,707	1,76,501	1,85,777	.....	1,77,530	55,707	1,76,501	1,85,777	.....
Other sorts	6,085	11,784	8,430	3,789	.....	6,085	11,784	8,430	3,789	.....
Zinc or Spelter—										
Unwrought	8,86,408	8,62,180	2,86,556	2,01,215	4,56,957	8,82,202	8,62,180	2,86,519	2,00,621	4,56,957
Wrought or manufactured	51,771	74,965	51,317	82,741	58,933	51,771	74,965	51,317	82,741	58,933
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,583
Metals unenumerated	4,19,693	4,49,030	5,02,829	5,63,029	3,96,388	4,19,693	4,49,030	5,02,806	5,63,029	3,96,388
Military and other uniforms and accoutrements	13,863	28,135	12,945	5,921	20,669	13,863	28,135	12,945	5,921	20,669
Natural curiosities	1,270	670	130	4,519	3,340	1,270	670	130	4,519	3,340

14.—*Value of principal and other articles imported from Foreign Countries in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *into the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTTA.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oils—										
Animal	1,476	1,842	4,680	5,162	9,085	1,476	1,842	4,680	5,162	9,085
Essential	7,836	6,756	8,556	4,661	13,580	7,541	6,566	8,438	4,568	13,140
Mineral	1,93,571	1,32,708	1,24,019	4,66,022	1,41,704	1,93,571	1,32,708	1,24,019	4,66,022	1,41,704
Vegetable, not essential	47,494	16,633	45,041	52,434	72,467	15,038	5,075	13,471	11,985	62,932
Oil and floor cloth	19,195	27,868	19,959	22,896	26,730	19,195	27,868	19,959	22,896	26,730
Opium	.....	.....	.....	9	10	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Paints and colors	7,13,096	7,66,733	6,61,019	6,48,222	8,67,795	7,13,096	7,66,708	6,60,965	6,48,222	8,67,795
Painters' materials					57,520					57,520
Paper and Pasteboard—										
Printing paper					6,65,611					6,65,611
Writing paper and envelopes	10,98,011	13,05,370	12,04,319	13,86,271	2,74,561	10,98,011	13,05,370	12,04,287	13,85,792	2,74,353
Other kinds of paper					1,05,810					1,05,810
Pasteboard, millboard, &c.					650					650
Perfumery (other than musk)	1,50,157	1,91,192	1,73,404	1,70,678	1,52,577	1,50,157	1,91,192	1,73,302	1,70,678	1,52,559
Pitch, Tar, and Dammer	63,322	45,566	52,921	59,114	77,543	62,329	42,165	52,737	59,114	69,898
Plants, living	1,924	4,400	3,962	5,165	5,523	1,924	4,387	3,935	5,165	5,523
Printing and Lithographing Materials (other than paper)	1,01,336	1,12,935	1,05,273	1,00,983	74,701	1,01,336	1,12,935	1,05,273	1,00,983	74,686
Provisions—										
Beche de mer	27,576	11,066	8,483	14,574	13,256	27,465	11,066	8,483	14,570	13,226
Butter		85	1,605	213	521	.....	85	1,605	199	426
Salted fish										
Fruits and vegetables; dried, salted, or preserved	9,831	4,244	13,68,219	11,93,348	10,966	9,831	4,244	13,65,378	11,91,793	10,966
Other sorts of provisions	11,52,506	12,98,903			15,65,149	11,49,748	12,94,918			15,63,278
Rags and other materials for making paper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock—										
Locomotive engines and tenders	.....	1,02,718	2,83,271	2,31,390	1,47,414	.....	1,02,718	2,83,271	2,31,390	1,47,414
Carriages and trucks	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,210
Materials for construction	21,09,678	25,38,483	21,03,060	13,88,305	8,61,100	21,09,678	25,38,483	21,03,060	13,88,305	8,61,100
Salt	87,03,794	76,84,153	78,41,783	68,64,259	52,78,416	76,32,864	65,13,032	67,28,754	65,28,723	50,67,655
Saltpetre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds—										
Rape	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Seeds imported by any public society for gratuitous distribution	12,525	11,935	14,025	8,120	750	12,525	11,935	14,025	8,120	750
Other sorts	13,578	20,302	8,445	22,815	39,568	13,578	20,302	8,445	22,815	39,568
Shells and Cowries—										
Shells (chanks and large ornamental shells)	1,26,728	1,22,145	96,969	98,757	1,496	1,25,280	1,18,122	96,638	92,831	866
Cowries					67,187					65,646

Ships, and parts of...	350	.....	.....	.....	17,936	350	.....	.....	.....	17,936
Silk—										
Raw	23,635	71,750	83,927	1,17,518	1,86,694	23,635	71,750	83,927	1,17,518	1,86,694
Manufactures—										
Thread for sewing, &c.	816	998	612	498	1,427	816	998	612	498	1,427
Piece-goods	9,39,825	13,07,512	10,08,987	9,11,868	12,53,502	9,39,699	13,07,512	10,08,987	9,11,868	12,53,430
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials ...	89,212	1,04,043	70,817	51,432	41,347	89,212	1,04,043	70,817	51,432	41,347
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,013	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,013
Soap (of all kinds)...	68,969	1,14,340	44,348	99,488	1,01,840	68,946	1,14,340	44,177	99,488	1,01,840
Spices—										
Betelnuts		1,27,759	49,478	2,32,914	2,19,495		1,27,735	49,478	2,32,914	2,19,495
Cassia		42,358	54,707	.....	.....		42,358	54,707	.....	.....
Cinnamon	6,46,758	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,46,709	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ginger		.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Pepper		6,26,009	2,83,741	6,82,276	10,73,242		6,25,392	2,83,741	6,82,276	10,72,468
Other sorts		1,77,188	92,653	1,01,246	1,70,716		1,77,177	92,593	1,01,230	1,70,716
Stationery excluding paper	2,15,694	3,07,603	3,33,808	3,43,482	3,90,374	2,15,659	3,07,603	3,33,765	3,43,141	3,90,066
Stone and Marble	1'12,492	41,419	30,209	21,192	27,690	1,12,492	41,419	30,209	21,192	27,652
Sugar and Sugarcandy	3,657	1,654	3,401	4,168	2,715	3,641	1,289	3,102	2,871	2,141
Other saccharine produce	310	126	405	154	114	310	126	405	154	114
Tallow	2,367	10,249	2,076	997	1,539	2,367	10,249	2,076	997	1,539
Tea	5,25,594	6,62,895	5,37,480	3,98,377	3,73,418	5,25,594	6,62,895	5,37,480	3,93,377	3,73,403
Telegraph materials for construction of	6,985	.....	16,184	1,435	26,593	6,985	.....	16,184	1,435	26,593
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	4,672	1,560	1,575	1,819	2,921	4,672	1,560	1,575	1,819	2,912
Manufactured—										
Cigars	2,47,020	1,70,186	2,75,653	2,34,148	2,15,236	2,46,960	1,70,186	2,75,653	2,34,148	2,14,761
Other sorts	2,94,747	2,47,627	1,76,410	1,58,840	1,94,612	2,94,747	2,47,627	1,76,360	1,58,840	1,94,563
Toys and Requisites for Games	1,64,810	2,03,674	2,07,846	2,06,694	2,27,008	1,64,810	2,03,674	2,07,771	2,06,694	2,27,008
Umbrellas	8,79,039	8,67,799	5,51,486	6,75,747	13,49,749	8,78,837	8,67,711	5,51,099	6,75,651	13,49,642
Wax (excluding candles)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,836
Wood—										
Other timber		.....	.....	.....	1,83,046		.....	.....	.....	1,82,992
Firewood		.....	.....	.....	16		.....	.....	.....	16
Ornamental—										
Sandal	10,00,832	400	782	1,000	2,791	10,00,832	400	782	1,000	2,791
Other kinds		5,431	10,058	17,087	.....		5,431	10,058	17,087	.....
Manufactures of		1,59,000	1,09,719	72,380	18,000		1,59,000	1,09,719	72,380	17,855
Wool—										
Raw	.....	.....	109	166	148	.....	.....	109	166	148
Manufactures of—										
Piece-goods	22,51,736	40,27,789	28,21,630	20,39,551	33,84,921	22,51,721	40,27,789	28,20,285	20,39,551	33,84,692
Shawls	1,765	2,681	5,338	5,201	10,67,726	1,765	2,681	5,318	5,201	10,07,726
Braids	1,93,039	2,90,389	1,79,614	3,52,911	2,50,287	1,93,039	2,90,389	1,79,614	3,52,911	2,50,287
Other sorts	2,49,609	1,51,307	3,70,099	2,62,969	1,08,271	2,49,609	1,51,307	3,70,062	2,62,945	1,08,271
All other articles of merchandise—										
Unmanufactured	3,78,663	5,83,067	10,42,803	4,13,412	37,680	3,75,772	5,82,090	10,41,907	4,12,268	37,615
Manufactured					2,44,335					2,44,332
Total ...	15,70,26,149	15,33,53,730	15,00,86,751	17,36,94,892	17,76,71,746	15,58,50,294	15,21,20,315	14,88,89,466	17,32,17,726	17,73,98,820

H.—Trade.—(*Continued.*)

1A.—*Value of principal and other articles imported from Foreign Countries in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *into the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	Bengal Presidency.					Chief Port, Calcutta.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
GOVERNMENT STORES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural Implements	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,447
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,147	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,147
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—										
Fire-arms and parts thereof	38,73,697	39,95,440	26,74,029	10,72,893	1,79,491	38,73,697	39,95,440	26,74,029	10,72,893	1,79,491
Gunpowder, common					44,000					44,000
Other sorts					1,20,015					1,20,015
Art, works of	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	780
Books and Printed matter (including maps and charts)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,425
Building and Engineering materials—										
Bricks	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,167
Chalk and lime	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Clay	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	339
Cabinetware and Furniture	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,271
Carriages, Carts, &c., (excluding railway carriages) and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,03,179	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,03,179
Chemical Products and Preparations	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,280
Chinese and Japanese-ware (including lacquered-ware, but exclusive of earthen-ware and porcelain)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,724	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,724
Clocks and Watches	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,255
Coal—										
Coal	.....	.....	.....	51,290	19,375	.....	.....	.....	51,290	19,375
Coke	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,703
Cordage and Rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute)	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Cotton—										
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey (unbleached)	.....	.....	.....	.....	515	.....	.....	.....	.....	515
White (bleached)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,010
Colored, printed or dyed	.....	.....	.....	.....	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	655
Hosiery, pure and mixed	.....	.....	.....	.....	311	.....	.....	.....	.....	311
Thread, sewing	.....	.....	.....	.....	709	.....	.....	.....	.....	709
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	51

Drugs and Medicines—													
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,78,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,78,358			
Flax—													
Manufactures—													
Piece-goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,669	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,669			
Thread, sewing	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,488			
Canvas	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,155			
Other sorts, including bags and sacks	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,686	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,686			
Glass—													
Sheet and plate	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500			
Other ware	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,352			
Grain and Pulse—													
Rice not in the husk	.....	19,85,889	31,88,692	.....	.....	.....	19,85,889	31,88,692	.....				
Hardware and Cutlery (including plated-ware)	.....	.....	.....	46,113	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,113				
Hides and Skins—													
Hides, dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	15,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,107				
Instruments and Apparatus—													
Musical	.....	.....	.....	12,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,558				
Scientific, philosophical, &c.	.....	.....	.....	14,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,440				
Ivory—													
Manufactured	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	150				
Jewellery, &c.—													
Jewellery	.....	.....	.....	2,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,410				
Plate	.....	.....	.....	9,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,330				
Leather—													
Unwrought	.....	.....	.....	467	.....	.....	.....	.....	467				
Manufactures of—													
Boots and shoes	.....	.....	.....	2,39,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,39,382				
Saddlery and harness	.....	.....	.....	607	.....	.....	.....	.....	607				
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	2,24,274	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,24,274				
Liquor—													
Ale, Beer, and Porter	8,22,166	12,03,311	7,93,023	10,72,538	13,88,636	8,22,166	12,03,311	7,93,023	10,72,538	13,88,636			
Spirits—													
Brandy	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	120			
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	286			
Wines and Liqueurs—													
Champagne	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,240			
Sherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,035	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,035			
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	929	.....	.....	.....	.....	929			
Machinery and Mill work—													
Steam-engines and parts—													
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900			
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,679	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,679			

H.—TRADE.—(*Continued.*)

1A.—*Value of principal and other articles imported from Foreign Countries in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *into the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*—(Concluded.)

ARTICLES.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTTA.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
GOVERNMENT STORES.—(*Continued.*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Metals—										
Iron—										
Cast (pig)	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,997
Wrought—										
Bar	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,863
Angle, bolt, and rod	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,811
Sheets and plates (including tinned plates)	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,204
Galvanized	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Anchors, cables, and kentledge	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,340
Nails, screws, and rivets	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,966	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,966
Lead—										
Pig	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,23,972	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,23,972
Wrought—										
Sheets, pipes, and tubes	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,438	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,438
Steel—										
Cast	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
Tin—										
Unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,240
Metals, unenumerated	.....	.....	.....	.....	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	332
Military and other uniforms and accoutrements	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,052
Natural curiosities	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	275
Oils—										
Vegetable, not essential	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Paints and colours	.....	.....	.....	.....	909	.....	.....	.....	.....	909
Paper and Pasteboard—										
Writing paper and envelopes	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,513
Other kinds of paper	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,411
Pitch, Tar, and Dammer	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	290

Printing and Lithographing materials (other than paper)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,775
Provisions—										
Other sorts of provisions	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Seeds—										
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Silk—										
Manufactures—										
Thread	.....	.....	.....	.....	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	840
Piece-goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Stationery (excluding paper)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,989
Telegraph, materials for construction of	3,71,991	2,96,964	3,99,546	90,643	1,48,723	3,71,991	2,96,964	3,99,546	90,643	1,48,723
Toys and Requisites for Games	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,380
Wood—										
Manufactures of	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,382	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,382
Wool—										
Manufactures of—										
Piece-goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,29,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,29,523
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,87,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,87,928
All other articles of merchandise—										
Unmanufactured	4,82,480	8,03,624	4,54,566	9,57,195	670	4,82,480	8,03,624	4,54,566	9,57,195	670
Manufactured					97,099					97,099
Total ...	55,50,334	62,99,339	63,07,053	64,33,251	55,14,772	55,50,334	62,99,339	63,07,053	64,33,251	55,14,772

H.—Trade.—(*Continued.*)

2.—*Total Quantities of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise exported to Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *from the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		Bengal Presidency.					Chief Port, Calcutta.				
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Animals, living—											
Horses	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—											
Gunpowder, common	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Ditto, sporting	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Books and Printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	.....	.....	.....	.....	262
Building and Engineering materials—											
Bricks	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Cement	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	898	.....	.....	.....	.....	898
Chalk and lime	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	.....	.....	.....	.....	249
Candles of all sorts	lb	112	224	1,344	896	225	112	224	1,344	896	225
Canes and Rattans	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	428	.....	.....	.....	.....	428
Clocks and Watches	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Coffee	Cwt.	18	102	180	234	20	18	102	180	234	20
Coir—											
Manufactures of (excluding ropes)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	.....	.....	.....	.....	365
Corals, real	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,223	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,223
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute)	Cwt.	97	228	.....	.....	353	97	228	.....	.....	353
Corks	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
	Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
Cotton—											
Twist and yarn	lb	15,466	5,949	11,116	9,241	89,657	11,508	3,512	2,554	9,241	87,412
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods—											
Grey (unbleached)	Pcs.	.....	2,185	647	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
	Yds.	75,758	33,372	137,381	30,828	778,031	44,158	33,372	137,381	30,828	758,631
	Dozs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Prs.	34	173	.....	42	2,231	34	173	.....	42	2,231
White (bleached)	Pcs.	709	2,374	1,311	7,348	.....	709	2,749	1,095	6,376	.....
	Yds.	420,090	56,858	90,245	117,733	157,410	420,090	56,858	90,245	117,733	155,414
	Dozs.	891	128	3,873	654	79	891	128	3,873	654	79
	Prs.	796	2,039	1,668	319	1,082	796	2,039	1,668	319	1,082
Colored, printed, or dyed	Pcs.	1,779	.....	5	1,642	.....	1,779	.....	5	1,480	.....
	Yds.	111,717	47,117	124,577	26,282	77,514	111,717	47,117	124,577	26,282	76,019
	Dozs.	235	11	403	686	.....	235	11	403	686	.....
	Prs.	952	320	19	85	370	952	282	.....	85	370
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,411	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,411

Other sorts	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,842	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,842
Lace and patent net	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	322
Thread, sewing	lb	.....	6,581	1,862	8,520	1,336	.....	740	1,784	275	1,190
	Gross	339	1,231	43	201	.....	339	1,231	43	201	.....
Canvas	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
	Bolts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other sorts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Drugs and Medicines (excluding chemicals)—											
Brimstone	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	87	4	.....	.....	.....	87	4
Camphor	"	.....	135	305	170	173	.....	135	305	179	173
Dyeing and coloring materials—											
Other sorts	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	835	.....	.....	.....	.....	835
Feathers	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Flax—											
Raw	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Pcs.	.....	.....	56	29	.....	.....	.....	56	29	.....
	Yds.	10,487	939	2,676	10,170	9,613	10,487	939	2,676	10,170	9,613
Canvas	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,728	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,728
	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372
	Bolts	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Other sorts, including bags and sacks	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,234
Glass—											
Sheet and plate	Supl. ft.	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	143
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
Bottles, common	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
	Gross	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Other ware	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
Gums and Resins—											
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.			.....	36	82	.....	.....	.....	36	82
Rosin	"	279	34	61	45	65	279	34	61	45	65
Other sorts	"			554	128	18	.....	.....	554	128	18
Hides and Skins—											
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
	No.					210	.....	.....	.....	.....	210
Leather—											
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Manufactures of—											
Boots and shoes	Prs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	102
Liquors—											
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gals.	259	230	60	176	50		230	60	176	50
Spirits—											
Brandy	Gals.		44	13	32	122		44	13	32	122
Rum	"	44	.....	4	134	108	44	.....	4	134	108
Other sorts	"		32	17	1	6		32	17	1	6
Wines and Liqueurs											
Champagne	Gals.		10	18	81	18		10	18	81	18
Claret	"		142	41	91	89		142	41	91	89
Port	"	1,994	34	40	48	146	1,994	34	40	48	146
Sherry	"		1,052	559	279	883		1,052	559	279	883
Other sorts	"		40	87	59	349		40	87	59	349

H.—TRADE.—(*Continued.*)

2.—*Total Quantities of the principal articles of Foreign Merchandise exported to Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *from the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*—(Continued.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTTA.				
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Metals—											
Brass—											
Wrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Copper—											
Unwrought (ingots, cakes, &c.)	,,	5	.....	8	1	1	5	.....	8	1	1
Wrought—											
Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing	Cwt.	.....	580	26	4	7	.....	580	26	4	7
Sheets and other manufactures	,,	18	.....	42	1	2	18	.....	42	1	2
Iron—											
Old, for re-manufacture	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,540
Cast (pig)	,,	.....	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600	.....	.....	.....
Wrought—											
Bar	Cwt.					4					4
Angle, bolt, and rod	,,										
Sheets and plates (including tinned plates)	,,	909	1,030	1,630	44	4,024 358	909	1,030	1,630	44	4,024 358
Galvanized (other than wire)	,,					4					4
Hoops	,,					.....					.....
Anchors, cables, and kentledge	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Nails, screws, and rivets	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Wire	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,003
Lead—											
Pig	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Wrought—											
Sheets, pipes, and tubes	Cwt.	3	.....	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....
Sheets for tea-canisters	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Quicksilver	lb	246	1,129	4,716	76	716	246	1,129	4,716	76	716
Steel—											
Cast	Cwt.	.....	.....	25	.....	5	.....	.....	25	.....	5
Tin—											
Unwrought	Cwt.	101	61	91	108	75	101	61	91	108	75
Wrought—											
Plates or sheets (not tinned iron)	Cwt.	100	.....	8	.....	.....	100	.....	8	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter—											
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....
Wrought or manufactured	,,	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts—											
Metals, unenumerated	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oils—											
Mineral	Gals.	.....	.....	14	.....	42	.....	.....	14	.....	42

Vegetable, not essential	... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Oil and floor-cloth	Sq. yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Paints and colors	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
Paper and Pasteboard											
Printing paper	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
Other kinds of paper	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	258
Pitch, Tar, and Dammer	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
	Barrel.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Provisions—											
Fruits and vegetables; dried, salted, or preserved	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Other sorts of provisions	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	526	.....	.....	.....	.....	526
Salt	Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	½
Seeds—											
Essential—											
Anise	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	⅛
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Shells and Cowries											
Shells (chanks and large ornamental shells)	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,415	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,415
Cowries	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	187
Silk—											
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Dozs.	½	4	13	.....	1	½	4	13	.....	1
	Yds.	432	787	260	7,425	5,329	432	787	260	7,425	5,329
	Pcs.	581	333	556	496	.....	581	333	556	496	.....
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Soap (of all kinds)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	115
Spices—											
Betel-nuts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,120
Cassia	,,	.....	336	448	.....	.....	.....	336	448	.....	.....
Cinnamon	,,	.....	1,456	112	.....	851	.....	1,456	112	.....	844
Pepper	,,	.....	6,944	.....	.....	61,465	.....	6,944	.....	.....	60,655
Other sorts	,,	.....	1,344	377	.....	4,004	.....	1,344	377	.....	4,004
Sugar and Sugarcandy	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tea	,,	122,712	12,169	103	390	4,926	122,712	12,169	103	390	4,926
Tobacco—											
Manufactured—											
Cigars	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,801	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,801
	No.	128,420	135,460	167,820	170,450	.....	128,420	135,460	167,820	170,450	.....
Other sorts...	lb	177	16,935	517	33,059	561	177	16,935	517	33,059	561
Umbrellas	No.	155	46	81	595	2,675	155	46	81	595	2,675
Wood—											
Other timber	Tons.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wool—											
Raw	lb	62	20	6	2	.....	62	20	6	2	.....
Manufactures of—											
Piece-goods	Yds.	31,361	27,691	4,169	5,932	25,901	31,361	27,691	4,169	5,932	25,901
	Pcs.	.....	129	38	168	.....	.....	129	38	168	.....
Shawls	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Other sorts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,157
GOVERNMENT STORES.											
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4

H.—TRADE.—(*Continued.*)

2A.—*Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise exported to Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *from the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*

ARTICLES.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTTA.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—										
Horses	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,565
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	1,52,990	1,73,767	1,57,216	1,63,439	56,580	1,52,990	1,73,767	1,57,216	1,63,439	56,580
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—										
Fire-arms and parts thereof	16,430	17,847	11,849	21,957	8,925	16,430	17,847	11,849	21,957	8,925
Gunpowder, common					6					6
Ditto, sporting					19					19
Other sorts					1,788					1,788
Art, works of	4,914	27,028	2,477	10,850	94,470	4,914	27,028	2,477	10,850	94,470
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	70,737	67,041	60,512	69,414	51,597	70,737	67,041	60,512	69,414	51,597
Building and Engineering materials—										
Bricks and tiles	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cement	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,643
Chalk and lime	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	358
Cabinet-ware and Furniture	3,803	2,775	2,247	1,646	1,855	3,803	2,775	2,247	1,646	1,855
Candles of all sorts	74	111	663	459	109	74	111	663	459	109
Canes and Rattans	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,802	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,802
Caoutchouc—										
Manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Carriages, carts, &c. (excluding railway carriages) and parts thereof	2,885	470	1,570	1,175	1,075	2,885	470	1,570	1,175	1,075
Chemical products and preparations	.....	2,983	3,090	13,255	941	.....	2,983	3,090	13,255	941
Chinese and Japanese-ware (including lacquered ware, but exclusive of earthenware and porcelain)	8,909	3,206	848	3,653	17,923	8,909	3,206	848	3,653	17,923
Clocks and Watches	17,495	8,395	9,740	13,248	6,793	17,495	8,395	9,740	13,248	6,793
Coffee	537	3,255	8,248	7,397	997	537	3,255	8,248	7,397	997
Coir—										
Manufactures of (excluding ropes)	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,665
Corals, real	1,11,318	66,159	46,162	73,850	1,58,131	1,11,318	66,159	46,162	73,850	1,58,131
Cordage and Rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute)	.....	2,203	.....	.....	10,617	.....	2,195	.....	.....	10,617
Corks	.....	.....	.....	.....	555	.....	.....	.....	.....	555

Cotton—										
Twist and yarn	7,470	4,244	6,355	6,437	42,501	5,742	2,859	1,817	6,437	41,389
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods—										
Grey (unbleached)	13,569	14,504	28,161	4,542	1,20,700	6,589	5,561	22,003	4,542	1,18,070
White (bleached)	71,951	27,468	36,123	56,208	39,855	71,951	27,199	35,515	50,666	39,574
Colored, printed, or dyed	40,384	18,483	17,679	14,343	28,642	40,384	18,128	17,500	13,704	28,335
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	1,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,436
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,956
Lace and patent net	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	321
Hosiery, pure and mixed	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Thread, sewing	5,178	6,397	2,632	4,652	1,188	3,611	3,594	2,560	848	1,087
Canvas	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Other sorts	.....	160	150	.....	34	.....	160	.....	.....	34
Drugs and Medicines (excluding chemicals)—										
Brimstone	.....	.....	579	100		.....	.....	579	100
Camphor		8,797	20,034	10,340	10,570		8,797	20,034	10,340	10,570
Peruvian bark	49,989	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,989	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quinine					.....					
Other sorts		63,284	35,897	23,328	7,589		63,284	35,897	23,328	7,589
Dyeing and Coloring materials—										
Aniline dyes					.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Cochineal					.....					.....
Madder or manjeet	15,597	13,480	6,234	12,608	.....	15,597	13,480	6,234	12,608	.....
Other sorts					12,309		.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware and Porcelain	2,491	8,454	9,477	11,903	9,492	2,491	8,454	9,477	11,903	12,309
Feathers	.....	.....	... ..	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,482
Fireworks	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
										30
Flax—										
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	5,140	663	1,488	6,551	4,980	5,140	663	1,488	6,551	4,980
Canvas	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,811	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,811
Other sorts, including bags and sacks	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,012
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Fruits—										
Other sorts	367	280	276	24	3,540	367	280	276	24	3,540
Glass—										
Sheet and plate	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
Beads and false pearls	9,134	3,317	5,522	3,762	8,434	9,134	3,317	5,522	3,762	8,434
Bottles, common	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
Other ware	7,138	6,230	12,406	5,184	15,714	7,138	6,230	12,406	5,184	15,714
Gums and Resins—										
Cutch and gambier		.....	.....	441	1,600		.....	.....	441	1,600
Rosin	8,030	.....	567	410	480	8,030	.....	567	410	480
Other sorts		2,027	8,073	7,262	826		2,027	8,073	7,262	826
Hardware and Cutlery (including plated-ware)	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,917	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,788
Hides and Skins—										
Skins, dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	549	.....	.....	.....	.....	549
Instruments and Apparatus—										
Musical	6,965	3,758	9,921	5,336	12,364	6,965	3,758	9,921	5,336	12,364
Photographic	2,340	3,433	805	1,146	.....	2,340	3,433	805	1,146	.....
Scientific, philosophical, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,022

H.—TRADE.—(*Continued.*)

2A.—*Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise exported to Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *from the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTTA.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ivory—										
Unmanufactured	758	649	1,361	1,244	50	758	649	1,361	1,244	50
Manufactured										
Jewellery, &c.—										
Precious stones and pearls, unset	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,130
Jewellery	42,164	46,404	31,846	13,627	5,328	42,164	46,404	31,846	13,627	5,328
Plate					1,520					1,520
Leather—										
Unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	.....	230
Manufactures of—										
Boots and shoes	5,936	2,261	2,205	796	916	5,936	2,261	2,205	796	916
Saddlery and harness					1,800					1,800
Other sorts					434					434
Liquors—										
Ale, Beer, and Porter	689	555	177	398	158	689	555	177	398	158
Spirits—										
Brandy	382	489	167	394	802	382	489	167	394	802
Rum		.....	36	245	347		.....	36	245	347
Other sorts		328	110	8	68		328	110	8	68
Wines and Liqueurs—										
Champagne	18,726	172	330	1,012	252	18,726	172	330	1,012	252
Claret		766	271	360	468		766	271	360	468
Port		298	317	338	1,719		298	317	338	1,719
Sherry		6,669	4,812	2,104	9,755		6,669	4,812	2,104	9,755
Other sorts		371	766	846	3,220		371	766	846	3,220
Machinery and Millwork—										
Steam-engines and parts—										
Locomotives (excluding those for railways) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,104
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	564	.....	.....	.....	.....	564
Agricultural (not being steam)	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Other sorts	6,085	14,910	16,181	23,770	6,652	6,085	14,910	16,181	23,770	6,652
Matches, Lucifer and other	.....	.....	720	.....	26	.....	.....	720	.....	14
Mats—										
Other sorts	.....	.....	15	257	.....	.....	.....	15	257	.....
Metals—										
Brass										
Wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,849	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,849

Copper—											
Ore	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Unwrought (ingots, cakes, &c.)	205	.....	452	45	22	205	.....	452	45	22
Wrought—										
Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing	.....	34,646	988	453	340	.....	34,646	988	453	340
Sheets and other manufactures	1,100	.....	2,787	30	65	1,100	.....	2,787	30	65
Iron—										
Old, for re-manufacture	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,575
Cast (pig)	.....	12,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,200	.....	.....	.....
Wrought—										
Bar					60					60
Angle, bolt, and rod					6,531					6,531
Sheets and plates (including tinned plates)	2,607	6,301	9,820	297	4,905	2,607	6,301	9,820	297	4,905
Galvanized (other than wire)					64					64
Hoops										
Anchors, cables, and kentledge	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Nails, screws, and rivets	21,402	14,198	21,834	12,969	2,025	21,402	14,198	21,834	12,969	2,025
Wire					84					84
Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel	1,96,705	3,54,463	3,558	1,80,790	3,571	1,96,705	3,54,463	3,558	1,80,790	3,571
Lead—										
Pig	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Wrought—										
Sheets, pipes, and tubes	316	.....	9	60	.....	316	.....	9	60	.....
Sheets for tea-canisters	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Quicksilver	442	2,068	5,675	285	1,723	442	2,068	5,675	285	1,723
Steel—										
Cast	.....	.....	615	.....	70	.....	.....	615	.....	70
Other sorts	13,868	10,130	12,792	8,463	.....	13,868	10,130	12,792	8,463	.....
Tin—										
Unwrought	4,090	4,426	5,844	7,506	3,611	4,090	4,426	5,844	7,506	3,611
Wrought—										
Plates or sheets (not tinned iron)	1,600	.....	200	30	.....	1,600	.....	200	30	.....
Other sorts	80	182	218	255	.....	80	182	218	255	.....
Zinc or Spelter—										
Unwrought	.....	.....	648	.....	.....	.....	.....	648	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Metals, unenumerated	27,806	54,922	47,501	36,866	.....	27,806	54,922	47,501	36,866	.....
Military and other uniforms and accoutrements	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,455
Natural curiosities	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,022
Oils—										
Mineral	.....	.....	19	.....	42	.....	.....	19	.....	42
Vegetable, not essential	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Oil and floor-cloth	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Paints and colors	2,726	2,080	8,728	6,777	21,024	2,726	2,080	8,728	6,777	21,024
Painters' materials					200					200
Paper and Pasteboard—										
Printing paper					4,175					4,175
Writing paper and envelopes	3,175	14,542	29,005	10,725	7,224	3,175	14,542	29,005	10,725	7,224
Other kinds of paper					3,584					3,584
Perfumery (other than musk)	762	481	1,281	834	1,706	762	481	1,281	834	1,706
Pitch, Tar, and Dammer	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Printing and lithographing materials (other than paper)	.....	.....	3,800	441	199	.....	.....	3,800	441	199

H.—TRADE.—(*Continued.*)

2A.—*Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise exported to Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *from the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*—(Concluded.)

ARTICLES.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTTA.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provisions—										
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, or preserved	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	69
Other sorts of provisions	1,438	5,556	092	4.572	7,959	1,438	5,546	092	4,572	7,959
Salt	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Seeds—										
Essential—										
Anise	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	885	.....	.....	.....	.....	885
Shells and Cowries—										
Shells (chanks and large ornamental shells)	174	8,226	217	741	190	174	8,226	217	741	190
Cowries					2,867					2,867
Silk—										
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods	9,303	9,325	12,242	38,182	4,827	9,303	9,325	12,242	38,182	4,827
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Soap	1,860	2,625	980	438	3,111	1,860	2,625	980	438	6,099
Spices—										
Betel-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Cassia	.....	149	139	.....	.....	.....	149	139	.....	.....
Cinnamon	.....	532	71	.....	462	.....	532	71	.....	460
Pepper	.....	1,186	.....	.....	15,053	.....	1,186	.....	.....	14,873
Other sorts	920	534	153	.....	3,886	920	534	153	.....	3,886
Sugar and sugarcandy	.....	.....	.....	125	8	.....	.....	.....	125	8
Stationery (excluding paper)	1,415	1,252	1,235	2,165	3,859	1,415	1,252	1,235	2,165	3,859
Tea	1,22,819	12,165	239	476	4,842	1,22,819	12,165	239	476	8,842
Tobacco—										
Manufactured—										
Cigars	6,727	6,566	7,519	8,896	6,950	6,727	6,566	7,519	8,896	6,950
Other sorts	163	6,555	337	32,177	497	163	6,555	337	32,177	497
Toys and Requisites for Games	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,943	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,943
Umbrellas	365	70	205	847	3,633	365	70	205	847	3,633
Wood—										
Other timber	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	170
Manufactures of	18,203	21,809	17,902	1,835	8,960	18,203	21,809	17,902	1,835	8,960

Wool—										
Raw	309	97	20	8	.....	309	97	20	8	.....
Manufactures of—										
Piece-goods	77,871	79,153	9,184	6,087	21,085	77,871	79,153	9,184	6,087	21,085
Shawls	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Other sorts	.....	.....	325	.....	2,914	.....	.....	325	.....	2,914
All other articles of merchandise—										
Unmanufactured	4,69,323	5,37,954	3,80,940	2,98,612	.....	4,69,219	5,37,826	3,80,940	2,98,612	.....
Manufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,182
Total ...	16,98,949	18,38,484	11,53,910	12,62,785	10,74,854	16,88,570	18,24,583	11,42,205	12,52,800	10,70,084
GOVERNMENT STORES.										
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,700
Clocks and watches	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute)	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Glass—										
Other ware	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Hardware and Cutlery (including plated-ware) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
Instruments and Apparatus—										
Scientific, philosophical, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	.....	.....	910
Leather—										
Manufactures of—										
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Machinery and Millwork—										
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Military and other uniforms and accoutrements ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,486
Natural curiosities	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Stationery (excluding paper)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,296	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,296
Telegraph, materials for construction of	.....	.....	.....	600	3,512	.....	.....	.....	600	3,512
All other articles of merchandise—										
Unmanufactured	.....	.....	.....	14,085	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,085	.....
Manufactured										
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	14,685	18,110	.....	.....	.....	14,685	18,110

H.—TRADE.—(*Continued.*)

3.—*Total Quantities of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture exported to Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *from the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTTA.				
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Animals living—											
Horses	No.	.....	29	96	60	24	.....	29	96	60	24
Other kinds	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,367
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
Borax	„	17,749	17,623	17,739	8,493	11,490	17,749	17,623	17,719	8,493	11,490
Building and engineering materials—											
Other sorts	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,838
Candles of all sorts	lb	1,400	4,698	7,795	4,069	2,882	1,400	4,698	7,795	4,069	2,878
Canes and rattans	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	60	83	.....	.....	.....	60	83
Caoutchouc—											
Raw	Cwt.	15,623	21,497	16,255	13,943	13,027	15,623	21,497	16,255	13,943	13,012
Manufactures	„					.....					.....
Coal—											
Coal	Tons.	1,530	1,442	546	4,313	721	1,530	1,440	546	4,313	721
Coffee	lb	9,929	41,351	.....	.....	.....	9,929	41,351	.....	.....	.....
Coir—											
Unmanufactured	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	808	.....	.....	.....	.....	808
Manufactures of (excluding ropes)	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	.....	.....	.....	.....	217
Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute)	„	1,390	3,983	4,064	4,362	9,215	1,390	3,983	4,064	4,322	9,215
Cotton—											
Raw	Cwt.	1,467,652	712,970	299,351	224,019	310,471	1,467,652	712,970	299,348	224,019	310,467
Twist and yarn	lb	5,123	2,820	9,155	7,177	124,556	4,623	2,354	8,536	6,435	123,996
Manufactures—											
Piece-goods—											
Grey (unbleached)	Prs.	168	600	299	593	.....	168	600	299	593	.....
	Pcs.	64,919	95,558	105,250	65,846	.....	63,726	93,877	104,163	65,695	.....
	Yds.	61,981	13,700	20,835	894	8,617	61,981	13,700	20,835	894	8,617
	Dozs.	533	540	173	888	.....	525	540	173	888	.....
White (bleached	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,596
Colored, printed, or dyed	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,794
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	338
Other sorts	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,924	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,924
Other sorts	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	653,712	.....	.....	.....	.....	653,696

Dyeing and coloring materials—											
Indigo	Cwt.	66,929	85,491	73,705	54,428¾	84,228	66,929	85,491	73,703	54,428¾	84,228
Madder or manjeet	,,		1,979	318	8	.....		1,979	318	8	.....
Myrabolams	,,	45,395	43,839	10,225	6,892	12,525	45,395	43,839	10,225	6,892	10,408
Safflower	,,		13,202	13,207	14,220	4,025		13,202	13,207	14,220	4,025
Other sorts	,,		1,763	383	.....	487		1,763	383	.....	487
Feathers	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,606	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,606
Flax—											
Manufactures—											
Other sorts (including bags and sacks)	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	137,107	.....	.....	.....	.....	137,107
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fruits—											
Cocoanuts	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Glass—											
Other ware	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—											
Gram	Cwt.	120,777	189,416	185,800	108,104	152,776	120,768	188,961	185,800	107,964	152,776
Rice in the husk (paddy)	,,	33,444	37,981	48,603	86,502	16,610	242	536	137	220	135
Ditto not in the husk	,,	5,056,236	7,103,993	4,599,894	3,671,590	4,476,268	4,437,645	5,779,058	3,637,611	2,724,232	3,873,854
Wheat	,,	343,975	145,005	491,223	279,283	1,330,952	346,967	144,411	489,443	279,280	1,330,832
Pulse	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,432	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,431
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,938
Gums and Resins—											
Cutch and gambier	Cwt.	55,880	47,414	48,198	39,387	76,285	55,871	47,714	48,145	39,337	76,269
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Hemp—											
Raw	Cwt.	6,949	10,055	11,570	11,947	12,739	6,949	10,055	11,570	11,947	12,739
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)—											
Cloth	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bags and sacks	No.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Hides and Skins—											
Hides, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	429,936	.....	.....	.....	.....	429,936
	No.	7,571,120	7,003,395	5,852,215	6,510,265	5,589,449	7,571,120	7,003,395	5,852,215	6,510,265	5,589,449
Ditto, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	428	.....	.....	.....	.....	428
	No.	4,089	7,263	5,075	8,889	6,684	4,089	7,263	5,075	8,889	6,684
Skins, raw	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,761
	No.	3,118,484	2,785,109	2,502,704	3,118,031	2,334,979	3,118,484	2,785,109	2,502,704	3,118,031	2,334,979
Ditto, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,028	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,028
	No.	527,743	1,042,686	496,570	237,306	282,186	527,743	1,042,686	496,570	237,306	282,186
Horns	Cwt.	12,758	17,962	9,843	15,906	13,433	12,758	17,962	9,843	15,906	13,433
Ivory—											
Unmanufactured	lb	1,120	2,240	2,632	3,472	6,544	1,120	2,240	2,632	3,472	6,544
Jute—											
Raw	Cwt.	6,128,545	7,061,951	6,126,120	5,499,788	5,206,521	6,128,545	7,061,951	6,126,120	5,499,788	5,206,521
Manufactures—											
Gunny bags, power-loom	No.	5,108,211	6,045,366	6,402,565	7,687,617	17,565,364	5,108,211	6,042,616	6,402,365	7,687,617	17,554,904
Gunny bags, hand-loom	,,					1,139,211					1,139,111
Gunny cloth, power-loom	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,596,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,596,951
Ditto, hand-loom	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,500
	Pcs.	151,191	64,260	11,608	5,130	.....	151,191	64,260	11,608	5,130	.....
Rope and twine	Cwt.	8,997	1,098	1,020	4,976	777	8,997	1,098	1,020	4,976	777
Other kinds	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

3.—*Total Quantities of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture exported to Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *from the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*—(Continued.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.		BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTTA.				
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Lac—											
Dye	Cwt.	17,342	10,280	9,892	8,377	10,596	17,342	10,280	9,892	8,377	10,596
Shell	„	57,560	50,424	65,762	67,644	79,376	57,560	50,421	65,760	67,642	79,376
Stick	„	35	.....	50	386	58	35	.....	50	386	58
Other kinds	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,904
Leather—											
Unwrought	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Manufactures of—											
Boots and shoes	Prs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,029
Liquors—											
Spirits—											
Rum	Gals.	1,078	1,976	1,139	741	471	1,078	1,976	1,139	41	471
Manures—											
Animal bones	Tons.	.....	203	178	1,631	1,252	.....	203	178	1,631	1,252
Mats—											
Other sorts	Sq. Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,678	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,541
Metals—											
Brass—											
Wrought	Cwt.			960	712	652			929	711	615
Copper—											
Wrought—											
Other manufactures	Cwt.			1,077	973	1,303			1,077	953	1,294
Iron—											
Wrought—		1,748	1,500				1,748	1,492			
Other manufactures	Cwt.			128	84	242			128	84	242
Zinc or Spelter—											
Wrought or manufactured	Cwt.			.....	.....	¾			.....	.....	.....
Metals, unenumerated	„			.....	54	19			.....	54	19
Musk	Oz.	2,991	3,923	6,976	7,370	5,093	2,991	3,923	6,976	7,370	5,093
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	.....	42	131	.....	212	.....	42	128	.....	212
	Oz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Mineral	Gals.	148	463	.....	546	498	98	463	.....	466	498
Vegetable, not essential	„	811,376	519,629	1,292,401	1,748,588	1,774,603	811,376	519,629	1,292,359	1,748,588	1,774,600
Opium	Chests.	42,455	40,485	43,337	45,704	46,768	42,455	40,485	43,337	45,704	46,768
	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,803
Paints and Colors	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Paper and Pasteboard—											
Printing paper	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other kinds of papers	„	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	220

Provisions—												
Butter	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,203	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,179	
Salted fish	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,581	
Fruits and vegetables; dried, salted, or preserved	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	
Other sorts of provisions	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,947	
Rags and other materials for making paper	,,	.....	16,249	22,763	22,018	8,422	.....	16,249	22,763	22,018	8,422	
Salt	,,	14	20	28	1½	9	14	20	14	1½	9	
Saltpetre	,,	424,638	500,199	445,175	540,331	400,735	424,638	500,199	444,293	540,331	400,735	
Seeds—												
Essential—												
Ajawan	Cwt.		.....	.....	.....	77		.....	.....	.....	77	
Anise	,,		2,699	1,814	3,698	2,947		2,699	1,814	3,698	2,947	
Coriander	,,		2,963	1,421	4,037	9,873		2,860	1,344	3,949	9,873	
Cumin	,,	19,016	4,418	4,104	4,148	3,429	18,883	4,400	4,104	4,138	3,429	
Ditto black	,,		.....	.....	.....	766		.....	.....	.....	766	
Mathee	,,		.....	.....	.....	4		.....	.....	.....	4	
Other sorts	,,		927	1,133	1,499	.....		927	1,133	1,499	.....	
Linseed	,,	2,806,716	2,154,476	2,297,860	2,794,558	4,117,957	2,806,716	2,154,476	2,297,860	2,794,558	4,117,957	
Mustard	,,	.....	302	1,103	451	365	.....	302	1,103	451	365	
Poppy	,,	25,085	18,589	298,203	401,012	242,962	25,085	18,589	298,203	401,012	242,962	
Rape	,,	1,131,316	27,056	100,508	439,426	913,637	1,131,316	27,056	100,508	439,426	905,926	
Teel or gingelly	,,	105,194	10,140	58,980	176,762	54,527	98,178	10,140	46,982	150,374	44,225	
Other sorts	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,522	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,494	
Silk—												
Raw	lb	1,843,329	2,187,535	1,172,275	1,631,513	1,292,095	1,843,329	2,187,535	2,172,275	1,631,513	1,292,095	
Manufactures—												
Thread for sewing, &c.	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
Piece-goods	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,039,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,039,355	
	Pcs.	133,664	185,587	221,480	231,986	.....	133,664	185,587	221,480	231,986	.....	
	Dozs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials	Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,674	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,674	
Soap (of all kinds)	Cwt.	6,427	8,281	13,198	13,703	10,553	6,427	8,281	13,198	13,703	10,553	
Spices—												
Betel-nuts	lb		2,471	4,875,136	1,096,032	182,590		2,471	4,875,136	1,094,240	182,478	
Cassia	,,		.....	6,272	336	.....		.....	6,272	336	.....	
Ginger	,,	102,955	14,533	1,891,680	1,666,560	2,190,427	102,898	14,506	1,891,680	1,663,648	2,188,243	
Pepper	,,		598	84,560	28,000	11,767		578	82,768	26,320	11,767	
Other sorts	,,		16,772	3,691,296	1,177,568	5,274,262		16,740	3,680,320	1,167,488	5,272,234	
Stone and Marble	Cwt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	
Sugar and Sugarcandy	,,	146,805	171,031	135,776	106,863	83,995	146,533	170,482	135,247	106,469	83,865	
Other saccharine produce	,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	
Tallow	,,	380	243	1,569	3,758	3,123	380	243	1,569	3,758	3,123	
Tea	lb	17,002,021	17,629,057	19,135,124	21,023,939	24,220,448	17,001,796	17,628,901	19,135,029	21,023,939	24,220,440	
Tobacco—												
Unmanufactured	lb	888,048	13,406,512	15,876,560	29,725,584	18,901,870	854,672	13,349,840	15,825,824	29,669,248	18,885,440	
Manufactured—												
Cigars	lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,951	
	No.	170,800	373,685	327,900	891,950	.....	170,800	373,685	327,900	891,950	.....	
Other sorts	lb	.....	153,400	194,656	250,656	215,970	.....	153,440	133,120	250,656	213,058	
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	3,295½	3,264	4,552	4,105	4,856	3,295½	3,264	4,552	4,105	4,856	

H.—Trade.—(*Continued.*)

3.—*Total Quantities of the principal articles of Indian produce and manufacture exported to Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *from the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*—(Concluded.)

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	Bengal Presidency.					Chief Port, Calcutta.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Wood—										
Teak ... ... C. Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	141¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	141¼
Other timber ... ... Tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Wool—										
Raw ... ... lb	1,133	.....	5,164	14,465	10,848	1,133	.....	5,164	14,465	10,848
Manufactures of—										
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	56,271
Shawls ... ... No.	7,741	15,274	8,653	11,086	4,823	7,741	15,274	8,653	11,086	4,823
Other sorts ... ... lb	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,642

H.—TRADE.—(*Continued.*)

3A.—*Value of the principal and other articles of Indian produce and manufacture exported to Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *from the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*

ARTICLES.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTTA.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-75.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Animals, living—										
Horses	17,399	7,744	29,790	16,100	4,800	17,399	7,744	29,790	16,100	4,800
Other kinds		17,070	9,571	46,274	37,803		17,050	9,571	46,274	37,436
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery)	1,19,425	1,97,779	1,36,515	1,69,166	2,70,646	1,19,425	1,97,779	1,36,515	1,69,166	2,70,646
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—										
Other sorts	203	595	209	580	110	203	595	209	580	110
Art, works of	7,614	5,947	7,902	7,094	22,115	7,614	5,947	7,902	7,094	22,115
Books and Printed matter (including maps and charts)	7,306	8,189	6,297	1,985	12,126	7,306	8,189	6,297	1,985	12,114
Borax	4,05,501	4,41,974	5,47,364	2,18,353	2,25,339	4,05,501	4,41,974	5,47,364	2,18,353	2,25,339
Building and Engineering materials—										
Clay	738	657	287	405	.....	738	657	287	405	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	899	.....	.....	.....	.....	899
Cabinet-ware and Furniture	27,033	28,443	30,193	24,709	39,505	27,033	28,443	30,193	24,518	39,505
Candles of all sorts	1,355	4,288	7,267	3,884	2,723	1,355	4,288	7,267	3,884	2,722
Canes and Rattans	566	2	10	630	730	566	2	10	630	730
Caoutchouc—										
Raw	7,85,659	14,36,915	11,57,543	9,65,264	7,79,875	7,85,659	14,36,915	11,57,543	9,65,264	7,79,875
Manufactures					5					5
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding railway carriages) and parts thereof	13,570	50,590	10,350	9,080	8,325	13,570	50,590	10,350	9,080	8,325
Chemical products and preparations	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
Coal—										
Coal	17,700	19,565	4,472	42,782	9,676	17,700	19,525	4,472	42,782	9,676
Coffee	1,139	8,983	.....	.....	.....	1,113	8,983	.....	.....	.....
Coir—										
Unmanufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,139
Manufactured (excluding ropes)	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,423
Cordage and Rope of vegetable fibre (exluding jute)	16,551	46,219	49,868	56,983	1,53,670	16,551	46,219	49,868	56,381	1,53,670
Cotton—										
Raw	4,03,69,555	1,77,91,297	77,67,790	52,36,991	81,69,789	4,03,69,555	1,77,91,297	77,67,725	52,36,991	81,69,703
Twist and yarn	2,016	1,043	3,421	3,784	59,127	1,863	897	3,228	3,555	58,972
Manufactures—										
Piece-goods—										
Grey (unbleached)	1,80,211	2,28,067	2,36,926	1,58,960	5,207	1,76,465	2,23,099	2,23,140	1,54,713	5,207
White (bleached)	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,386

H.—TRADE.—(*Continued.*)

3A.—*Value of the principal and other articles of Indian produce and manufacture exported to Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *from the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTTA.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton—(*Continued.*)										
Piece-goods—(*Contd.*)										
Colored, printed, or dyed	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,098	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,320
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	.....	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	.....	.....	.....	910
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,139
Other sorts	61,933	1,492	4,319	2,070	20,109	61,933	1,492	4,319	1,987	20,093
Drugs and Medicines (excluding chemicals)—										
Other sorts	2,87,806	2,52,176	1,06,952	1,52,654	2,64,711	2,87,806	2,52,176	1,06,952	1,52,654	2,64,711
Dyeing and Coloring Materials—										
Indigo	2,46,51,864	2,69,94,200	2,62,80,103	1,98,16,099	2,35,25,774	2,46,51,864	2,69,94,200	2,62,80,103	1,98,16,099	2,35,25,774
Madder or manjeet	13,00,206	17,046	2,832	67	.....	13,00,206	17,046	2,832	67	.....
Myrabolams		1,39,260	30,459	19,676	40,908		1,39,260	30,459	19,676	33,678
Safflower		9,22,245	7,58,906	6,50,826	1,63,045		9,22,245	7,58,906	5,50,826	1,63,045
Other sorts		10,429	15,793	11,853	1,534		10,429	15,793	11,853	1,534
Earthenware and Porcelain	366	508	1,094	683	2,348	62	495	617	366	1,695
Exhibitions, articles for	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Flax—										
Manufactures—										
Other sorts, including bags and sacks	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,135
Feathers	2,23,247	2,88,828	2,85,472	2,88,775	2,66,790	2,23,247	2,88,828	2,85,472	2,88,775	2,66,790
Fireworks	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Fruits—										
Cocoanuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Other sorts	81,499	51,344	1,24,399	1,81,691	1,39,049	80,985	50,998	1,23,525	1,81,067	1,39,030
Vegetables, fresh	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,659
Glass—										
Other ware	944	116	822	515	52	944	116	822	515	25
Grain and Pulse—										
Gram	3,45,586	5,08,423	5,94,192	4,07,362	4,20,121	3,45,567	5,07,141	5,94,192	4,06,792	4,20,121
Rice in the husk (paddy)	45,016	51,960	67,777	1,19,110	21,250	411	1,068	324	592	326
Ditto not in the husk	1,41,35,097	1,95,51,631	1,65,18,574	1,33,08,352	1,52,10,228	1,27,76,725	1,68,51,709	1,35,22,900	1,04,85,569	1,34,67,712
Wheat	10,22,234	4,90,831	18,93,287	11,89,029	39,90,097	10,22,205	4,88,007	18,84,748	11,89,013	39,89,703
Pulse	.....	.....	368	29	2,63,760	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,63,756
Other sorts	3,82,654	3,95,420	6,35,825	5,47,936	2,91,082	3,81,669	3,94,337	6,34,669	5,47,936	2,88,796
Gums and Resins—										
Cutch and gambier	4,60,792	3,61,521	3,67,551	3,42,613	7,20,247	4,60,696	3,61,521	3,66,956	3,41,969	7,20,043
Other sorts	36	13	66	82	1,209	36	13	66	82	1,209
Hardware and Cutlery (including plated-ware)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,832	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,711

Hemp—											
Raw	53,404	1,06,757	90,045	1,07,344	1,10,141	53,404	1,06,757	90,045	1,07,344	1,10,141
Manufactures (excluding cordage)—										
Cloths	1,12,904	87,077	1,15,661	1,23,253	.....	1,12,904	87,077	1,15,661	1,23,253	.....
Bags and sacks					6,072					6,072
Hides and Skins—										
Hides, raw	1,67,14,259	1,64,60,590	1,62,24,165	1,85,31,936	1,45,36,097	1,67,14,259	1,64,60,590	1,62,24,165	1,85,31,936	1,45,36,097
Ditto, dressed or tanned	11,682	18,291	12,906	23,983	18,031	11,682	18,291	12,906	23,983	18,031
Skins, raw	19,11,320	16,94,983	13,74,746	18,08,020	12,92,778	19,11,320	16,94,983	13,74,746	18,08,020	12,92,778
Ditto, dressed or tanned	2,66,296	5,22,074	2,48,160	1,19,404	1,83,441	2,66,296	5,22,074	2,48,160	1,19,404	1,83,441
Horns	1,67,636	2,36,732	1,27,768	2,04,301	2,08,313	1,67,636	2,36,732	1,27,768	2,04,301	2,08,313
Instruments and Apparatus—										
Musical	.....	.....	.....	.....	337	.....	.....	.....	.....	337
Ivory—										
Unmanufactured	2,564	8,130	11,475	16,796	30,234	2,564	8,130	11,475	16,796	30,234
Manufactured	889	2,134	461	1,536	853	889	2,134	461	1,536	853
Jewellery, &c.—										
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,60,971	1,25,567	1,41,021	3,92,277	3,73,491	1,60,971	1,25,567	1,41,021	3,92,277	3,73,491
Jewellery	30,933	25,058	24,011	97,741	58,869	30,933	25,058	24,011	97,741	58,869
Plate	856	525	.....	1,825	8,784	856	525	.....	1,825	8,784
Jute—										
Raw	4,11,39,435	4,12,79,439	3,43,55,139	3,24,49,941	2,80,52,933	4,11,39,435	4,12,79,439	3,43,55,139	3,24,49,941	2,80,52,933
Manufactures of—										
Gunny bags, power-loom	11,46,122	16,14,878	19,11,706	22,30,194	41,24,728	11,46,192	16,14,191	19,03,636	22,30,194	41,21,228
Gunny bags, hand-loom					1,86,632					1,86,412
Gunny cloth, power-loom	*6,73,181*	*2,50,160*	*34,121*	*20,271*	4,43,767	*6,73,181*	*2,50,160*	*34,121*	*20,271*	*4,43,767*
Gunny cloth, hand-loom					*3,725*					3,725
Rope and twine	*57,454*	7,142	8,047	28,694	6,962	57,454	7,142	8,047	28,694	6,962
Lac—										
Dye	7,80,394	4,67,106	4,45,096	3,76,002	2,62,869	7,80,394	4,67,106	4,45,096	3,76,002	2,62,869
Shell	16,11,711	14,14,731	18,40,701	18,93,667	64,65,124	16,11,660	14,14,656	18,40,641	18,93,607	64,65,055
Stick	*550*	.....	*800*	*6,180*	1,817	550	.....	800	6,180	1,817
Other kinds	3,77,063	1,44,510	2,86,942	2,57,257	7,70,833	3,77,063	1,44,510	2,86,942	2,57,257	7,70,833
Lacquered-ware (of Indian manufacture)	63	.....	.....	20	.....	63	.....	.....	20	.....
Leather—										
Unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,515
Manufactures of—										
Boots and shoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,889	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,889
Saddlery and harness	24,381	45,989	47,166	47,887	11,433	24,381	45,989	47,166	47,887	11,433
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,271	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,271
Liquors—										
Spirits—										
Rum	1,668	3,569	1,944	1,382	892	1,668	3,569	1,944	1,382	892
Manures—										
Animal bones	.....	6,225	6,439	54,374	60,216	.....	6,225	6,439	54,374	60,216
Mats—										
Other sorts	6,333	15,564	13,260	14,264	13,476	6,333	15,564	13,250	13,977	13,290
Metals—										
Brass—										
Wrought			51,284	40,304	30,270			49,629	40,215	38,972
Copper—	1,12,081	64,706				1,11,931	64,311			
Wrought			73,200	68,845	92,428			73,200	67,788	91,999
Other manufactures			.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....

H.—TRADE.—(*Continued.*)

3A.—*Value of the principal and other articles of Indian produce and manufacture exported to Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *from the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*—(Continued.)

ARTICLES.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTA.				
	1871-72.	1872-73	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Metals—(*Continued.*)	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Iron—										
Wrought			1,584	1,311	1,492			1,584	1,311	1,492
Other manufactures	1,12,081	64,706	.....	.....	.....	1,11,931	64,311	.....	.....	.....
Zinc or Spelter—										
Wrought			.....	.....	45			.....	.....	.....
Metals, unenumerated			2,036	5,952	1,213			2,036	5,952	1,213
Military and other uniforms and accoutrements ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
Musk	36,080	62,395	1,08,878	1,05,623	1,37,495	36,080	62,395	1,08,878	1,05,623	1,37,495
Natural curiosities	24,850	1,17,432	57,030	52,368	44,373	24,850	1,17,432	57,030	52,368	44,373
Oils—										
Essential	5,057	7,184	7,576	12,017	13,485	4,543	6,912	7,261	11,757	13,485
Mineral	81	310	.....	301	300	55	310	.....	253	300
Vegetable, not essential	8,71,694	5,66,242	13,88,193	18,74,830	17,77,960	8,71,694	5,66,089	13,88,140	18,74,830	17,77,955
Opium	6,85,23,802	5,61,32,057	5,50,54,264	5,53,42,112	5,85,23,490	6,85,23,802	5,61,32,057	5,50,54,264	5,53,42,112	5,85,23,490
Paints and colors	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,748	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,748
Painters' materials	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,132
Paper and Pasteboard —										
Printing paper...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Writing paper and envelopes	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Other kinds of paper...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,472	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,472
Perfumery (other than musk)	736	732	441	119	1,958	736	732	441	119	1,914
Plants, living	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,132
Provisions—										
Butter	.....	.....	.....	.....	556	.....	.....	.....	.....	544
Salted fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,628
Fruits and vegetables; dried, salted, or preserved	.....	.....	.....	.....	890	.....	.....	.....	.....	890
Other sorts of provisions	7,30,004	8,03,101	8,04,561	5,59,013	6,27,226	7,21,528	7,97,406	7,95,401	5,54,593	6,19,499
Rags and other materials for making paper	.....	49,807	67,557	66,048	25,394	.....	49,807	67,557	66,048	25,394
Salt	77	35	80	10	24	77	35	20	10	24
Saltpetre	39,06,762	51,80,121	45,99,950	49,13,381	33,73,546	9,06,762	51,80,121	45,91,250	49,13,381	33,73,546
Seeds—										
Essential—										
Ajawan		.....	.....	.....	600		.....	.....	.....	600
Anise		22,534	15,915	32,694	24,523		22,534	15,915	32,694	24,523
Coriander		11,850	5,685	16,153	45,248		11,437	5,376	15,802	45,248
Cumin	1,37,779	53,015	50,064	49,930	44,776	1,37,356	52,791	50,064	49,814	44,776
Ditto black		.....	.....	.....	4,783		.....	.....	.....	4,783
Mathee		.....	.....	.....	22		.....	.....	.....	22
Other sorts		4,709	6,097	7,801	.....		4,689	6,097	7,734	.....

Linseed	1,40,33,584	1,07,73,482	1,14,89,304	1,39,73,108	2,12,30,609	1,40,33,584	1,07,73,482	1,14,89,304	1,39,73,108	2,12,30,609
Mustard	3,565	1,355	4,869	2,022	2,294	3,565	1,355	4,869	2,022	2,294
Poppy	1,37,962	1,02,235	16,40,115	22,05,562	12,92,511	1,37,962	1,02,235	16,40,115	22,05,562	12,92,511
Rape	51,00,928	1,21,751	4,52,284	19,77,422	42,03,303	51,00,928	1,21,751	4,52,284	19,77,422	41,68,895
Teel or gingelly	6,31,166	61,437	3,53,865	10,59,960	2,81,418	5,89,065	61,437	2,81,875	9,02,233	2,19,605
Other sorts	2,28,930	48,944	27,483	1,50,367	30,581	2,28,930	48,944	27,279	1,50,367	30,378
Shells and Cowries—										
Shells (chanks and large ornmental shells)	55	.....	.....	540	140	55	.....	.....	540	140
Cowries					180					180
Silk—										
Raw	1,06,64,449	1,23,68,871	1,13,42,959	76,21,430	41,10,868	1,06,64,449	1,23,68,871	1,13,42,959	76,21,430	41,10,868
Manufactures—										
Thread for sewing, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Piece-goods	10,78,427	14,68,784	16,81,987	17,40,322	18,42,699	10,78,427	14,68,784	16,81,987	17,48,242	18,42,699
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,414	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,414
Soap (of all kinds)	77,283	1,03,114	1,58,570	1,55,044	1,24,052	77,283	1,03,114	1,58,570	1,55,044	1,24,049
Spices—										
Betel-nuts		19,760	2,45,341	57,177	16,960		19,760	2,45,341	57,060	16,957
Cassia		.....	465	114	.....		.....	465	114	.....
Ginger	5,65,111	1,01,742	1,18,238	1,04,282	2,79,053	5,64,592	1,01,543	1,18,238	1,04,096	2,78,960
Pepper		9,010	11,361	3,787	3,020		8,696	11,126	3,554	3,020
Other sorts		1,22,282	1,78,175	70,749	4,18,523		1,21,990	1,77,334	70,047	4,18,341
Stationery (excluding paper)	56	197	33,928	16,435	1,424	56	197	33,928	16,435	1,424
Stone and Marble	8,400	.....	.....	.....	330	8,400	.....	.....	.....	330
Sugar and Sugarcandy	14,64,331	18,28,952	13,28,068	10,14,040	8,09,763	14,61,893	18,24,562	13,22,790	10,09,950	8,08,669
Other saccharine produce	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,560	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,560
Tallow	6,717	4,857	27,420	66,956	57,118	6,717	4,857	27,420	66,956	57,118
Tea	1,43,02,138	1,56,63,642	1,73,02,703	1,92,34,861	2,15,00,366	1,43,61,854	1,56,63,447	1,73,02,428	1,92,34,861	2,15,00,362
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured	80,453	7,22,797	9,22,575	17,81,004	12,07,964	76,366	7,16,959	9,16,477	17,74,684	12,04,596
Manufactured—										
Cigars	1,527	3,091	2,421	6,298	10,606	1,527	3,091	2,421	6,298	10,606
Other sorts	14,547	15,222	21,425	20,673	22,633	14,547	15,222	20,814	20,673	22,455
Toys and Requisities for Games	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,761
Wax (excluding candles)	2,57,447	2,61,941	3,57,829	3,24,577	3,99,897	2,57,447	2,61,941	3,57,829	3,24,577	3,99,897
Wood—										
Teak	108	.....	4,825	651	12,368	108	.....	4,825	651	12,368
Other timber	3,200	4,226	2,861	638	1,078	3,200	4,051	2,041	638	1,078
Ornamental—										
Sandal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other kinds	.....	.....	6,258	1,386	.....	.....	.....	6,238	1,386	.....
Manufactures of	2,300	2,196	1,815	21,203	16,792	2,300	2,196	1,815	21,203	16,444
Wool—										
Raw	393	10	2,166	4,574	4,688	393	10	2,166	4,574	4,688
Manufactures of—										
Piece-goods	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,730	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,730
Shawls	10,79,857	19,58,278	11,58,216	6,05,241	3,56,461	10,79,857	19,58,278	11,58,216	6,05,241	3,56,461
Other sorts	77,341	1,13,862	82,815	1,33,932	50,259	77,341	1,13,862	82,115	1,33,932	50,259
All other articles of merchandise—										
Unmanufactured	1,06,636	1,80,916	3,55,896	5,60,505	13,844	95,306	1,71,612	3,50,270	5,56,152	13,844
Manufactured					6,33,831					6,33,308
Total	27,45,60,894	24,40,09,225	22,66,26,978	21,88,74,667	23,64,18,742	27,30,81,672	24,12,19,048	22,34,27,428	21,57,45,251	23,45,27,628

H.—TRADE.—(*Concluded.*)

3*A*.—*Value of the principal and other articles of Indian produce and manufacture exported to Foreign Ports in each official year from* 1871-72 *to* 1875-76 *from the Presidency of Bengal and its Chief Port.*—(Concluded.)

ARTICLES.	BENGAL PRESIDENCY.					CHIEF PORT, CALCUTTA.				
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
GOVERNMENT STORES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Books and Printed matter (including maps and charts)	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	650
Cabinetware	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
Hardware and Cutlery (including platedware) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Metals—										
Copper—										
Wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,48,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,48,000
Natural curiosities	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
Seeds—										
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Stationery (excluding paper)	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
All other articles of merchandise	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unmanufactured	.....	.....	.....	6,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured										
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	6,600	1,49,675	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,49,675

Coinage and Currency.

I.—Coinage and

(1)—*Coinage,*

Bullion or Coin received into the Mint for Coinage during 1875-76.						Coined during				
In lb Troy.				In lb Avoir.						
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.						
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Single mohurs.	Rupees.	Half Rupees.	Quarter Rupees.	Eighth Rupees.
Nil	2,632	10,933	1,34,675	9,04,978	Nil	Gold. 11,433 Rs. Value, 1,71,495	Silver. Rs. 58,15,609	17,09,354 Rs. 8,54,677	27,96,644 Rs. 6,99,161	65,12,148 Rs. A. 8,14,018 8

CURRENCY.

1875-76.

THE YEAR 1875-76.

Single Pice.	Pie pieces.	Straits cents.	Ceylon five cents.	Ceylon cents.	Ceylon half cents.	Sovereigns received during the year 1875-76.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF COIN IN CIRCULATION.					
							Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
							Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.
Copper. 3,62,36,800	46,16,400	76,81,000	3,60,000	22,80,000	20,28,000	1,767	Not known.					
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
5,66,200	24,200	1,72,822 8	18,000	22,800	10,140							

I.—COINAGE AND

(2)—*Paper Currency*

NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR, OR 1ST APRIL 1875.*			Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR, OR 31ST MARCH 1876.*		
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
			Rs.	Rs.			
Pieces ... 11,03,445	158,988	31,401			Pieces 1,130,512	146,802	28,984
			39,63,37,690	39,06,74,600			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
Value ... 1,31,10,140	1,25,73,200	2,69,19,500			Value 1,31,30,510	1,15,94,200	2,36,49,000

* Of the amounts shown as in circulation, Rs. 7,27,710 were retired by

CURRENCY.—(*Continued.*)

for the year 1875-76.

RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR, OR 31ST MARCH 1876, STATED IN RUPEES.

	Coin.			Bullion.				Notes.			
	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Securities.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nagpore (Calcutta series).	Other Circles.
		Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...		78,71,647 15 1 Held at Bombay Rs. 29,11,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,58,74,402 0 11	77,26,220	31,05,650	240	8,84,650

other officers on 31st March 1875, and Rs. 13,55,880 on 31st March 1876.

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during the year 1875.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income.				Number of Institutions which afford relief.		In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment.		Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	
					In land.	In money.				
Government Institutions.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	724·63	49,830	1,45,238 6 3	.....	8,067 8 6	210 0 0	1	1	Medical and Surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	161·68	12,778	1,14,459 15 6	.....	.....	313 0 0	1	1	
Campbell Hospital	1	388·93	7,782	78,334 0 0*	.....	.....	459 0 0	1	.....	
Mayo Native Hospital and its dispensaries	5	1,597·5	193,765	30,360 6 0	.....	21,654 7 10	7,729 0 0	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	266·36	20,269	10,659 0 0	.....	1,043 8 0	21,612 7 3	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums ... For Europeans ...	1	25·5	71	22,066 0 0	.....	.....	5,099 0 0	1	.....	
Lunatic Asylums ... „ Natives ...	6	1,126·44	1,492	1,12,307 14 0	.....	.....	3,711 11 3	6	.....	
Supported by Public with Government assistance.										
Hospitals and dispensaries principally to afford in-door and out-door relief to natives	203	8,632·17	749,777	1,28,929 3 3	.....	17,963 14 7	2,67,103 5 4	138	201	
Total ...	219	12,923·21	1,035,764	6,42,360 13 0	.....	48,729 6 11	3,06,237 7 10	151	209	

* A grant of Rs. 30,000 annually is made to Government for this hospital from the Calcutta Municipality.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to religious denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1875-76.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7
Denomination.	Number of persons in Calcutta only.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	*a.* Natives.	*b.* Others.				
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	9,962	24,640	6,575	89	178	2,08,767 7 4	The figures in column 2 cannot be shown separately under heads "Natives" and "others," as the figures representing the Christian population of the town have been grouped together in the report on the Census taken in April 1876. A separate column is therefore made for the Calcutta statistics.
Church of Scotland ...	1,341	751	597	21	18	21,018 1 8	
Protestant Dissenters ...	955	34,412	1,760	137	203	.....	
Roman Catholic	9,087	14,630	*2,359	77	62	6,300 0 0*	
Greek Church	120	.....	49	1	1	.....	
Armenian	576	.....	224	6	4	.....	
Christians (sects not stated.)	1,844	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
Syrian	.....	.....	4	...	.....	.....	
Jew	952	.....	86	3	2	.....	
Parsee	151	.....	56	4	1	.....	
Hindu	278,224	39,932,478	.....	...	.....	.....	
Muhammadan	123,556	19,607,802	.....	...	.....	.....	
Buddhist	1,878	100,826	.....	...	.....	.....	
Jain	.....	1,799	.....	...	.....	.....	
Sikh	281	1,839	.....	...	.....	.....	
Other sects...	608	2,545,277	575	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	429,535	62,264,454	12,785	...	.....	.....	

* Exclusive of the pay, &c., of Roman Catholic Priests attached to regiments, which are adjusted in the Military Department.

B.—Education.

1.—*The University—Result of the Examinations of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning 1st April 1875 and ending 31st March 1876.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Nature of Examination.	No. of Institutions sending up Candidates.			No. of Candidates sent up.				No. of Candidates passed.				Religious or National Classification of Passed Candidates.				
												Natives of India.				
	Government institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Europeans.
Entrance Examination	83	176	259	1,070	1,252	51	2,373	444	387	7	838	83	703	45	7	.....
Arts ... ... First Arts	19	17	36	332	196	47	575	129	46	7	182	7	157	7	11	.....
Bachelor of Arts ...	10	7	17	181	63	37	281	50	15	8	73	2	62	1	8	.....
Honors in Arts ...	5	2	7	22	3	.....	25	16	1	.....	17	1	16	.....	.....	.....
Master of Arts ...	6	2	8	9	3	1	13	4	2	1	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Law ... ... Bachelor of Law ...	7	1	8	85	1	.....	86	54	.....	.....	54	.....	54	.....	.....	.....
Honors in Law ...	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Doctor of Law ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine ... First L.M.S.	1	.....	1	171	.....	.....	171	70	.....	.....	70	1	67	2	.....	.....
L.M.S.	1	.....	1	55	.....	.....	55	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
First M.B.	1	.....	1	14	.....	.....	14	9	.....	.....	9	.....	8	1	.....	.....
M.B.	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
M.D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering ... L.C.E.	1	.....	1	16	.....	.....	16	6	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
B.C.E.	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
M.C.E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	137	205	342	1,965	1,518	136	3,619	800	451	23	1,274	94	1,098	56	26	.....

B.—Education.—(*Continued.*)

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending them for the official year beginning* 1*st April* 1875 *and ending* 31*st March* 1876.

B.—EDU

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending them for*

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.										AIDED				
	Number of institutions.	Number of students on the rolls on 31st March 1876.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through—		Religion of students as on 31st March.				Number of Institutions.	Number of students on the rolls on 31st March 1876.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning through—	
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.
Colleges.														
Colleges or departments of colleges affiliated to the University—														
Arts	10	838	703	829	...	6	771	59	2	6	411	324	411	.....
Law	5	231	223	231	...	...	226	5	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicine	1	225	216	225	...	51	167	7	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineering... ...	1	154	144	154	...	9	143	2	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colleges not affiliated to the University—														
Madrasahs	5	628	501	181	447	...	...	628	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical vernacular schools.	4	1,030	790	...	1,030	4	888	136	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Normal Schools.														
For masters ...	42	1,381	1,198	67	1,314	4	1,018	272	87	11	647	510	78	569
„ mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	78	45	45	33
Guru-training classes (temporary).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	79	64	.....	79
Schools of art	1	134	112	18	116	2	123	5	4	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Survey vernacular schools.	4	122	84	...	122	...	98	24	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other technical schools	3	143	116	39	104	35	92	16	...	1	8	4	.....	8
Schools for Boys.														
Higher class English ...	45	11,952	9,172	11,943	9	140	9,826	1,946	40	85	9,550	6,606	9,363	187
Middle ditto ditto ...	6	872	763	744	128	...	464	378	30	513	27,844	21,120	19,975	7,869
Ditto ditto vernacular.	173	9,833	7,459	187	9,646	11	7,892	1,520	410	778	37,698	27,352	530	37,168
Lower class vernacular.	24	645	461	...	645	...	246	332	167	13,467	3,56,588	2,71,491	2,259	3,54,329
Schools for Girls.														
For Natives of India ...	1	68	45	...	68	...	68	...	...	280	7,497	5,594	440	7,057
For Europeans and others.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	957	827	957	.....
Total ...	325	28,256	21,987	14,618	13,629	262	22,022	5,230	742	15,165	4,41,357	3,33,937	34,058	4,07,299

CATION.—(*Continued.*)

the official year beginning 1*st April* 1875 *and ending* 31*st March* 1876.

INSTITUTIONS.				UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS.								GRAND TOTAL OF—			
Religion of students as on 31st March.						Religion of students as on 31st March.									
Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1876.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1876.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
35	373	2	1	2	155	1	153	1	...	18	1,404	42	1,297	62	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	251	...	226	5	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	225	51	167	7	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	154	9	143	2	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	628	...	.....	628	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,030	4	888	136	2
411	43	11	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	2,028	415	1,061	283	269
38	15	.....	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	78	38	15	.....	25
.....	69	10	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	79	...	69	10	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	134	2	123	5	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	122	...	98	24	...
.....	5	1	2	2	80	...	80	...	...	6	231	35	177	17	2
247	8,841	461	1	43	11,027	1,147	9,436	374	70	173	32,529	1,534	28,103	2,781	111
2,004	22,678	3,091	71	104	5,356	234	4,347	756	19	623	34,072	2,238	27,489	4,225	120
102	32,568	4,719	309	86	3,955	2	3,195	755	3	1,037	51,486	115	43,655	6,944	722
1,798	2,69,045	77,578	8,167	2,043	43,714	926	28,166	14,148	474	15,534	4,00,947	2,724	2,97,457	91,958	8,808
1,211	6,125	120	41	69	1,321	61	1,223	27	10	350	8,886	1,272	7,416	147	51
957	.....	.....	.....	11	583	556	3	...	24	24	1,540	1,513	3	.....	24
6,803	3,39,762	85,993	8,799	2,360	66,191	2,927	45,187	15,886	600	17,850	5,35,804	9,992	4,08,387	1,07,284	10,141

B.—Education.—(*Continued.*)

3.—*Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year beginning 1st April 1875 and ending 31st March 1876.*

Nature of Establishment.	Received.									Expended.
	Grants from provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenues of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	.....	.....	31,746	600	.....	.....	54,071	150	86,567	76,480
Direction	53,297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,297	53,297
Inspection	3,15,702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,15,702	3,15,702
Colleges, or Departments of Colleges, affiliated to the University—										
Arts—Government	2,00,075	.....	7,547	.....	.....	.....	76,413	899	2,84,934	2,84,934
Arts—Aided	22,796	.....	14,217	32,902	.....	.....	23,692	9,500	1,03,107	1,03,107
Law—Government	1,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,482	.....	25,968	22,405
Medicine—Ditto	1,20,577	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,915	.....	1,41,492	1,41,492
Engineering—Ditto	27,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,972	.....	38,064	38,064
Colleges, or Departments of Colleges, not affiliated to the University—										
Madrassas, Government	35,962	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	1,950	120	38,047	38,047
Medical Schools (vernacular), Government	51,252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,885	2,234	80,371	80,371
Normal Schools—										
For Masters—Government	1,35,078	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	755	139	1,35,972	1,35,972
For Masters—Aided	9,321	.....	.....	11,234	80	.....	22	3,778	24,435	24,431
For Mistresses—Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For Mistresses—Aided	5,428	.....	.....	8,908	.....	.....	298	15	14,649	14,649

Guru Training Classes (temporary), Aided ...	693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	693	693
School of Art, Government	16,819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,830	.....	18,649	18,649
Survey Schools (vernacular), Government ...	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	116	116
Other Technical Schools ditto	8,965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,496	10,461	10,461
Ditto ditto, Aided	1,026	.....	.....	720	.....	.....	.....	122	1,868	1,496
Schools for Boys—										
Higher English... { Government	1,17,104	.....	8,339	7,556	.....	.....	2,34,578	3,118	3,70,695	3,63,428
{ Aided	54,087	.....	4,796	56,216	2,930	.....	89,344	13,619	2,20,992	2,16,484
Middle ditto ... { Government	10,345	.....	.....	352	.....	.....	10,737	.....	21,434	21,434
{ Aided	1,57,372	505	9,942	1,62,929	3,258	300	1,04,414	9,584	4,48,304	4,38,690
Ditto Vernacular { Government	49,369	.....	142	1,768	180	453	22,759	947	75,618	75,548
{ Aided	1,11,259	132	1,090	87,270	2,017	388	75,189	3,110	2,80,455	2,78,047
Lower ditto, or Primary ... { Government	3,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323	2	3,953	3,933
{ Aided	4,31,579	600	766	58,659	4,077	1,823	2,76,124	38,000	8,11,628	8,08,232
Schools for Girls—										
For Natives of India ... ... { Government	5,431	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,090	.....	6,521	6,521
{ Aided	45,706	.....	548	70,613	2,216	7	5,369	14,826	1,39,345	1,31,302
For Europeans and others—Aided ...	19,372	.....	3,816	16,930	.....	.....	13,653	2,625	56,396	55,046
Charges for schools abolished during the year ...	30,230	.....	18	2,796	137	.....	2,088	432	35,701	35,843
Scholarships—										
In Colleges ... { Government	82,548	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,548	82,548
{ Endowed	.....	.....	9,538	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,538	9,538
In Schools ... { Government	63,324	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,324	63,324
{ Endowed	.....	.....	2,572	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,572	2,572
Buildings	1,80,863	.....	.....	14,317	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,95,180	1,95,180
Miscellaneous	30,585	.....	.....	5,549	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,134	36,134
Service labels	4,523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,523	4,523
Total ...	24,03,003	1,237	95,077	5,39,334	14,895	2,971	10,78,020	1,04,716	42,39,253	41,88,693

B.—Education.—(*Concluded.*)

4.—*Distribution of Government, Aided, and Inspected Schools in the several Districts and Divisions under the Government of Bengal for the year* 1875-76.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of schools.	Number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1876.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of schools to population.	Number of pupils to each 1,000 of the population.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Bengali...	3,523	2,034,745	718	27,165	4·9	·0353	*
	Bankoora ...	Ditto ...	1,346	526,772	316	10,118	4·26	·06	
	Beerbhoom	Ditto ...	1,344	695,921	363	10,839	3·7	·052	
	Midnapore*	Ditto ...	5,082	2,540,963	2,466	49,733	2·06	·097	
	Hooghly with Howrah...	Bengali and Urdu ...	1,424	1,488,556	472	21,603	3·017	·03	
	Total ...	....	12,719	7,286,957	4,335	119,458	2·934	·059	16·3
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	Bengali...	2,562	2,210,047	1,364	47,000	1·87	·061	
	Nuddea ...	Ditto ...	3,421	1,812,795	827	28,899	3·9	·048	
	Jessore ...	Ditto ...	3,658	2,075,021	790	26,242	4·6	·038	
	Moorshedabad ...	Ditto ...	2,578	1,353,626	506	14,664	5·09	·037	
	Total ...	....	12,219	7,451,489	3,487	116,805	3·46	·046	15·6
	Calcutta ...	Bengali...	8	447,601	278	20,752	·028	·062	45
Rajshahye ...	Rajshahye...	Bengali...	2,234	1,310,729	319	10,051	7	·0024	
	Dinagepore	Ditto ...	4,126	1,501,924	256	5,525	16·117	·01	
	Maldah ...	Ditto ...	1,813	676,426	127	4,358	14·27	·018	
	Bogra ...	Ditto ...	1,501	689,467	122	3,695	12·3	·017	
	Rungpore ...	Ditto ...	3,476	2,149,972	525	11,090	6·6	·02	
	Pubna ...	Ditto ...	1,966	1,211,594	285	9,665	6·89	·02	
	Julpigoree...	Bengali, Garo, and Mech ...	2,906	418,665	153	3,263	18·992	·031	
	Darjeeling...	Bengali, Bhooteah, Hindi, Lepcha, and Nepalese ...	1,234	94,712	46	994	27·6	0·4	
	Total ...	....	19,256	8,053,489	1,833	48,641	10·5	·022	6

Orissa	Cuttack	Uriya	3,178	1,494,784	466	9,604	6·3	·031	
	Pooree	Ditto	2,473	769,674	190	4,384	13·01	·02	
	Balasore	Ditto	2,066	770,232	214	6,118	9·6	·02	
	Total ...	....	7,717	3,034,690	870	20,106	8·8	·028	6·6
Chota Nagpore...	Hazareebagh	Hindi and Bengali	7,021	771,875	214	4,833	32·8	·028	
	Lohardugga	Ditto	12,044	1,237,123	284	7,666	42·4	·022	
	Singbhoom	Ditto	4,503	415,023	90	4,467	50	·021	
	Manbhoom	Bengali...	4,914	995,570	246	7,187	19·97	·044	
	Total ...	....	28,482	3,419,591	834	24,153	34·1	·024	7
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	Bengali and Mughi...	2,498	1,127,402	230	8,462	10·86	·02	
	Noakholly	Bengali...	1,557	713,934	197	6,640	7·8	·02	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts... ...	Mughi	6,882	69,607	30	449	3,441	·002	
	Total ...	....	10,937	1,910,943	457	15,551	25·49	·02	8·1
Dacca	Dacca	Bengali...	2,897	1,852,993	472	21,214	6·1	·025	
	Burrisal	Ditto	4,187	1,889,139	499	16,929	8·39	·026	
	Furreedpore	Ditto	2,365	1,515,821	358	12,178	6·6	·02	
	Mymensingh	Ditto	6,293	2,349,917	404	13,554	15·576	·01719	
	Tipperah	Bengali and Tipperah	2,530	1,419,229	319	10,458	7·93	·022	
	Total ...	....	18,272	9,027,099	2,052	74,328	8·9	·02	8·2
Patna	Patna	Hindi and Hindustani	2,101	1,559,638	333	11,077	6·3	·02	
	Gya	Ditto	4,718	1,949,750	382	10,528	12·4	·02	
	Shahabad	Ditto	4,385	1,723,974	405	10,185	18·8	·023	
	Sarun	Ditto	2,654	2,063,860	417	9,293	6·3	·02	
	Chumparun	Hindi	3,531	1,440,815	207	5,694	17	·014	
	Mozufferpore	Tirhoota, Hindi, and Hindustani	2,969	2,188,382	307	7,950	9·6	·014	
	Durbhunga	Hindi and Hindustani	3,374	2,196,324	251	6,337	13·4	·011	
	Total ...	....	23,732	13,122,743	2,302	61,064	10·3	·017	4·6
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Hindi and Hindustani	4,327	1,826,290	341	7,821	12·7	·019	
	Monghyr	Hindi	3,913	1,812,986	303	8,982	12·9	·017	
	Purneah	Ditto	4,956	1,714,795	385	7,955	12·9	·022	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Bengali, Hindi, and Sonthali ...	5,488	1,259,287	252	5,977	21·8	·02	
	Total ...	....	18,684	6,613,358	1,281	30,735	14·6	·019	4·6

* In the western border Sonthali language is spoken, and in the southern border Uriya.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1876.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Asiatic Society of Bengal.	The diffusion of oriental literature and the encouragement of inquiries into the history, philology, antiquities, and natural history of the countries within the limits of the continent of Asia.	4,800 0 0	.....	*10,000 0 0	14,800 0 0	398	...	...	398	Not registered.	A.D. 1784.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	Promotion of agriculture and horticulture in all its useful branches.	2,400 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0	22,400 0 0	822	5	...	827	Registered	„ 1820.
Bengal Photographic Society.	Encouragement of photography ...	.....	.....	736 0 0	736 0 0		450		450	.....	„ 1857.
Burrobazar Family Literary Club.	This Club was established with the object of bringing Europeans and Natives together in closer literary union and intellectual sympathy than had existed before, and of promoting the cause of social and moral progress, and diffusing among the masses such education as it was capable of with its means and resources.	.....	.....	.....	Supported by the Honorary Society at an annual cost of Rs. 600.	900	26	32	958	Not registered.	April 1857.
Calcutta Public Library	The library is a public library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes of the community.	.....	.....	6,416 0 0	6,416 0 0	1,824	47	...	1,871	Registered under Act XXI of 1860.	21st March 1836.
Calcutta School Book Society.	The object of the Society is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and Vernacular school-books of the most improved type and at the lowest possible cost without regard to commercial profit.	†6,000 0 0	.....	.....	†6,000 0 0	9	...	...	9	Registered	A.D. 1817.
Dalhousie Institute ...	To promote literary, scientific, and social improvement by means of lectures, a library, and reading-room.	.....	.....	820 0 0	820 0 0	47	...	...	47	Not registered.	„ 1865.

Economic Museum ...	The Museum was established for the collection of the products of Bengal, and in order that all the natural and industrial products of the province might be brought together, identified, and compared for the purpose of ascertaining all that is really known concerning them, and then circulating this information in the most practical and useful shape that can be devised.	10,344 0 0	.....	.....	10,344 0 0	...	...	...	.....	April 1874.
Indian Museum	Illustration of Indian Archæology and Natural History.	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	50,000 0 0	62,022	13,499	...	‡75,521	Incorporated by the Act of the Indian Legislature.	Act No. XVII of March 1866.
The Graduates' Association.	The object of the Association is to bring the graduates of the University in the different faculties of Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Arts, more into personal contact with each other for the purpose of intellectual advancement and cultivation of good feelings.	.....	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	50	...	...	50	.....	May 1870.
Students' Association ...	A Society consisting of students from the different colleges having for its objects the discussion and, as far as possible, the practical furtherance of different questions of importance affecting the welfare of the community.	.....	.....	117 6 0	117 6 0	151	...	...	151	Not registered.	24th April 1875.
In the Burdwan Division.											
Howrah Mechanics' Institute.	Reading-room, billiard table ...	.....	In the will of the late Baboo Peari Mohun Banerji, Senior Pleader of the Allahabad High Court, among the legacies is an annuity to the Sabha of Rs. 180 a year, but the Sabha has not yet received any portion of this annuity.	4,352 0 5	4,352 0 5	159	...	...	159	Ditto ...	A.D. 1848.
Utterpara Hitakari Sabha	The objects of the Sabha are to educate the poor, to distribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education and ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the inhabitants of Utterpara and the places adjoining.	192 0 0		859 0 0	1,051 0 0	140	...	...	140	Ditto ...	5th April 1863.

* Inclusive of the sale proceeds of publications. † Sicca Rupees. ‡ From October 1875 the Museum was closed to the public for removal to the new building.

C.—Scientific and Literary.—(*Continued.*)

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1876.—(Continued.)

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.		
In the Burdwan Division.—(Contd.)		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
Baksa Social Association	To promote the welfare of Baksa and its adjoining villages.	.....	.....	39 0 0	39 0 0	15	3	...	18	Not registered.	January 1870.
Burdwan Reading Club...	To facilitate the study of English and Anglo-Indian Literature.	.....	.....	96 0 0	96 0 0	23	...	...	23	Ditto ...	August 1875.
Midnapore Temperance Society.	To check the progress of drinking among the educated natives.	.....	.....	32 0 0	32 0 0	100	...	60	160	Registered	May 1875.
Midnapore Mahomedan Literary Society.	Improvement in English, with Arabic, Urdu, and Persian, among the Mahomedan community.	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	...	8	40	Not registered.	7th September 1873.
In the Presidency Division.											
The North Suburban Association.	1.—Education ... ... 2.—Charity	.....	.....	1,138 5 6	1,138 5 6	200	...	80	280	.....	A.D. 1872.
The Barnagore Workingmen's Club.	For the social and moral elevation of the working classes, to give them a taste for innocent amusement, to create in them a habit of thriftiness, to check the vice of intemperance, and lastly to educate their children.	.....	.....	198 2 0	198 2 0	60	...	35	95	.....	,, 1870.
The Barnagore Social Improvement Society.	To assist the educational institutions of Barnagore and its vicinity, and to give every encouragement that lies in its power towards the social and intellectual improvement of all classes of the community.	.....	.....	112 0 0	112 0 0	58	...	...	58	.....	,, 1867.
The Barnagore Public Library.	Reading of books and newspapers	.....	.....	105 0 0	105 0 0	68	...	...	68	Not registered.	,, 1867.

Satkhira Public Library	Diffusion of knowledge	.....	.....	312 8 0	312 8 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto.	April 1873.
Sripur Public Library ...	Ditto ditto	.....	2 0 0	26 0 0	28 0 0	1,446	357	1,088	2,891	.....	12th April 1872.
Satkhira Agricultural Society.	Improvement of agriculture ...	.....	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0	36	...	...	36	.....	B.S. 1277.
Mozilpur Hitaisini Sabha	1.—To improve the village girls' school. 2.—To give free education to poor boys. 3.—To keep up a public library for public use. 4.—To improve the juvenile community. 5.—To give encouragement to zenana education, &c. 6.—To help the adjacent villages in their general well-being.	.....	28 5 0	75 0 0	103 5 0	48	...	16	64	.....	„ 1268.
In the Dacca Division.											
Dacca Philanthropic Society, or Dacca Subha Sadhini Sabha.	1.—Suppression of drunkenness ... 2.—Propagation of high education amongst the females. 3.—Propagation of education amongst the masses of the people. 4.—Reformation of marriage system.	.....	.....	216 0 0	216 0 0	100	...	...	100	Not registered.	A.D. 1871.
Dacca Female Education Society or Dacca "Antapur Stri Shikha Sabha."	Propagation of education amongst the females of the Dacca district.	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	300 0 0	54	6	...	60	Ditto ...	June 1870.
Barni Subha Dayini, Dacca.	Cultivation of letters and works of public utility, such as excavation of tanks, construction of roads, and works of sanitary improvement.	.....	.....	20 0 0	20 0 0	45	...	25	70	Ditto ...	B.S. 1280.
Banari Gyan Bikasini, Dacca.	Cultivation of letters and reformation of character.	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	15	...	60	75	Ditto ...	„ 1281.
Bajrajogini Gyanprodayini, Dacca.	Cultivation of letters	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	...	56	62	Ditto ...	13th May 1865.
Panchasar Gyankari, Dacca.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	13	14	Ditto ...	1st July 1875.
Autshye Sarba Hitakarini, Dacca.	Cultivation of letters and works of general utility.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	...	15	25	Ditto ...	1st Jan. 1864.
Munsheegunge Bodhendoo Bikasini, Dacca.	Cultivation of letters	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	...	100	105	Ditto ...	A.D. 1866.

C.—Scientific and Literary.—(*Continued.*)

Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1876.—(Concluded.)

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	From endowments.	From subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
In the Dacca Division.—(Contd.)											
Majpara Bidyonnati Bidhayini, Dacca.	Improvement of learning	.....	.....	6 6 0	6 6 0	43	...	...	43	Not registered.	27th Sept. 1860.
Kola Hitasadhini, Dacca	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	1 8 0	1 8 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto ...	October 1874.
Lohajing Gyanprokashini, Dacca.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	...	...	80	Ditto ...	9th Oct. 1866.
Furreedpore Institute ...	Cultivation of letters and reading of English newspapers.	.....	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto ...	June 1875.
Goalundo Reading Club, Furreedpore.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	52 0 0	52 0 0	6	...	..	6	Ditto ...	January 1876.
Saturday Club, Mymensingh.	Improvement in speaking and writing English.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	300	300	Ditto ...	A.D. 1868.
Students' Association, Mymensingh.	Cultivation of letters	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	60	60	Ditto ...	„ 1876.
Gyan Prodayini Sabha, Mymensingh.	Discussions on subjects taught in the school, and improvement in composition.	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	128	128	Ditto ...	„ 1863.
Gyan Bilashini, Mymensingh.	Improvement in literature and the art of teaching.	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	28	...	...	28	Ditto ...	„ 1865.
Burrisal Female Improvement Association.	To facilitate and encourage zenana education.	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	200 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	„ 1871.
Burrisal Nitisomalochani Sabha.	Cultivation of letters	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	...	40	55	Ditto ...	„ 1867.

In the Chittagong Division.												
Noakholly Newspaper Club.	Ditto ditto	.....	.....	37 0 0	37 0 0	5	...	...	5	Ditto ...	March 1875.
In the Patna Division.											
Behar Literary Society, Patna.	The object is to acquire useful knowledge and practical science.	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	75	...	125	200	Ditto ...	A.D. 1873.
The Khagoul Railway Institute and Reading-Room, Patna.	The object is to have a library for the use of members.	.....	.....	480 0 0	480 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	„ 1875.
The Behar Oopkar Sabha, Patna.	General improvement of Behar by establishing schools, and various other charitable purposes by the publication of useful books, &c.	.....	.....	200 0 0	200 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	19th April 1876.
The Behar Association, Patna.	Literary, scientific, social, and moral improvement of the inhabitants of Behar.	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	...	...	100	Ditto ...	4th „ 1874.
Behar School Club, Patna	Literary improvement	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	26th March 1876.
Anulaloom Madrasah, Shahabad.	The object of the Society is to teach Arabic literature, Koran, Mahomedan law, and a little of mathematics.	.....	.....	936 0 0	936 0 0	6	...	...	6	Ditto ...	A.D. 1866.
Behar Scientific Society, Mozufferpore.	To spread the science of the western nations through the medium of the vernacular, and with this view to translate scientific books from English into the vernacular of the province.	.....	.....	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	270	...	...	270	Ditto ...	24th May 1868.
Branch Scientific Society, Gya.*	Cultivation of Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi, and English, and Gymnastics.	355 12 0	.....	641 10 4	997 6 4	10	...	...	10	Registered	24th June 1872.
In the Bhágalpur Division.											
Banka Public Library, Bhágalpur.	For the improvement of society ...	.....	.....	144 0 0	144 0 0	5	...	...	5	Not registered.	A.D. 1870.
Bhágalpur Public Library	Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	273 0 0	273 0 0	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	„ 1854.
In the Orissa Division.											
Utkalbhasa Uddipini, Cuttack.	Improvement of Uriya language...	.....	.....	9 14 0	9 14 0	7	...	33	40	Ditto ...	5th July 1873.
Young Men's Literary Association, Cuttack.	Literary improvement	.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	20	20	Ditto ...	11th March 1870.

* Since converted into an aided school.

C.—Scientific and Literary.—(*Continued.*)

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal presidency during 1875-76.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications. Newspapers.	Publications. Periodicals.	Remarks.
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan Press ...	Peary Lall Singh	Pracharica	.....	Weekly.
	Bankoora	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil	
	Beerbhoom ...					
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore Mission Press.	American Baptist Mission Society.	Nil ...	Annual report of the Mission.	
	Hooghly	Chikitsa Prakash ...	Judu Nath Mookerjee, L.M.S.	.....	Chikitsa Durpun	Monthly journal.
		Bodhodoy	Bhoodeb Mookerjee, Inspector of Schools.	Education Gazette ...	.....	Weekly paper.
		Sadharani	Okhoy Chunder Sircar... ...	Sadharani (*a*)	Prachin Kabya Somgraha(*b*)	(*a*) Weekly; (*b*) monthly.
		Tomohur	Nobin Chunder Nundy ...	Nil ...	The Legal Companion and the Indian Law Magazine.	Monthly.
		Alfred	Jodoo Nath Set	Nil ...	Mohabharat	Ditto.
		Chundrodoy	Gungadhur Karmokar ...	Nil ...	Punjika (Bengalee Almanac)	Yearly.
	Howrah	Municipal Press ...	Howrah Municipality	Nil ...	.....	This press is chiefly for printing papers of the Municipal Office.
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Kasheekhundo Press	Amrito Lall Mannah	Nil ...	Kasheekhundo.	
		Shome Prokash Press	Pundit Dwarkanath Vidyabhusun.	Shome Prokask	Nil	
		Bissodoot Press ...	Pasooputeenath Mookerjee ...	Bissodoot	Sarbalta Shadhinee Patrika.	
		Bungodurson Press ...	Sunjib Chundra Chatterjee ...	Nil ...	Bungodurson and Bhromonee.	
		East Indian Press ...	Woomesh Chundra Dutta ...	Bharut Sungskaruk ...	Bamabodhini Patrika, Bharutbursya Arza Patrika, and Arza Gourob.	
		Shaptahik Sumbad Press.	Brojo Madhub Bose	Shaptahik Sumbad ...	(*b*) Jnanankure, (*c*) Berean Leaf, Jotiringun, and Bengal Magazine.	(*b*) Ceased to exist from November 1875. (*c*) Ceased to exist from March 1876.
		North Suburban Press	Shoshee Pado Banerjee ...	Nil ...	Bharut Sramjibi; or, the Indian Workman, and Hita Shadhini.	
	Nuddea	Coomarkholly Mothoo-ranath Press.	Hareenath Mozoomdar ...	Grambarta Prokashika	Grambarta Prokashika ...	Both monthly and weekly.
	Jessore	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil	

Presidency.—(Continued.)	Moorshedabad	Shytaruttna	...	Narain Persaud Chukerverti ...	Moorshedabad Patrika	Nil		
		Arnoddoy	...	Kamikha Pershad Gangooly	Pritikar	Nil		
		Dhunnoshindihu	...	Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadoor	Moorshedabad Pritinidhi	Nil		
		Radharommon	...	Ramnarain Sukla	Nil ...	Nil	...	Prints translations of Oriental Sanskrit works.
		Besso Benode	...	Rai Setab Chand Lahor, Bahadoor, of Azimgunge.	Nil ...	Anathanee and Benodeenee		Monthly journals.
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Rajshahye	Tamaghno Press	...	Secretary to the Baulcah Dharmasana for the time being.	1 ...	Nil		
		Rajshahye Press	...	Gokul Chunder Chowdary and Kristo Canto Saha.	1 ...	Nil		
		San Milonee Press	...	Fezar Rohoman Khan and Raj Coomar Sircar.	1 ...	Nil		
	Pubna	Chundrodoy Press	...	.....	Nil ...	Nil		
	Rungpore	Rungpore Dik Prokash	...	Mohima Runjun Roy Chowdary.	1 ...	Nil		
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling News Press	...	Mr. W. Lloyd	1 ...	Nil		
		Scotch Mission Orphanage Press.		Church of Scotland	.....	Nil		
	Dinagepore		...					
	Maldah	Nil	...	Nil	Nil ...	Nil		
	Bogra		...					
	Julpigoree		...					
Dacca	Dacca	Bengal Times	...	Mr. E. C. Komp ...	1 ...	Nil		
		Dacca Prokash	...	Govind Prosad Roy and others	1 ...	Nil		
		Sulov Press	...	Dacca Dhurma Rukhini Sabha.	1 ...	Nil		
		East Bengal Press	...	Kodash Chundra Nundi and Kali Narain Roy.	3 ...	Nil		
		Grish Press	...	Grish Chandra Rai				
		Mohonhooddy	...	Moonshee Mahomed Jan ...	Nil ...	1 Nil	...	A literary magazine.
Backergunge	Backergunge	Satyaprokash	...	Ishwar Chandra Kur ...	1 ...	Nil		
Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Bhanut Nihia	...	Kali Narain Sunial ...	1 ...	Nil		
		Anundo Juntra	...	Prosunno Churn Sunial ...	Surbid	Promadi.		
Furreedpore	Furreedpore	Nil	...	Nil	Nil ...	Nil		
Tipperah	Tipperah		...					
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Chittagong		...					
	Noakholly	Nil	...	Nil	Nil ...	Nil		
	Chittagong		...					
	Hill Tipperah		...					

C.—Scientific and Literary.—(*Continued.*)

2.—The Press.—(*Continued.*)

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal presidency during 1875-76.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications. Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Patna.	Patna	Behar Bundhoo ...	Modun Mohun Bhuttacharjee.	Behar Bundhoo	Nil	
		Behar Herald	Not given ...	Behar Herald	Nil	
	Gya ... ... Shahabad	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil	
	Mozufferpore ...	Behar Scientific Society's Press.	Behar Scientific Society ...	1 ...	Nil ...	Bi-monthly.
		Tirhoot Mission Press	German Mission Fund ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	44,400 religious tracts in Hindee.
		Messrs. Jones and Company's Press.	Messrs. Jones and Company ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Undertakes job works, especially prices-current, of the firm.
	Durbhunga ... Sarun ... ... Chumparun ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Mirat Hind	Ram Proshad	Nil ...	Nil	
	Bhagulpore ...	Sajivan Press	Sajivan Lall	Nil ...	Nil ...	Is a lithographic press. Executes Miscellaneous and job work.
		Behar Sajivan Press...	Sajivan Lall and Jowalur Lall	Nil ...	Nil ...	Lithographic and printing press. Miscellaneous work is executed.
		Bhagulpore Press ...	Sakhi Chand	Nil ...	Nil ...	Printing press. Miscellaneous work is executed.
	Purneah ... ... Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil	

Orissa.	Cuttack	Orissa Mission Press...	General Baptist Mission ...	Nil ...	1	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press.	Cuttack Printing Company ...	1 ...	Nil	
	Pooree	.....	.....	Nil ...	Nil	
	Balasore	Utkal Press	Baboo Joykristo Chowdhury...	1 ...	Nil	
		Utkal Printing Company's Press	„ Gobind Chandra Putnaik.	1 ...	Nil	
Chota Nagpore.	Lohardugga ...	Anglican Mission Press	Anglican Mission, S. P. G. ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	These presses are used for Mission purposes only.
		Lithographic Gossner's Mission Press.	Gossner's Mission Society at Berlin.	Nil ...	Nil ...	
	Hazareebagh ... Singbhoom ... Manbhoom ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil	
	First or Northern Division, town of Calcutta.	Amritta Bazar Patrika Press.	Hemunto Coomar Ghose ...	Amritta Bazar Patrika...	Nil ...	Weekly.
		Bengalee Press ...	Aunnoda Prosad Chatterjee ...	Bengalee	Nil ...	Weekly.
		Sumbad Probhakur Press.	Ram Chunder Goopta	Sumbad Probhakur ...	Nil ...	Daily.
		Pooran Prokash ...	Tarincy Churn Bhuttacharjee.	Nil ...	Gyandipika ...	Weekly.
		New Sanscrit	Hurry Mohun Mookerjee ...	Nil ...	Gyanancoor ...	Monthly.
		Modhosto Juntraloy ...	Monmohun Bose	Nil ...	Modhosto ...	Monthly.
		National Press ...	Nobo Gopal Mitter	National Paper ...	.....	Weekly.
		Sahitto Press	Sonatun Dhurmo Rokhinee Sobha.	.....	Sonatun Dhurmoopodasinee	Monthly.
		Hindoo Patriot Press...	Kisto Dass Pal	Hindoo Patriot ...	Nil ...	Weekly.
		Balmikee	Dwarka Nath Bhunjo	.....	Nil	
	Second or Middle Division, town of Calcutta.	Jewish Press	E. Solomon	.....	Jewish Gazette.	
		P. S. D'Rozario and Company's Press.	P. S. D'Rozario and Company	Indo-European Correspondence.	Nil ...	Weekly.
		Poorno Chundradoy Press.	Gobin Chunder Addy and Brothers.	Poorno Chundradoy ...	Nil ...	Daily.
		Sumachar Soodhabursun Press.	Mohendro Nath Sen	Sumachar Soodhabursun.	Nil ...	Tri-Weekly
		Stanhope Press ...	Issur Chunder Bose	Nil ...	Bungo Mohilla ...	Monthly.
		Bengalee Weekly Report Press.	Kedar Nath Ghose	Nil ...	Bengalee Law Reports.	
		Indian Mirror Press ...	Kessub Chunder Sen	Indian Mirror, Dhurmolota, and Sooluv Sumachar.	Nil ...	Daily.
		J. G. Chatterjee and Company's Press.	Jadubgopal Chatterjee ...	Suptahic Somachar ...	Nil ...	Weekly.
		New Indian Press ...	Jogendro Nath Banerjee ...	Nil ...	Arjadursun ...	Monthly.
		Presidency Press ...	J. N. Ghose	Nil ...	Mookerjee's Magazine ...	Monthly.
		T. Black and Company's Press.	A. Le Franç	Nil ...	Asiatic Society's Journal ...	Half-yearly.
		New School Book Press	Soshee Bhoosun Chatterjee ...	Sohachar	.....	Weekly.
		(Without name) ...	Mohendrolal Sircar	.....	Calcutta Journal.	

C.—Scientific and Literary.—(*Concluded.*)

2.—The Press.—(*Concluded.*)

Annual Return of Presses worked, and Newspapers and Periodicals published thereat, in the Bengal presidency during 1875-76.—(Concluded.)

1	2	3	4	5		6
				Publications.		
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
Second or Middle Division, town of Calcutta.—(*Contd.*)		Indian Daily News Press.	J. Wilson	Indian Daily News, Indian Daily News Overland Summary.	Nil ... Nil ...	Daily. Weekly.
		Englishman Press ...	J. O'B. Saunders	Englishman ... ... Saturday Evening Journal, Evening Mail, and Englishman Overland Summary.	Nil ... Nil ...	Daily. Weekly.
		Government Printing Press.	Government	Nil ...	Gazette of India and Bengal Army List.	
		Exchange Gazette Press.	Mackenzie, Lyall and Co. ...	Exchange Gazette ...	.....	Daily.
		City Press	Thomas Smith	Indian Church Gazette, Daily Mercantile Reporter, Indian Omnibus, and Indian Bradshaw.	Calcutta Review or Sporting Magazine, Steam Intelligence.	
		Lithiographic Press ...	Chunder Coomar Mookerjee			
		Ditto ...	Abdool Kurreem			
		Ditto ...	Mohes Chunder Doss.			
		Union Press	Chatterjee Brothers.			
		Cones and Company's Press.	A. C. Cones and G. F. Sahaa.			
		Lithographic Press ...	G. N. Doss.			
		Palmary Press ...	B. C. Mitter.			
		General Printing Press.	Mohendro Nath Sen.			
		Ayur Veda Press ...	Binode Lall Sen.			
		Science Press	Jogendro Nath Kobiraj.			
		Roy	Kedar Nath Roy.			
		People's Friend Press.	Sen and Company.			

	Albert Press	Aushotosh Ghose.			
	Gupta Press	D. C. Gupta.			
	Sorasuttee Press ...	Judoo Nath Roy Chowdry.			
	J. N. Banerjee and Company's Press.	J. N. Banerjee and Sons.			
	Victoria Press ...	N. C. Chatterjee and Company.			
	Ganesh Press ...	Mitter Sircar and Company.			
	Bengal Press ...	J. Rebeiro.			
	G. P. Roy and Company's Press.	G. P. Roy and Company.			
	Minerva Press ...	B. G. Shome and Company.			
	New Calcutta Press ...	Shaik Jobad Ally.			
	Olympian Press ...	D. Basu and Company.			
	Britannia Press ...	F. Mendies.			
	(Without name) ...	Deno Nath Mullick			
	Bengal Superior Press.	Peary Mohun Banerjee.			
	Dutt's Press	Sham Lall Dutt.			
	(Without name) ...	Kaseenath Dey.			
	New Bengal Press ...	Shib Chunder Ghose.			
	Cambrian Press ...	E. Jones.			
	Calcutta Advertiser Press.	D. M. Traill.			
	Public Works Department Press	Government.			
	Home Department Press.	Ditto.			
	Lithographic Press ...	S. Sedgfield.			
Third or Southern Division, town of Calcutta.	Indian Statesman Press.	Robert Knight	Statesman, daily, and Friend of India, weekly.	Indian Agriculturist ...	Monthly.
	Bengal Secretariat Press.	Government.	.....	Calcutta and Bengalee Gazettes, and Statistical Reporter.	
	Muzhurrool Ujaj Press.	Troyluckho Nath Dutt ...	Oordoo Gazette	.....	Weekly.
	Jam Janoamal Press...	Moonshee Golam Hossein ...	Jam Janoamal. ...	.....	Weekly.
	Baptist Mission Press...	Revd. C. B. Lewis	.....	Christian Spectator ...	Monthly.
	Calcutta Light Press...	Daniel Ghose	Indian Christian Herald	.....	Weekly.
	Printing Office of the Justices.	Justices of the Peace.			
	Bengal Police Press ...	Government.			
	Hope Press	Mohesh Chunder Doss.			
	Free School Press ...	Free School Committee.			
	Lithographic Press ...	Government.			
	Ditto ...	Ditto.			
	Presidency Jail Press.	Ditto.			

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A. 1.—*Statement showing* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *among the population of Calcutta and the Suburbs of Calcutta, and among other classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year* 1875.

PLACE OR CLASS.	Population of place or number of class.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Rate of births per 1,000.	Rate of mortality per 1,000 per annum.
Calcutta	429,535	7,001	15,072	16·21	35·09
Suburbs of Calcutta	257,149	2,726	14,545	10·60	56·56
Town selected areas	1,283,993	29,504	37,581	24·43	29·27
Rural selected areas*	1,404,113	30,748	29,104*	23·73	20·72
Total ...	2,688,076	60,252	66,685*	22·41	24·80
General districts, 1875, including selected areas	59,946,314	.....	600,104	.....	10·01
Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	3,192	.....	68	.....	21·33
Bengal Police	25,885	.....	488	.....	18·85
Railway ditto	541	.....	9	.....	16·63
Prisoners in jail	21,381	.....	1,015	.....	47·47

* In a few of the selected areas the statistics of birth were not registered.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.—(*Continued.*)

A. 2.—*Statement showing the statistics of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *in selected areas in Bengal during the year* 1875.

RURAL AREAS.

DIVISION.	District.	Name of Area.	Total population.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000.
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ...	Gangooria	131,200	1,142	1,860	8·70	14·17
	Bankoora ...	Thana Chatna	15,332	342	218	22·30	14·21
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree	70,168	.....	1,837	.....	26·18
	Midnapore ...	Pergunnah Bogree ...	145,264	2,720	2,487	18·72	17·12
	Hooghly ...	Thana Bansberia, comprising 109 villages.	44,300	879	1,259	21·27	30·47
	Howrah ...	Thana Domjoor	25,615	737	857	28·77	33·45
PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs	Dum Dum thana, excluding the cantonment.	18,102	506	572	27·95	31·59
	Nuddea ...	Thana Chooadangah ...	20,674	639	485	30·90	23·46
	Jessore ...	Nowaparah	11,577	550	496	47·50	42·84
	Moorshedabad	Chatine and Mirzapore ...	4,651	70	100	15·05	21·50
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR.	Dinagepore ...	Kotwali	10,038	.....	462	.....	46·02
	Maldah ...	Nowabgunge	12,558	398	310	31·61	24·68
	Rajshahye ...	Nowhatta outpost ...	22,080	775	632	35·09	28·62
	Rungpore ...	Komergunge	8,279	.....	332	.....	40·10
	Bogra ...	Khatal village area ...	13,136	282	351	21·46	26·72
	Pubna ...	Furreedpore and other villages in the station.	19,276	477	552	24·74	28·89
	Darjeeling ...	Mouzahs Nizamtara, &c. ...	12,380	101	175	8·15	14·13
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree	904	14	39	15·92	43·14
DACCA ...	Dacca ...	Moonshoegunge	41,316	1,440	1,059	34·85	25·63
	Furreedpore...	Syedpore	6,324	317	338	50·12	53·44
	Backergunge	Lakhotea and Manpara circle	13,652	218	253	15·96	18·53
	Mymensingh...	Gabsara, Tanghail, Ellanga, and Kidderpore.	26,541	705	637	26·56	24·00
	Tipperah ...	Bramanberiah	12,364	418	275	33·80	22·24
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Anwara outpost	30,118	735	637	24·40	21·15
	Noakholly ...	Chuckla Banchanagore ...	10,528	377	325	35·80	30·87
PATNA ...	Patna ...	Pulwari (including villages around it), Sudder subdivision; Mughra, Behar subdivision; Futwa, Barrh subdivision.	32,418	1,321	930	40·74	28·68
	Gya ...	Gya, Jehanabad, Arungabad, and Nowadah.	305,579	2,837	4,017	9·28	13·14
	Shahabad ...	Jugdispore	14,547	521	297	35·81	20·41
	Mozufferpore	Seetamurhee, Shewhur, and Lalgunge.	42,728	762	530	17·83	12·40
BHAGULPORE.	Dunbhungah ...	Nagurbusti and Tajpore ...	20,263	2,368	1,088	116·86	53·69
	Sasun ...	Manjhi and Baragaon ...	40,167	1,054	561	26·23	13·96
	Chumparun ...	Kessuriah	4,428	105	47	23·71	10·61
	Monghyr ...	Jamoocee circle, Begoosarai circle.	20,426	.....	830	.....	40·63
	Bhagulpore ...	Banka	9,416	286	230	30·04	25·37
	Purneah ...	Kissengunge and Arrareah	19,744	645	465	32·66	23·55
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Burhait and Pakoor ...	22,416	552	348	24·64	15·52
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ...	Solopore and Patamundai ...	14,834	715	351	48·20	23·66
	Pooree ...	Joharsing in Khoordah and Gope circle.	10,329	527	298	51·02	28·85
	Balasore ...	Bangeria	11,390	493	277	43·28	24·31
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazareebagh ...	Kodermair and Echak ...	16,455	635	471	38·59	28·62
	Lohardugga ...	Palma outpost, 63 villages, *plus* 26 hamlets.	18,940	962	556	50·79	29·35
	Singbhoom ...	Chirai Pir and Ghatsilla ...	23,385	864	374	36·94	15·99
	Manbhoom ...	Khospel, a large pergunnah...	53,260	2,262	872	42·47	16·37

STATISTICS OF LIFE.—(*Continued.*)

A. 2.—*Statement showing the statistics of* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *in selected areas in Bengal during* 1875.—(Continued.)

URBAN AREAS.

DIVISION.	District.	Name of Area.	Total population.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of births.	Ratio of deaths.
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ...	Town of Burdwan	32,321	276	839	8·53	25·95
	Bankoora ...	Ditto Bankoora	16,794	430	381	25·60	22·86
	Beerbhoom ...	Ditto Sooree	9,001	194	210	21·55	23·33
	Midnapore ...	Ditto Midnapore	31,491	758	855	24·07	27·15
	Hooghly ...	Ditto Hooghly, Chinsurah, Serampore, and Ooterparah.	63,500	1,750	1,912	27·52	30·06
PRESIDENCY ...	Howrah ...	Ditto Howrah	97,784	1,869	4,795	19·11	49·03
	24-Pergunnahs	North Suburban Town ...	27,263	782	1,152	28·68	42·25
	Nuddea ...	Town of Kishnagurh ...	26,750	602	574	22·50	21·45
	Jessore ...	Part of Town of Jessore ...	8,152	147	238	18·03	29·19
	Moorshedabad	Gora Bazar	4,903	94	159	19·10	32·22
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR.	Dinagepore ...	Town of Dinagepore	24,096	Registration not effected.	346	Registration not effected.	23·68
	Maldah	English Bazar	12,859	393	421	30·56	32·73
		Maldah Town	5,262	164	319	31·16	60·62
	Rajshahye ...	Town of Nattore	9,674	389	350	40·21	36·17
	Rungpore ...	Ditto Mohigunge	14,845	Registration not effected.	584	Registration not effected.	39·35
	Bogra ...	Ditto Bogra	5,872	97	251	16·51	42·74
	Pubna ...	Ditto Pubna	15,730	424	605	26·95	38·47
	Darjeeling ...	Ditto Darjeeling	3,157	139	136	44·02	43·07
	Julpigoree ...	Ditto Julpigoree	6,281	80	192	12·74	30·56
DACCA ...	Dacca	Part of Town of Dacca... ...	69,212	1,635	1,728	[illegible]	24·96
		Town of Naraingunge	10,911	273	257	25·02	23·55
		Ditto Manickgunge	11,542	299	412	25·90	35·69
	Furreedpore...	Ditto Furreedpore	9,197	170	325	18·48	35·33
	Backergunge...	Ditto Burrisal and Dowlutkhan.	18,619	311	422	16·70	23·73
	Mymensingh...	Ditto Nusseerabad, Jamalpore, Sherepore, Kishoregunge, and Bazitpore.	48,285	1,017	1,394	21·06	28·87
	Tipperah ...	Ditto Comillah	12,948	370	359	28·57	27·72
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong ...	Town of Chittagong and Cox's Bazar.	25,260	554	668	21·93	26·44
	Noakholly ...	Ditto Noakholly	10,063	207	320	20·57	31·79
PATNA ...	Patna ...	Town of Dewan Mohulla, Mogulparah, Khuj Kullar, Lodikutra, Chowk Kullar, Chowk Sekarpore, Dhawalparah, Barrh, and Behar.	91,299	2,705	3,043	29·62	33·33
	Gya ...	Ditto Gya, Jehanabad, Aurungabad, and Nowadah.	79,459	1,635	2,748	20·57	34·58
	Shahabad ...	Ditto Buxar	13,548	372	332	27·45	24·50
	Mozufferpore..	Ditto Mozufferpore and Hajeepore.	60,529	885	925	14·62	15·28
	Durbhunga ...	Ditto Durbhunga and Rossira.	56,891	1,415	984	24·87	17·29
	Saran ...	Ditto Chupra and Sewan...	57,386	904	1,147	15·44	19·98
	Chumparun ...	Ditto Bettiah and Motiharee	27,974	538	414	19·23	14·79
	Monghyr ...	Town of Monghyr	26,274	Registration not effected.	575	Registration not effected.	21·88
BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore ...	Ditto Bhagulpore	30,148	697	767	23·11	25·41
	Purneah ...	Ditto of Purneah and Rancegunge.	22,201	446	566	20·08	25·49
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Ditto Doomka and Rajmehal.	19,283	906	637	46·98	33·03
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ...	Town of Cuttack, Kendrapara and Jajpore.	72,313	2,376	2,384	39·77	32·96
	Pooree ...	Ditto of Pooree	22,695	508	572	22·38	25·20
	Balasore ...	Ditto Balasore	18,263	636	606	34·82	33·18
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Hazarecbagh.	Towns of Hazarecbagh and Chatra.	19,868	748	630	37·61	32·16
	Lohardugga ...	Ditto Ranchi	12,086	481	349	39·79	28·87
	Singbhoom ...	Ditto Chyebassa	4,823	81	132	16·79	27·36
	Manbhoom ...	Ditto Purulia	5,696	247	132	43·36	23·17

STATISTICS OF LIFE.—(*Continued.*)

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each class of Disease, in the principal Hospitals of Bengal during the year 1875.

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated, and the Deaths from each class of

Names of Hospitals.	Number Treated.																			
	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Phthisis.	Syphilis.	Leprosy.	Anæmia.	General dropsy.	Paralysis.	Tetanus	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Hernia.	Ascites.	Liver diseases.	Spleen diseases.	Elephantiasis scroti.	Abscess.	Ulcer.
College Hospital—																					
European	2	320	36	75	61	43	41	5	1	2	7	1	35	5	4	2	28	5	2	33	24
Native	3	396	156	138	61	55	32	7	11	10	12	30	19	37	21	15	29	36	60	80	23
Howrah Hospital—																					
European	...	111	22	34	33	14	30	1	1	2	2	...	19	2	...	...	33	30	...	20	42
Native	1	168	110	335	151	14	32	1	10	43	5	...	6	9	...	1	14	49	...	8	31
General Hospital—																					
European	...	604	77	170	180	84	68	3	23	3	4	3	70	12	16	...	9	30	1	43	89
Native	...	53	10	15	20	2	8	...	...	2	...	1	4	...	3	...	1	18	1	16	16
Mayo Hospital ...	3	457	138	34	22	11	26	...	...	4	6	47	8	53	17	7	17	12	14	95	45
Campbell Hospital ...	188	1,020	148	952	515	163	287	7	9	217	30	9	145	43	16	102	54	1,106	7	74	342
Police Hospital ...	16	1,823	31	209	193	9	30	...	...	12	...	...	36	7	5	...	12	34	...	18	...
North Suburban Hospital	...	161	46	26	99	4	16	...	12	27	...	8	3	4	1	...	7	5	...	3	...
Burdwan Dispensary	5	138	27	98	62	6	30	6	...	47	5	...	5	3	...	...	6	47	...	3	33
Bankoora	...	7	9	11	28	8	18	13	26	7	4	...	...	3	...	...	2	10	...	1	5
Beerbhoom	...	11	1	4	6	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	6	...	8	...	1	5
Midnapore	...	72	19	47	23	1	48	1	1	15	2	...	15	6	...	5	2	18	...	4	32
Hooghly	...	82	17	83	77	13	30	5	...	26	9	2	3	...	4	2	1	69	...	7	38
Serampore	...	78	35	157	18	6	15	4	6	10	4	...	5	...	...	4	1	51	1	6	11
Alipore	...	15	13	23	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Nuddea	...	15	...	8	7	2	9	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	12	...	10	4
Jessore	...	4	6	6	5	...	4	...	2	5	1	...	4	6	...	...	1	5	1	4	18
Moorshedabad ...	...	61	1	11	23	1	17	...	1	16	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	37	2	6	33
Dinagepore	...	69	...	18	5	1	12	1	1	34	...	...	3	12	4	1	2	22	...	1	1
Maldah	...	34	18	17	7	...	1	1	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	1
Rajshahye	...	59	7	33	13	2	12	1	...	10	3	...	10	1	...	1	1	16	...	...	5
Rungpore	...	39	12	14	10	4	5	2	...	44	4	...	1	4	...	...	2	11	10	2	8
Bogra	...	28	6	20	7	4	3	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	6	...	2	3
Pubna	...	17	...	13	1	2	11	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	5
Dinapore	1	37	6	25	23	...	10	2	2	4	...	...	8	4	1	3	1	5	...	14	7
Darjeeling	...	52	...	15	9	...	2	2	...	3	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	5	...	...	3
Julpigoree	...	104	14	39	7	8	1	...	15	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	2	3	9
Dacca	...	72	78	87	75	20	100	19	5	10	2	2	18	16	2	11	34	85	7	32	47
Backergunge	...	14	7	12	33	...	7	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	16	...	...	12
Mymensingh	...	9	13	5	8	...	19	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	14	...	...	12
Chittagong	...	20	8	15	9	2	5	5	...	9	3	...	2	2	...	...	1	15	...	5	10
Noakholly	...	12	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	6
Tipperah	...	4	...	8	7	3	5	1	2	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	5
Patna	...	22	16	26	37	5	39	5	3	6	2	...	2	1	1	3	4	15	...	1	13
Gya	1	20	9	17	18	4	7	12	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	17	...	4	22
Shahabad	...	8	...	10	16	5	14	1	5	1	5	...	2	2	...	12	4	6	...	4	18
Tirhoot	...	4	6	8	19	3	20	1	9	14	2	2	1	2	...	21	2	36	1	...	29
Sarun	...	5	4	10	15	1	18	4	4	1	...	...	2	2	...	4	1	17	1	5	20
Chumparun	...	6	1	5	3	1	7	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	3	10
Monghyr	...	85	5	32	18	6	26	9	1	...	3	1	4	2	1	3	3	39	2	6	32
Bhagulpore	...	16	11	30	25	3	19	2	...	7	2	...	...	4	...	3	1	8	...	3	6
Purneah	...	18	2	22	8	3	15	5	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	...	...	5
Cuttack	...	44	15	60	11	...	18	9	3	11	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	3	6	6	13
Pooree	...	63	77	130	16	2	22	9	...	2	1	1	6	1	...	3	1	2	...	1	17
Balasore	...	39	24	69	61	...	18	15	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	2	1	1	17
Hazareebagh	...	61	2	20	20	...	7	5	3	4	...	...	11	1	...	...	2	19	1	2	13
Lohardugga	...	19	3	24	2	2	15	5	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	4	...	1	5
Singbhoom	...	7	...	4	16	...	6	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Manbhoom	...	14	1	18	10	1	10	3	...	8	1	...	5	1	...	2	2	3	...	4	10
Total ...	220	6,527	1,249	3,244	2,100	519	1,198	177	168	667	129	111	473	257	103	224	291	2,000	123	549	1,180

OF LIFE.—(*Continued.*)

Disease, in the principal Hospitals of Bengal during the year 1875.

| Number Died. | | |

STATISTICS OF LIFE.—(*Concluded.*)

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1875.

Districts.	Number of operators.	Persons Treated.				Cost of operations.	Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, including doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.		
						Rs. A. P.	
In the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta	21	21,190	18,686	304	40,180	9,540 15 9	376,099
First Metropolitan Circle	26	120,285	276	58	120,619	37,952 6 0	1,943,001
Second ditto ditto	26	98,610	397	35	99,042		
Third ditto ditto	26	251,714	329	167	252,210		
Darjeeling Circle	45*	133,933	6,936	1,747	142,616	19,153 12 7	773,174
Ranchee ditto	20	11,857	2,877	1,172	15,906	10,773 11 6	208,113
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13	29,733	523	67	30,323	3,889 7 1	105,481
Eastern Bengal Circle	56	96,648	317	.....	96,965	11,330 10 2	332,754
Orissa Circle	10	1,211	76	6	1,293	1,658 9 7	1,211
Behar ditto	16	3,665	538	125	4,328	1,426 13 6	3,665
Civil stations and dispensaries in these circles of medical superintendence ... Presidency ...	75	97,681	6,992	832	105,505	4,115 12 9	1,425,837
Civil stations and dispensaries in these circles of medical superintendence ... Dacca ...	24	15,535	1,719	995	18,249	1,834 11 6	
Civil stations and dispensaries in these circles of medical superintendence ... Dinapore...	71	131,735	9,641	25,724	167,100	4,385 9 1	
Total ...	429	1,013,797	49,307	31,232	1,094,836	1,06,062 7 6	5,164,935

* Including 29 licensed vaccinators

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